Before Starting the CoC Application

You must submit all three of the following parts in order for us to consider your Consolidated Application complete:

1. the CoC Application,
2. the CoC Priority Listing, and
3. all the CoC's project applications that were either approved and ranked, or rejected.

As the Collaborative Applicant, you are responsible for reviewing the following:

1. The FY 2026 CoC Program Competition Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for specific application and program requirements.
2. The FY 2026 CoC Application Detailed Instructions which provide additional information and guidance for completing the application.
3. All information provided to ensure it is correct and current.
4. Responses provided by project applicants in their Project Applications.
5. The application to ensure all documentation, including attachment are provided.

Your CoC Must Approve the Consolidated Application before You Submit It
- 24 CFR 578.9 requires you to compile and submit the CoC Consolidated Application for the FY 2026 CoC Program Competition on behalf of your CoC.
- 24 CFR 578.9(b) requires you to obtain approval from your CoC before you submit the Consolidated Application into e-snaps.

1A. Continuum of Care (CoC) Identification

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

1A-1. CoC Name and Number:

1A-2. Collaborative Applicant Name: Miami-Dade County

1A-3. CoC Designation: CA

1A-4. HMIS Lead: Miami-Dade County

1B. Coordination and Engagement–Accountable Structure and Participation

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

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- Frequently Asked Questions

1B-1.	Accountable Structure and Participation.	

	In the chart below for the period from June 1, 2025 to May 31, 2026:
1.	select 'Yes' or 'No' in the chart below if the entity listed participated in CoC meetings or select 'Nonexistent' if the entity does not exist in your CoC's geographic area, and
2.	enter the number of persons on the board for each category where you answered 'Yes' in the Participated in CoC Meetings column.

You must click Save at the bottom of the form before entering the number of persons for each category where you answered 'Yes'.

	Entity	Participated in CoC Meetings	Number of Board Members
1.	Affordable Housing Developer(s)	Yes	1
2.	CDBG/HOME/ESG Entitlement Jurisdiction(s)	Yes	3
3.	Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC)	Yes	0
4.	Community Mental Health Center (CMHC)	Yes	0
5.	Disability Advocate(s)	Yes	1
6.	Disability Service Organization(s)	Yes	1
7.	Emergency Medical Services (EMS)/Crisis Response Team(s)	Yes	1
8.	Employment Assistance Program(s) (e.g., Local Workforce Development, American Job Center)	Yes	1
9.	Faith-based Organzation(s)	Yes	2
10.	Homeless or Formerly Homeless Person(s)	Yes	2
11.	Hospital(s)	Yes	1
12.	Other Primary Healthcare Provider(s) (e.g., Federally Qualified Health Center, Healthcare for the Homeless)	Yes	2
13.	Indian Tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs) (Tribal Organizations)	No	
14.	Law Enforcement	Yes	0
15.	Local Court Systems, Including Specialty Courts (e.g., Mental Health Court, Drug Court, Care Court)	Yes	1
16.	Local Government Staff/Official(s)	Yes	3

17.	State Government Staff/Official(s)	Yes	1
18.	State or Local Elected Public Official(s)	Yes	6
19.	Local Jail(s)	Yes	1
20.	Mental Health Service Organization(s)	Yes	3
21.	Mental Illness Advocate(s)	Yes	1
22.	Organization(s) led by and serving people with disabilities	Yes	1
23.	Other homeless subpopulation advocate(s)	Yes	2
24.	Other nonprofit homeless assistance provider(s)	Yes	3
25.	Other social service provider(s)	Yes	1
26.	Public Housing Agencies	Yes	2
27.	Recovery Housing or Sober Living Provider(s)	Yes	1
28.	School Administrators/Homeless Liaison(s)	Yes	1
29.	School District(s)	Yes	1
30.	Street Outreach Team(s)	Yes	1
31.	Substance Abuse Advocate(s)	Yes	1
32.	Substance Abuse Service Organization(s)	Yes	1
33.	Universities	Yes	1
34.	Veteran Serving Organization(s)	Yes	1
35.	Agencies Serving Survivors of Human Trafficking	Yes	1
36.	Victim Service Provider(s)	Yes	1
37.	Domestic Violence Advocate(s)	Yes	1
38.	Other Victim Service Organization(s)	Yes	2
39.	State Domestic Violence Coalition	Yes	0
40.	State Sexual Assault Coalition	Yes	0
41.	Youth Advocate(s)	Yes	2
42.	Youth Homeless Organization(s)	Yes	1
43.	Youth Service Provider(s)	Yes	1
44.	Other Homeless Assistance Provider(s)	Yes	2
45.	Local Business or Chamber of Commerce or a Member of a Business Improvement District	Yes	1
	Other: (limit 50 characters)		
46.	Health Management Organizations (HMO)	Yes	2
47.	Re-entry Advocates	Yes	1

1B-2.	Open Invitation for New Members.	

Describe your CoC's transparent process (e.g., communicated to the public on the CoC's website) to invite new members to join the CoC at least annually.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The CoC Governance Charter, posted on the CoC website, outlines Board composition, appointing bodies, member roles/responsibilities, and the process to join, which is open to any interested individual or organization. Annually, and as vacancies occur, vacancies are communicated to appointing bodies via memo and phone to solicit new members and announced publicly: posted on the CoC website; noticed on the online County calendar; announced at publicly noticed Board/committee meetings; and distributed via the CoC's mass email listserv and social media. All CoC/committee meetings are noticed on the County calendar and CoC website, advertised via mass email, accessible via Zoom, televised, and open to the public; each Board meeting opens with a public comment period and closes with the Executive Director's report, which announces vacancies, membership opportunities, and upcoming solicitations. Notices, solicitations, and outreach materials are published in English, Spanish, and Creole via local newspapers, mass email, social media, and the website, so the invitation reaches all communities in our geography. The CoC also makes recommendations to appointing bodies, which include the Homeless Providers' Forum; advocacy agencies; Lived Experience committees; School Superintendent; Dept. of Children and Families; Housing Chair, County Commission; Miami City Manager; Miami Chamber; Religious Leaders Coalitions; 11th Judicial Circuit; and health care and academic service sectors. Membership on CoC committees and working groups, including the Lived Experience Working Group and Youth Action Board, requires no appointment and is open year-round via an application posted online; recruitment is conducted at least annually. The CoC conducts outreach year-round, presents to a wide array of groups that intersect with underserved persons, and asks groups with recommendations to present to the CoC. On Homeless Awareness Day the CoC presents at public schools and places Helpline cards in businesses and public places. The CoC sits on other boards and participates in initiatives serving populations that intersect with the CoC, using each to invite new members and identify candidates who reflect the racial, ethnic, linguistic, and lived-experience diversity of persons experiencing homelessness. Together, these publicly posted, multilingual, year-round practices ensure the invitation to join the CoC is transparent, accessible throughout our geography, and extended at least annually.

1B-3.	CoC's Strategy to Solicit and Consider Opinions on Preventing and Ending Homelessness.	

Describe your CoC's transparent process (e.g., communicated to the public on the CoC's website) to solicit and consider opinions regarding the CoC's general performance, strategies, and priority setting process from a broad array of individuals and organizations that have knowledge of homelessness or an interest in preventing or ending homelessness in the CoC's geographic area.

(limit 2,500 characters)

A. CoC staff attend meetings, present, and solicit online and in-person feedback from stakeholders. All CoC/committee meetings are noticed on the online County calendar and CoC website, advertised via mass email and social media, on Zoom, and televised; each begins with public comment and ends with the Executive Director's report on performance, solicitations, and events. Groups that intersect with homelessness are invited to present and make recommendations. P&Ps, system and project performance results, and funding priorities/solicitations are posted online for public comment in English, Spanish, and Creole (newspapers, email, social media, website) and discussed with persons with lived experience and other stakeholders before adoption. Client surveys are collected year-round and reviewed quarterly; results, public comment, and stakeholder input are documented, reviewed by committee, and presented to the Board, informing performance targets, written standards, ranking criteria, and priority setting. The CoC shares printed materials, videos, and surveys at public forums and on social media; leverages media (radio, TV, print); disseminates homeless and at-risk cards and brochures; presents at public schools on Homeless Awareness Day; sits on boards that intersect with homelessness; and embraces national TA initiatives and trainings. B. Input is solicited from: persons with lived experience through the Lived Experience Working Group and Youth Action Board (both meet monthly) and focus groups and listening sessions with sheltered and unsheltered persons; the Homeless Providers' Forum and funded and non-funded providers; advocacy and civil legal aid agencies. The COC met with landlords to improve the Rental Assistance program; law enforcement with whom we developed an encampment decommissioning tracking tool; the School Superintendent and McKinney-Vento liaisons; Dept. of Children and Families; the 11th Judicial Circuit; the Housing Chair, County Commission; Miami City Manager; PHAs; VA and veteran service organizations; health care, behavioral health, and substance use providers; DV and youth-serving providers; workforce, faith (Religious Leaders Coalitions), business (Miami Chamber), philanthropic, and academic partners. Together, these publicly noticed, multilingual channels ensure input from this broad array of stakeholders is solicited, documented, and used to shape CoC performance, strategies, and priorities.

1B-4.	Public Notification for Proposals from Organizations Not Previously Awarded CoC Program Funding.	

Describe your CoC's transparent process to accept and consider proposals from organizations that have not previously received CoC Program funding including faith-based organizations.

(limit 2,500 characters)

A. The collaborative application for the NOFO is advertised in 3 languages in 3 major publications, posted on our website & sent via several mass email (on 6/1/26). The CoC considered all applications received. Applications are submitted electronically. A Selection Committee appointed by the Mayor rates, ranks and recommends funding to respondents of our local solicitation, & those applications are submitted to HUD. All respondents receive electronic communication including them or rejecting them from of collaborative application to HUD, & they may appeal to our Board. The solicitation ads welcome new organizations to apply and we engage new providers including faith-based orgs, year[Z1.1]-round by providing trainings and making presentations, as well as calling prospective applicants ahead of the NOFO. This year faith-based orgs applied for projects: New Hope (new SO & TH), Camillus House (renewal PSH), Hermanos de la Calle (HDLC - new SO), and Salvation Army (TH). HDLC, a new faith-based applicant, allows the CoC to leverage street outreach and shared permanent housing. The solicitation included detailed instructions, threshold requirements and forms; instructions on how to submit responses electronically via email outside of eSnaps, scoring guidelines and score sheets, ranking and communication of awards and rejected projects. Agencies not participating in HMIS are allowed to demonstrate past performance using equivalent databases, new orgs were allowed to project outcomes. The CoC conducted a pre-application workshop via Zoom to explain the local RFA and respond to questions on 6/22/26. We posted written responses to questions on our website and emailed them to respondents on 7/9/26. Proposals were submitted in writing according to instructions outlined in the RFA. Staff rated renewal applications using rating/ranking criteria from the CoC NOFO which rely on SyS PM, expenditure rate, costs and adherence to HUD priorities. Staff reviewed new applications for completeness and provided a cure period to applicants missing threshold requirements. The Mayor’s appointed selection committee of subject matter experts rated new project applications on 8/5&6/26. The CoC announced who would be included in the CA on 8/7/26 via mass email, targeted emails to respondents and on our website. The CoC Board voted on recommendations on 8/11/26. B. This year we were successful in engaging seventeen (17) new applicant orgs that were not previously awarded CoC funds

1B-5	Plan for Comprehensive Strategies for Reducing Homelessness.

Describe how your CoC will incorporate comprehensive strategies for reducing homelessness, including interventions in 42 U.S.C. 11386b(d) and other targeted projects for specific subpopulations, by providing a plan to address a gap in the CoC’s current homelessness system.

(limit 2,500 characters)

Our plan is built on the interventions proven effective under 42 U.S.C. 11386b(d): permanent supportive housing (PSH) for chronically homeless individuals & families, 42 U.S.C. 11386b(d)(2)(A); for families, rapid re-housing (RRH), short-term flexible subsidies to overcome barriers to re-housing, & services concentrating on improving incomes to pay rent, coupled w/performance measures emphasizing rapid, permanent re-housing & leveraging mainstream systems such as TANF & child welfare, §11386b(d)(2)(B); & other proven activities, §11386b(d)(2)(C), targeted to specific subpopulations.
We identified our gaps using data & stakeholder feedback. HMIS data, enhanced w/Tableau, drives a monthly dashboard published to stakeholders & reviewed at quarterly stakeholder meetings, tracking enrollments, exits & System Performance Measures (SysPMs). Gaps analysis, dashboard trends & feedback from providers & persons w/lived experience identified gaps in specialized employment services for all subpopulations, behavioral health diversion for adult-only households, & transitional housing (TH) for families & special populations (youth, SUD, SMI, DV).
Our strategies address each relevant subpopulation, w/timelines & funding identified:
•SMI/SUD: open the $27M Miami Center for Mental Health & Recovery to treat & divert them from the justice system (Oct 2026); opioid settlement funds, County general fund & Food & Beverage tax [(d)(2)(C)].
•Employment: selected proven SSO providers for high-wage employment services, advancing income to pay rent (CY27); HUD CoC [(d)(2)(B)].
•Families & transitioning households: create 1,000+ TH units bridging treatment to housing, paired w/RRH, flexible subsidies & TANF/child welfare leverage (CY27); HUD CoC & Food & Beverage tax [(d)(2)(B)].
•Chronically homeless: systematic PSH move-on strategy freeing PSH for chronic referrals (Oct 2026); HUD CoC & PHA vouchers [(d)(2)(A)].
•Unsheltered: continue S-NOFO street-to-home placements (ongoing since FY24).
We measure results on the dashboard against month-over-month targets: reduced SysPM 1b time to move-in; reduced SysPM 2 returns; reduced first-time homelessness; PIT reductions; increased income for stayers & leavers; increased Street Outreach exits to PH; & maintaining 98% PH retention. The Homeless Trust, CoC lead agency, through its Executive Director, Board & standing committees, is responsible for overseeing implementation, reviews milestones quarterly & reports publicly.

1B-5a	Confirmation of Plan Coverage.

Select 'Yes' or 'No' in the chart below to indicate whether your narrative in question 1B-5 addresses the following aspects of your plan to address a gap in the CoC's current homelessness system.	
1. Identifies the gap, using data or stakeholder feedback	Yes
2. The strategy to address the needs of all relevant subpopulations	Yes
3. Sets quantifiable performance measures	Yes
4. Identifies timelines for the completion of specific tasks	Yes

5. Identifies specific funding sources for planned activities	Yes
6. An individual or body responsible for overseeing implementation of specific strategies	Yes

1C. Coordination and Engagement

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- Frequently Asked Questions

1C-1.	Treatment and Recovery Services—On-site Substance Use Treatment Availability.	
	You must upload the List of TH/RRH/PSH Projects and Treatment Providers with On-Site Substance Use Treatment attachment to the 4A. Attachments Screen.	

What percent of your TH/RRH/PSH projects have substance use treatment available on site?	72%

If you are a rural CoC, describe what substance use treatment is available in your CoC and how people you serve access those services.

(limit 2,500 characters)

N/A

1C-1a. Treatment and Recovery Services—Outpatient Treatment for Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders.

Describe how your CoC partners with, or has projects that provide, outpatient treatment for mental health and substance use disorders with a range of appropriate levels of care, psychosocial interventions, medication management, suicide prevention, and recovery supports.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust (CoC Lead) contracts & partners w/behavioral health networks so outpatient mental health (MH) & substance use (SU) treatment is available at every point in our system. Partners include two FQHCs (Camillus, Citrus Health) delivering primary care inclusive of behavioral health; three CMHCs (Douglas Gardens, New Horizons, Fellowship House) for psychiatry, counseling, peer support & case management; Jackson Health System, the public hospital & sister county department, for specialty care; & a formal agreement w/the state Managing Entity (ME) for SU & MH providing joint staffing on difficult cases & access to state-funded resources.
Together they span a full range of levels of care: street-based engagement, office- & home-based outpatient, intensive outpatient, detox & residential referral, mobile crisis, Assisted Outpatient Treatment, & (Oct 2026) the Miami Center for Mental Health & Recovery for treatment & justice diversion.
Psychosocial interventions are trauma-informed & person-centered to lower barriers: individual & group counseling, therapeutic case management, motivational engagement & entitlement support. Camillus Health's FQHC outreach team engages hard-to-reach unsheltered persons w/immediate primary care on the streets; persons will often accept a nurse looking at a wound, opening a window of trust for housing & treatment conversations.
Medication management is provided by CMHC & FQHC psychiatrists & ARNPs & through the ME: psychotropic prescribing & monitoring & Medication-Assisted Treatment for opioid & alcohol use disorder, delivered on site in housing when needed.
Suicide prevention includes routine screening, immediate warm hand-off to ME mobile crisis teams & 988, coordination with mental health facilities, & follow-up after a crisis episode.[Z2.1]
Recovery supports are peer-driven. Miami Recovery Project's Certified Peer Outreach Specialists engage persons in encampments, providing recovery coaching & transport to detox, psychiatric & outpatient facilities. New Hope CORPS, a faith-based SU provider, meets people in parks, under bridges & in camps & moves them into housing, shelter & ME-contracted SU treatment. To sustain placements, behavioral health, counseling & case management are embedded in Permanent Supportive Housing: Citrus Health delivers these under one umbrella, while Carrfour uses multi-agency FQHC, SU & CMHC partnerships for on-site care.

1C-1b. Treatment and Recovery Services—Peer Support and Recovery Navigation.

Describe how your CoC partners with, or has projects that provide access to, peer recovery specialists or other forms of peer support and recovery navigation.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust (CoC Lead) actively integrates Certified Peer Recovery Specialists (CRPS) and other forms of peer support across its entire system of care. By leveraging individuals with lived experience of homelessness, substance use, and mental health recovery, the CoC delivers trauma-informed, person-centered support designed to lower barriers to treatment and maximize housing retention.
A core component of this strategy is the CoC's partnership with the Miami Recovery Project. Their street outreach teams feature CRPS outreach specialists who engage unsheltered individuals directly in encampments. These specialists leverage their shared experiences to establish immediate trust, provide on-the-spot recovery coaching, and coordinate direct transportation to outpatient detox, psychiatric, and substance use treatment facilities.
To sustain engagement within permanent housing, the CoC ensures peer navigation is embedded into its Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) models. In 2022 we started to offered bonus points in competitive solicitations for organizations that included peer support. PSH providers like Carrfour utilize multi-agency partnerships that integrate Peer-run Clubhouses directly into the housing ecosystem. This ensures residents have continuous, on-site access to localized, sober support networks, access to employment and peer mentorship. Additionally, the CoC's formal agreement with the Managing Entity for SAMH provides dedicated access to state-funded peer resources, including Drop-in Centers, Living Rooms and broader Clubhouse networks for complex cases. The CoC also partners with comprehensive, faith-based providers such as New Hope CORPS. Their targeted programs seamlessly combine clinical interventions with certified peer-led recovery services. This includes incorporating peer-driven 12-step support groups and comprehensive outpatient navigation to guide individuals through the complexities of sustained recovery. Through these multi-layered partnerships, the CoC ensures that peer support serves as a critical, continuous bridge from street engagement to permanent housing stability.

1C-1c. Treatment and Recovery Services—Connecting Individuals Experiencing Serious Mental Illness with the Services Necessary to Promote Stability.

Describe how your CoC identifies individuals experiencing Serious Mental Illness and connects them with the services necessary to promote stability, such as Assertive Community Treatment teams and other models that combine intensive care coordination and assertive outreach with comprehensive treatment.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The CoC actively encourages the provision of treatment and recovery services targeting persons with serious mental illness within and outside of the CoC. Our CoC and F&B
funded outreach teams include Peer Specialists, Primary Care workers and behavioral health staff to engage, assess & provide treatment or refer, transport & provide
continuous case management. Shelters offer access to behavioral health care, one example is Chapman and Salvation Army collaborating with JHS, the public hospital to offer residents access to Psychiatry and counseling. Chapman has a physical clinic at both their centers while Salvation Army has included tele-health. Our Permanent Supportive Housing programs are required to either directly or through a formal written understanding provide access to psychiatry and counseling. Some teams like Citrus
Health offer an Assertive Community Treatment-like model that provides robust services in the client's home.
The County's recent approval of the Miami Center for Mental Health and Recovery ("the Center") marks a major step forward by creating a 208-bed integrated facility that
brings crisis stabilization, detox, residential treatment, Transitional Housing and support services under one roof. The Center accepts clients both voluntarily-a walk into the
Living Room where an unsheltered person can come in to sleep, eat or talk to a Peer or behavioral professional; and through law enforcement diversion to arrest or involuntary commitment. The Center is equipped with a court room to address involuntary commitment needs and treatment orders. The Center addresses the gap between the needs of highly vulnerable unsheltered adults and the capacity of fragmented systems to sustain engagement. Many individuals have been approached repeatedly, briefly
stabilized, referred elsewhere, or discharged back to the street without the ongoing support needed to maintain treatment and housing connections. In addition to
participants being connected to integrated treatment options at the Center, supportive services are designed to increase employment, housing transition support, and cross-
system coordination, to create a coordinated and continuous pathway to care and stability.

1C-1d. Treatment and Recovery Services—Coordination with Providers in Connection with Drug or Other Specialty Courts.

Identify at least one partnership the CoC has with a provider or entity providing services in connection with Drug Courts and other specialty courts serving individuals with mental and substance use disorders, Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) programs, and inpatient civil commitment.

(limit 500 characters)

The 11th Judicial Circuit Specialty Drug Court orders AOT to divert from arrest. A court Case Manager follows the case. JHS, the public hospital, assigns a Clinician for treatment and Case Manager. Miami Recovery Project provides direct, peer-led recovery support services to participants. Certified recovery peer specialists use their own lived experience to help defendants navigate the court's treatment requirements, set personal recovery goals, and connect with community resources.

Describe how your CoC coordinates with the provider or entity identified above to support housing stability and movement towards independence, including by leveraging court orders.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The relationship between the Miami-Dade County (CoC, Court & Jackson Health System (JHS)) and the Miami Recovery Project (MRP) represents a vital, highly integrated approach to addressing unsheltered homelessness and mental health crises. As a key contracted partner of the Homeless Trust, MRP operates a specialized, peer-led recovery support program that serves as a crucial bridge within the county's diversion pipeline. This relationship becomes exceptionally impactful when dealing with individuals who encounter the local justice system, specifically through the collaborative framework established alongside the 11th Judicial Circuit Specialty Drug Court and its Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) initiatives.
Under this model, when an unhoused individual with severe behavioral health challenges is intercepted by the justice system, the 11th Judicial Circuit Specialty Drug Court may order AOT to divert the individual from arrest and channel them into treatment. To ensure legal compliance and systematic tracking, the court appoints a dedicated Court Case Manager to follow the case closely. Simultaneously, JHS, the county's public hospital, steps in to provide the clinical foundation. JHS assigns both a clinician to oversee the participant's treatment plan and a clinical Case Manager to coordinate medical care and stabilization.
While the court monitors legal compliance and JHS manages clinical care, MRP provides the essential human connection through direct, peer-led recovery support services. MRP's team is composed of Certified Recovery Peer Specialists who leverage their own lived experiences with homelessness, addiction, and justice system involvement. This shared history allows them to build immediate, authentic trust with defendants. They actively help participants navigate the court's strict treatment requirements, translate clinical mandates into manageable daily steps, and empower them to set personal recovery goals. By coordinating closely with the Court Case Manager and JHS clinicians, MRP's peer specialists ensure that highly vulnerable participants do not fall through the cracks. They accompany individuals to court dates, assist them in accessing Homeless Trust housing resources, and offer continuous mentorship. This partnership creates a comprehensive safety net that reduces recidivism, keeps participants engaged in their clinical treatment, and fosters long-term housing stability and sustained recovery.

1C-1e. Treatment and Recovery Services—Partnership with Local Crisis System of Care.

Identify at least one partnership the CoC has with the local crisis system of care including 988 and crisis contact centers, mobile crisis and outreach services, and crisis stabilization services.

(limit 500 characters)

The CoC has access to 259 crisis (CSU) beds & we have formal agreements with all CSUs. Three mobile crisis teams collaborate with outreach (SO) offering 24-hour, 7-day a week services, including operating a 988 support line & deploying mobile evaluators. Some SO teams employ licensed professionals who can perform an involuntary exam on an unsheltered person in crisis. All SO teams work with law enforcement who can transport unsheltered persons to CSU for evaluation & treatment.

1C-1f.	Treatment and Recovery Services—Availability of Units for Persons Reporting Chronic Substance Use.
	You must upload the List of CoC Program Projects and the Number of Units that require Substance Abuse Treatment attachment to the 4A. Attachments Screen.

Identify the number of CoC Program-funded units that require program participant engagement in substance abuse treatment services as a condition of continued participation in the program in accordance with 24 CFR 578.75.	1,895

1C-1g.	Treatment and Recovery Services—24/7 Access to Detox, Residential, or Inpatient Treatment.

Is there 24/7 access to detox, residential, and inpatient behavioral health treatment within the geographic area of your CoC?	Yes

1C-1h. Treatment and Recovery Services—Formal Partnership with Behavioral and Mental Health Facilities.

Identify at least one formal partnership the CoC has with a Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC), Community Mental Health Center (CMHC), SAMHSA Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) provider, Grants for the Benefit of Homeless Individuals (GBHI) provider, or a similar facility if none of the above are located in the geographic area.

(limit 500 characters)

Most renewal CoC providers are behavioral health providers. One is a CCBHC, 4 are CMHCs, 1 performs PATH, 2 orgs focus on Substance Abuse Treatment & 1 is a Peer led org. Additionally, the CoC has an MOU with Jackson Health System (JHS)
—the public hospital—to manage discharge planning. JHS provides psychiatric and detox services while the CoC coordinates housing placements, ensuring patients exiting crisis units do not discharge into homelessness.

1C-1i. Treatment and Recovery Services—Sober Housing Availability.

Identify at least one new or existing CoC Program-funded project that operates sober housing in accordance with 24 CFR 578.93(b)(5).

(limit 500 characters)

All CoC projects committed to imposing service participation requirements in renewal and new project applications. Three existing organizations already operate sober housing: Better Way of Miami (3 CoC PSH projects), New Hope (1 CoC PSH project), and Camillus House (1 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program using HMIS).

1C-1j. Treatment and Recovery Services—Warm Hand-Offs to Stable Housing Providers.

Describe how your CoC coordinates with the programs named in questions 1C-1a through 1C-1i to facilitate warm hand-offs to stable housing providers and prevent entry into homelessness.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC has a formal understanding with institutions that discharge into homelessness: hospitals, crisis/detox, specialty court, jail and child welfare. We fund mobile outreach, one stationed at the court and main jail, and floating teams responding to other referral sources. Teams coordinate clinical care, peer support, case management, shelter and housing resources for referrals.
We share data with Jackson Health System (JHS)-the public hospital-who provides our outreach teams with alerts when high system users are encountered at the jail, ER, crisis or detox at any of their hospitals or corrections health dept. A cohort approach assigns critical resources like transitional housing, or permanent housing or respite for seniors identified through this partnership. Case staffing meetings between CoC providers and stakeholders are used to coordinate care. Through this integrated system designed we ensure that individuals do not simply receive a referral but are actively connected through a warm hand-off to the next level of care and, ultimately, stable housing.
For individuals who are unsheltered or experiencing a behavioral health crisis, outreach and peer teams can connect individuals directly to crisis stabilization, detoxification, psychiatric care, outpatient treatment, or residential services. The CoC's relationships with JHS, the Managing Entity, Community Mental Health Centers, FQHCs, mobile crisis teams, and crisis stabilization services create multiple pathways for individuals to move from crisis or treatment into housing. Specialty court and AOT partnerships similarly coordinate clinical care, peer support, case management, and housing resources for unsheltered individuals involved with the justice system.
Households engaged in treatment are prioritized for Permanent Housing with and without subsidy. PSH providers are required to provide directly or thru formal linkages, behavioral health services and case management after housing placement. This coordination is particularly important for individuals leaving hospitals, crisis units, detoxification, residential treatment, or other institutional settings, helping prevent discharge directly to homelessness.
The CoC also has programing to prevent homelessness before it occurs. Individuals at risk of losing housing or exiting institutions without a housing destination can obtain rental assistance and supportive services to resolve barriers before an episode of homelessness occurs

1C-2.	Supportive Services Investment.	

	Number
1. Enter your CoC's FY 2026 Annual Renewal Demand (ARD).	$66,163,249
2. Of projects your CoC proposed to be funded in the FY 2026 CoC Program Competition, enter the total amount of funding for the supportive services budget line items.	
3. Percent of your CoC's FY 2026 ARD (from element 1 above) that is supportive services funding (from element 2 above).	0%
4. Enter the amount of funding, leverage, match, and funding commitment from other formal partnerships in supportive services for the projects included in your CoC's FY 2026 ARD.	
5. Percent of your CoC's FY 2026 ARD (from element 1 above) that is the supportive services funding in proposed projects (from element 2 above) plus the amount of funding, leverage, match, and funding commitment from other formal partnerships in supportive services (from element 4 above).	0%

You must provide a response for elements 1, 2 and 4 in question 1C-2.

1C-3.	Participation Requirements for Supportive Services.
	You must upload the Language from Project Supportive Service Agreements attachment to the 4A. Attachments Screen.

What percent of your housing projects (TH, PH-PSH, PH-RRH, and Joint projects) require program participants to take part in supportive services (e.g. case management, employment training, substance use disorder treatment) in line with 24 CFR 578.75(h)?	100.00%

1C-4. Consulting with ESG Recipients.

Describe how your CoC has and will continue to consult with ESG recipients in the planning and allocation of ESG funds.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) actively and continuously consults with all Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) recipients within its geographic jurisdiction—including Miami-Dade County, the City of Miami, the City of Hialeah, and the State of Florida—to ensure the strategic planning, prioritization, and allocation of ESG funds. As a recipient of State ESG, the CoC works in tandem with local entitlement jurisdictions to determine which ESG-eligible activities to compete and prioritize based on documented local needs and system gaps. To ensure regional consistency, the CoC drafts the local written standards for Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, Homelessness Prevention, and Rapid Re-Housing used by all ESG entitlement jurisdictions. The CoC plays a direct role in funding administration and oversight; it led the selection committees that determined subrecipients for Miami-Dade County and State of Florida ESG funds and proactively recommended new subrecipients to the City of Miami to optimize resource utilization and prevent recaptures. To maintain accountability, the CoC performs ongoing compliance monitoring on ESG subrecipients. Utilizing Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data, the CoC evaluates ESG performance, reviews expenditure rates, and reallocates or recaptures funds from subrecipients as necessary to meet spending targets and align with local plans.
System integration is maintained by requiring all ESG programs to participate in HMIS, thereby contributing directly to the HDX (including PIT, HIC, System Performance Measures, and Stella P). The CoC shares this data, including subpopulation details and system gaps, with all ESG entitlement jurisdictions throughout the year. This collaborative data sharing supports ESG jurisdictions in completing key sections of their Consolidated Plans, specifically regarding homelessness data, service access, CoC coordination, and overall system performance. Finally, structural alignment is secured by giving each ESG jurisdiction designated appointments on either the CoC Board or its subcommittees, amending the Governance Charter as needed, and having CoC staff actively attend jurisdictional commission meetings to support initiatives benefiting the homeless.

1C-4a. Coordination with Emergency Shelter Providers.

Describe how your CoC coordinates with shelter providers to connect individuals and families with CoC assistance.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) actively coordinates with and funds the vast majority of Emergency Shelter (ES) beds (over 2,700 beds) throughout the continuum, continuously seeking innovative opportunities to expand capacity to meet local needs. We contract with a diverse network of ES providers, including prominent faith-based organizations, to ensure comprehensive coverage. Recent expansion efforts include partnering with Riverside House to quickly repurpose beds for ES after the agency experienced funding cuts to their re-entry program. Additionally, the CoC proactively funded capital costs to convert a facility operated by Better Way of Miami, subsequently contracting with them to deliver dedicated ES services, demonstrating our agile approach to capacity building.
To seamlessly connect individuals and families residing in these shelters with broader CoC assistance, the CoC requires all funded ES providers to fully integrate into our Coordinated Entry System (CES) and utilize the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Shelter staff act as vital access points and housing navigators; they conduct standardized vulnerability assessments and begin the critical work of gathering essential documentation for housing readiness from the moment a client enters the shelter. Through HMIS, the CoC and shelter providers track real-time bed availability and client progress, establishing a standardized workflow and warm handoff from crisis sheltering to permanent housing solutions.
Furthermore, ongoing coordination is maintained through regular case conferencing, where ES providers collaborate directly with CoC staff, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and other Permanent Housing providers. These collaborative meetings focus on prioritizing highly vulnerable individuals, resolving individual barriers to housing placement, and mapping out tailored service strategies. Padmission (a housing locator) is used to connect clients with vouchers or those seeking unsubsidized rent to a network of landlords working with the CoC. By embedding CoC housing navigation directly into shelter operations, the CoC ensures emergency shelter is a streamlined, data-driven pathway to permanent stability. A data dashboard shared with providers shows performance for each organization under contract with the CoC, promoting a healthy competition to perform.

1C-5. Data Sharing to Inform the Homelessness Response System.

Describe how your CoC has or will share PIT, HIC, HMIS, and System Performance data with state and local government as permitted by law in order to inform the homelessness response system.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) shares PIT, HIC, HMIS & System Performance Measure (SysPM) data with state & local government on a set cadence: PIT & HIC results are published on our website & submitted annually to HUD via HDX, to the FL Dept. of Children & Families (DCF) Office on Homelessness & Council on Homelessness, & to Florida Housing Finance Corporation; SysPMs & Sage/APR results are reported to the Homeless Trust Board, the County Mayor & Board of County Commissioners, the Office of Management & Budget, & municipalities including the City of Miami[Z4.1]; & HMIS data flows continuously through our Tableau data warehouse & monthly public dashboard.
All sharing complies with our HMIS Privacy & Security Plans, client Release of Information & informed consent processes, executed data sharing agreements, HIPAA & 42 CFR Part 2 for behavioral health records, & VAWA — victim service provider data is never entered in HMIS & is shared only as aggregate, de-identified data from a comparable database. Clients who decline to share identifying information may be entered anonymously while receiving full system access. Where client-level sharing isn't permitted, we share aggregate & de-identified data.
PIT & HIC data drive resource decisions: bed inventory & utilization by project type identify gaps that shape our shelter, TH & PSH expansion, our annual County budget request & municipal contributions, & targeted unsheltered & subpopulation strategies (chronic, veterans, youth, families, DV). SysPM & HMIS data set our performance targets, inform local competition ranking & reallocation, & are reviewed by providers & stakeholders monthly & quarterly.
Client-level matching targets high utilizers. We cross-reference HMIS with Thriving Mind South Florida (state-contracted behavioral health managing entity), the public child welfare agency, & Jackson Health System (JHS), our public hospital. JHS uses our data warehouse to alert contracted street outreach teams to coordinate discharge planning from hospital, jail & crisis units. Through Coalition LIFT, matching JHS, Thriving Mind, criminal justice & HMIS datasets identifies & prioritizes high-vulnerability, high-cost crisis utilizers for PSH. We also share data for a Randomized Controlled Trial testing flexible philanthropic prevention funds against ESG-funded rent arrears assistance. This shared data informs our response system in what we fund, build, rank & reallocate.

1C-5a. Using Other Data Sources Alongside HMIS to Improve Care.

Describe how your CoC utilizes other data sources alongside HMIS to improve care (e.g., health care utilization and claims data, electronic health care record data; admission, discharge, and transfer data; and law enforcement and corrections system data).

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) integrates external administrative data with HMIS under [Z5.1][MS5.2]executed data sharing agreements compliant with HIPAA & 42 CFR Part 2, moving beyond standalone crisis response to address intersecting institutional needs.
Health care utilization, claims & EHR data: our partnership with Jackson Health System (JHS), the county's public hospital, & Thriving Mind South Florida, the behavioral health managing entity, gives us utilization & claims data & EHR-derived indicators, including ICD-10 Z-codes signaling housing instability. Matching these to HMIS identifies "high-utilizers" of emergency medical & behavioral health systems for prioritization.
Real-time admission, discharge & transfer data feeds & psychiatric crisis-stabilization records are cross-referenced with HMIS, alerting our housing-focused street outreach & care coordination teams. Rather than allowing people to cycle through hospital beds, jails & the streets, these alerts trigger multidisciplinary case conferencing to coordinate warm handoffs, transition individuals to permanent housing & establish health care navigation.
Law enforcement & corrections data: we match jail booking & release data from Miami-Dade Corrections & Rehabilitation & work with the 11th Judicial Circuit's Criminal Mental Health Project to identify justice-involved people with behavioral health needs, coordinate reentry & discharge planning so no one is released to the street, & divert people to treatment. Through Coalition LIFT, matching JHS, Thriving Mind, criminal justice & HMIS datasets identifies & prioritizes high-cost crisis utilizers for PSH. With law enforcement we also developed a tracking tool used when encampments are decommissioned so every person is engaged & offered housing.
Court data for prevention: with the Clerk of Courts, we cross-match eviction filings against HMIS to reach households at risk who don't know to seek help, connecting them to legal, financial & clinical services before displacement.
PHA data: we exchange tracking data with local PHAs to monitor supportive service needs of households referred through Coordinated Entry to homeless set-aside units, ensuring formerly homeless families receive sustained case management & clinical support.
Together, these sources let us find people our own system hasn't reached, prioritize by real vulnerability rather than self-report, & time our engagement to the moment of institutional discharge.

1C-6. Employment and Workforce Development Partnership.

Identify at least one partnership the CoC has with employment and workforce development programs and organizations such as the Local Workforce Development Board, State Workforce Agency, American Job Center (also known as One-Stop Career Centers), registered apprenticeship program, community and technical college, union training program, adult education provider, or State Vocational Rehabilitation agency.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County Continuum of Care (CoC) and CareerSource South Florida (CSSF), the local workforce development board, have a longstanding partnership connecting individuals experiencing or at risk of homelessness to employment, training, education, and support. CSSF is co-located with select CoC providers, making employment services and occupational training more accessible.

Formal coordination through an MOU connects people experiencing homelessness to CSSF's American Job Centers, which provide job-search assistance, career counseling, skills assessments, labor-market information, employer referrals, and training. The CoC and its providers help address barriers such as transportation and housing instability, consistent with CareerSource's current WIOA Local Plan and its coordination with the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust.

The partnership emphasizes access to workforce services where participants already receive housing and supportive services. CareerSource has utilized mobile supportive-employment units, including at the South-Dade Homeless Assistance Center, and maintained an office at Camillus House. This model allows case managers to make warm referrals and coordinate employment services with housing and other supports.

The CoC, CareerSource, and Lindsey Hopkins Technical College also partner to provide vocational training, creating pathways to education, skills development, and longer-term career advancement rather than focusing solely on immediate job placement. The partnership has also supported youth experiencing homelessness. During the community's 100-Day Challenge to End Youth Homelessness, the goal was to connect at least 75% of participating youth to training, education, or employment, with CareerSource as a key partner.

The CoC also leverages private-sector partnerships, including the Beacon Council's Miami Community Ventures and Chapman Partnership's CP Works, to provide job readiness, certification funding, and employment placements. These efforts are enhanced by a new $1 million partnership with the Downtown Development Authority (DDA) establishing the Downtown Opportunity Employment Program (DOEP). DOEP provides wage subsidies to downtown businesses that hire homeless individuals referred by CoC partners.

Together, these partnerships integrate workforce development into the CoC's housing-focused system, helping participants increase income, obtain employment, maintain housing, and reduce returns to homelessness.

1C-7. Street Outreach–Cooperation with First Responders and Law Enforcement.

Describe in the field below how your CoC's street outreach projects (including co-response) cooperate with first responders and law enforcement to increase positive interactions in order to increase housing and service engagement and promote use of CoC services.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC's street outreach initiatives are built on deep, formalized partnerships with law enforcement and first responders. The CoC and its partners, including the City of Miami Police and Fire Departments, execute Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) that define referral pathways and data-sharing protocols to streamline coordination. This collaboration is designed to increase positive interactions and divert individuals from the justice system toward housing and services.
A key feature of our cooperation is the use of co-response and diversion models. City of Miami Police Department's Homeless, Empowerment, and Assistance Team (HEAT), which includes Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) trained officers, works directly with our street outreach teams to engage unsheltered individuals and divert them toward treatment and shelter rather than arrest. Referrals from law enforcement and first responders are channeled through a "no-wrong-door" approach, ensuring immediate connection to care.
This partnership is further strengthened by the CoC's Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT). Designed to comply with state anti-camping legislation, HRT utilizes ArcGIS to integrate data and strategic planning. HRT-generated alerts provided by law enforcement, outreach teams, and private constituents inform our hotspot mapping and guide outreach deployment. Furthermore, our system leverages direct coordination with law enforcement for encampment decommissioning, ensuring service linkage is prioritized, and connecting individuals to care inclusive of the Miami Center for Mental Health and Recovery. This first-of-its-kind, 208-bed diversion and crisis stabilization facility operates as a comprehensive "one-stop" care center. It features a central receiving center specifically for first responders and houses an integrated psychiatric crisis stabilization unit, an addiction receiving facility, and various levels of residential treatment. Under one roof, it provides a court, living room model, in/outpatient behavioral healthcare, primary and dental clinics, day treatment, crisis respite, employment and vocational culinary training, and an on-site diversion courtroom. By deploying this integrated strategy, the CoC ensures that every law enforcement contact is leveraged as an opportunity to promote engagement with our service network, divert individuals with serious mental illnesses from the criminal justice system, and create a direct pathway to permanent stability.

1C-8. Family or Support Network Reunification.

Describe how your CoC, or your recipients, assist with family or support-network reunification efforts for individuals experiencing homelessness or living in CoC Program-funded housing (e.g., case management, travel costs, arrangement of assistance in another geographic area).

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) utilizes family and support-network reunification as a primary diversion and rapid-exit strategy. By intervening early, the CoC proactively prevents individuals and families from entering the crisis response system or helps them quickly exit emergency shelter by reconnecting them with safe, natural support systems.
A cornerstone of this strategy is our contract with Chapman Partnership, which implements a robust, front-end diversion screening process. When a household experiencing or at risk of homelessness contacts the system, a Chapman Family Coordinator conducts an immediate, strengths-based assessment to identify potential family members, friends, or other natural support networks. Once a viable support system is identified, the coordinator contacts the receiving party to confirm they are willing and stable enough to house the family. Upon verification, the CoC facilitates and funds the reunification process. This assistance includes paying for travel and relocation costs (such as bus or plane tickets, or gas cards), coordinating long-distance travel logistics, and arranging warm handoffs with local service providers in the receiving geographic area to ensure a seamless transition and continuity of care.
If immediate reunification is not feasible and the household requires crisis housing, they are placed in vacant shelter beds or temporary emergency hotel stays to prevent unsheltered homelessness.
Even after shelter entry, diversion and support-network reunification remain active, ongoing strategies. Emergency shelter and housing case managers continuously evaluate
clients for reunification opportunities during individual service planning. Case managers assist clients in rebuilding fractured relationships, mediating conflicts with support networks, and navigating the emotional and logistical steps of relocation. For individuals already housed in Transitional Housing projects, case managers leverage these same techniques to help clients rebuild local supportive networks, reducing isolation and enhancing long-term housing stability and community integration.

1C-9	**Partnering with Public Housing Agencies—Agreement to Enable Transition to HUD Assisted Housing.**		
	Does your CoC have an agreement with at least one public housing agency to enable participants to transition from Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing to HUD assisted housing?	Yes	

1C-10. Protecting Public Safety—Cooperation with Law Enforcement.

You must upload the Evidence of Coordination and Non-Interference with Local Efforts to Advance Protecting Public Safety attachment to the 4A. Attachments Screen.

Describe how your CoC cooperates and does not interfere with or impede local efforts to advance the objectives below, and assists first responders in providing services to homeless individuals.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) actively cooperates with, and never impedes, local law enforcement and first responders in their efforts to protect public safety. We strategically align our street outreach and housing programs with municipal enforcement objectives to ensure public spaces remain safe while vulnerable individuals receive necessary clinical and housing interventions.
New CoC software, a Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT), assists law enforcement in quickly clearing tents and encampments to ensure compliance with state anti-camping laws while providing opportunity for outreach engagement. The HRT leverages ArcGIS to map encampments based on reports from law enforcement and constituents. The reports are directly linked to outreach teams allowing for coordination on encampment decommissioning with police by providing immediate, on-site service linkages; this allows public rights-of-way to be cleared efficiently without interfering with enforcement actions. Sixteen municipal police departments and Sheriff's districts utilize the HRT.
To decrease the public use of illicit drugs and address individuals presenting a danger to themselves or others, the CoC relies on robust clinical partnerships. Specialized outreach teams, such as the Lazarus Project, assist law enforcement and first responders in evaluating unsheltered individuals in crisis. When necessary, the CoC fully supports and assists in executing involuntary commitment protocols under Florida's Baker Act (for mental health emergencies) and Marchman Act (for substance use). First responders have direct diversion access to the Miami Center for Mental Health and Recovery, a 208-bed facility featuring an addiction receiving facility and psychiatric crisis stabilization unit, effectively mitigating acute behavioral emergencies.
Further, the CoC systematically complies with the Sex Offender Registry and Notification Act (SORNA). CoC-funded access points and service providers must check the Florida Department of Law Enforcement registry during intake to ensure strict adherence to state proximity laws, particularly concerning schools and family shelters. The CoC works directly with state & local probation and parole officers to identify legally compliant housing placements for registered offenders. By providing a "no-wrong-door" referral pathway and real-time bed availability through HMIS, the CoC empowers first responders to resolve street-level crises effectively while advancing community safety.

1C-10a. Protecting Public Safety—Plan to Quickly Clear Tents and Encampments.

Identify local laws, policies, or other practices that help or hinder the CoC's ability to quickly clear tents and encampments on public property and connect individuals who are camping in public with appropriate services and provide a plan explaining how the CoC will leverage beneficial policies while overcoming the harmful effects of restrictive ones. If you cannot provide any mitigating steps, please explain why.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) operates in an increasingly restrictive legal environment regarding public camping, necessitating a highly proactive, data-driven strategy to connect unsheltered individuals to care before law enforcement intervention occurs.
Local Laws/Policies: The CoC's response to quickly and humanely clearing encampments is enhanced by Florida's recently enacted HB 1365 (Unauthorized Public Camping & Sleeping) that bans public camping statewide and allows private entities to sue municipalities for non-enforcement in a timely manner. Conversely, local high-policing municipalities have passed more restrictive ordinances: Miami Beach enforces a "no camping" ordinance resulting in immediate arrests, while the City of Miami recently advanced ordinances reducing written warnings prior to arrest.
Plan to Leverage Beneficial Policies/Mitigate Harmful Effects: The CoC leveraged the new state mandate to create a more collaborative and mutually beneficial approach with police by providing quick outreach deployment and service-offering protocols prior to, or in lieu of, law enforcement action relating to public camping, concurrently helping cities avoid legal exposure from the new law. To overcome the harmful effects of accelerated criminalization, the CoC's plan is centered on rapid detection and immediate diversion. The CoC's web-based Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT) utilizes ArcGIS to map constituent and police encampment reports in real-time. Reports entered immediately and preemptively deploy CoC outreach teams. By arriving first and quickly, outreach workers build rapport, conduct assessments and offer immediate placement into CoC-funded emergency shelter or bridge housing, effectively clearing encampments voluntarily. Our plan also leverages the Miami Center for Mental Health and Recovery, a 208-bed diversion facility that allows police to transport unsheltered individuals experiencing psychiatric distress directly to care rather than jail.
Data Supporting the Plan: This proactive strategy is critical given the scale of the need; the CY26 Point-in-Time (PIT) census identified 1,184 unsheltered individuals countywide. To mitigate the risk of arrest for this population under HB 1365, the CoC funds nearly 2,800 shelter beds. In the first 18 months of HRT deployment 814 reports were entered, 140 by police. The median time between initial report and response was 2.9 days. Only four reports closed due to arrests.

1C-10b. Protecting Public Safety—Current Status of Tents and Encampments.

Describe the current status of tents and encampments in the CoC's geographic area.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The current status of tents and encampments within the Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) geographic area is characterized as highly temporary, fluid, and rapidly resolved. Unlike jurisdictions with entrenched, multi-year encampments, the CoC's aggressive, proactive outreach infrastructure ensures that newly formed encampments are quickly identified and decommissioned. Under our current operational standards that have been aligned with strict state and local public-sleeping ordinances, the CoC is structured to successfully decommission identified encampments quickly.
This rapid-response timeline is made possible through our unified Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT). By utilizing real-time ArcGIS spatial mapping, the CoC geographically aggregates reports of public camping (whether or not it includes tents, makeshift structures or just one person) submitted by the public and law enforcement. The moment a report is entered in the HRT, the CoC immediately deploys a multidisciplinary outreach team. While reports that can trigger legal action under state law require quick resolution (5-business days), ALL reports are responded to expeditiously. Outreach teams immediately initiate intensive, daily on-site engagement with encampment residents to complete Coordinated Entry assessments, gather needed housing documentation and coordinate immediate placement into appropriate housing. Of 814 reports entered in the first 18 months of HRT deployment, only 31 required resolution in 5 business days – a goal achieved without any legal repercussions; the median time between ALL reports entered and closure was 12.7 days. Initial response time for ALL reports was 2.9 days.
Consequently, any tents or encampments that do appear in the County are temporary and do not become entrenched. While high-policing areas and urban centers like the City of Miami and Miami Beach experience transient unsheltered activity due to their density, our coordinated data-driven response ensures that these locations are continuously resolved. By prioritizing immediate service linkage and utilizing the vast CoC-coordinated inventory of emergency shelter beds & diversion resources such as the Miami Center for Mental Health and Recovery, we ensure that individuals are swiftly moved indoors. This systematic approach successfully balances the preservation of public safety and public space with a compassionate, housing-focused methodology, keeping unsheltered encampments in our CoC rare, brief, and non-recurring.

1C-10c. Protecting Public Safety—Plan to Decrease the Public Use of Illicit Drugs.

Identify local laws, policies, or other practices that help or hinder the CoC's ability to decrease the public use of illicit drugs and quickly connect individuals who are using illicit drug in public with appropriate services and/or law enforcement and provide a plan explaining how the CoC will leverage beneficial policies while overcoming the harmful effects of restrictive ones. If you cannot provide any mitigating steps, please explain why.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) actively aligns its operations to support municipal law enforcement in enforcing public safety laws and decreasing the public use
of illicit drugs. The primary legal framework driving this effort is the strict local enforcement of drug possession and public nuisance ordinances, combined w/the
state's Marchman Act, which grants law enforcement the authority to involuntarily detain individuals who pose a substance-related danger to themselves or others. Rather
than working in opposition to these strict policing strategies, the CoC's plan is designed to enhance their effectiveness by providing first responders with immediate, secure
clinical alternatives to traditional jail bookings, thereby permanently removing drug use from public spaces.
The CoC's coordination plan provides a seamless, enforcement-adjacent pipeline. When law enforcement officers encounter individuals using illicit drugs in public, they utilize
the CoC's specialized outreach co-response teams, such as the City of Miami's Homeless, Empowerment, and Assistance Team (HEAT) and the Lazarus Project. Under
established municipal MOUs, these teams assist officers on-scene by providing rapid clinical evaluations. If the individual refuses voluntary treatment, the CoC supports law
enforcement's use of the Marchman Act to execute involuntary clinical stabilization. This coordinated enforcement model ensures that public drug use is met with swift, legal
intervention that immediately clears the public space while initiating mandatory recovery pathways.
Qualitatively, this enforcement-focused collaboration ensures public safety objectives are met without exhausting police resources on repeated jail bookings. Law enforcement
officers are empowered to rapidly resolve street-level drug crises because they have a direct, non-interfering partner to receive and manage these high-risk individuals.
Quantitatively, this strategy is aggressively deployed to target the subpopulation of 397 unsheltered individuals (identified in the CY26 PIT count) who struggle with
severe substance use. To support police departments in high-policing communities like Miami and Miami Beach, the CoC utilizes the Miami Center for Mental Health and
Recovery.
This 208-bed facility features a dedicated, secure addiction receiving unit, providing law enforcement with an immediate, high-capacity drop-off point to enforce public drug bans
and secure the community.

1C-10d. Protecting Public Safety—Current Status of Overdoses and Illicit Drug Use in Public Spaces.

Describe the current status of overdoses and illicit drug use in public spaces in the CoC's geographic area.

(limit 2,500 characters)

In Miami-Dade County (FL-600), the public use of illicit substances and the resulting threat of drug overdoses in public spaces remain a critical public safety and public health priority. According to data from the Florida Department of Health and the Miami-Dade County Medical Examiner, the local drug supply is heavily impacted by highly potent synthetic opioids, primarily fentanyl, which is frequently mixed into the cocaine and methamphetamine supply, drastically increasing public overdose risks. Fentanyl was present in 338 deaths (with 277 directly caused by the drug) and cocaine in 422 deaths, representing the deadly stimulant-opioid overlap observed on county streets.
However, coordinated public safety efforts have successfully driven these numbers down. Overdose fatalities in Miami-Dade County saw a significant 35% decline from 2023 to 2024. This reduction reflects the aggressive implementation of safety interventions, including the strategic deployment of overdose reversal medications. In 2024, county-funded crisis teams and outreach programs distributed over 37,000 doses of naloxone directly to high-risk environments and first responders, preventing public spaces from becoming sites of fatal overdoses.
Despite this overall decline, localized hot spots remain concentrated in dense, urban neighborhoods, particularly within Overtown (reporting 32.4 overdose deaths per 100,000) and Little Haiti (reporting 35.8 per 100,000). In these corridors, the CoC coordinates daily with police and specialized co-response teams (like the HEAT team) to monitor public spaces. By cross-referencing real-time emergency department overdose admissions and mapping hot spots through the Homeless Reporting Tool, the CoC immediately deploys outreach. To target these high-risk areas, the CoC established a separate, specialized By-Name List for individuals identified by our psychiatric street outreach team, the Lazarus Project. This list prioritizes immediate housing and treatment placements for individuals assessed with severe substance use disorders, mental illness, or both. Furthermore, the CoC partners directly with the local Threat Management Unit to coordinate and resolve high-risk, potentially dangerous behavioral health cases, ensuring public safety is preserved while rapidly diverting individuals from public spaces into the secure, clinical custody of the Miami Center for Mental Health and Recovery or permanent housing.

1C-10e. Protecting Public Safety—Standards to Address Danger to Self or Others.

Identify local laws, policies, or other practices that help or hinder the CoC's ability to utilize standards that address homeless individuals who are a danger to themselves or others (e.g., involuntary commitment) and provide a plan explaining how the CoC will leverage beneficial policies while overcoming the harmful effects of restrictive ones. If you cannot provide any mitigating steps, please explain why.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) utilizes strict legal standards to address individuals experiencing homelessness who pose a danger to themselves or others. A highly beneficial policy is the Florida Baker Act (F.S. 394), which legally authorizes law enforcement and mental health professionals to initiate involuntary psychiatric examinations and temporary commitment for individuals presenting an imminent threat. Unsheltered people with severe mental illness are often trapped in a cyclical jail bookings rather than addressing the root psychiatric danger, which ultimately returns untreated individuals back to the streets.
We are aggressively leveraging the Baker Act to protect public safety by coordinating law enforcement and outreach in a diversion plan. When police or outreach teams encounter a high-acuity individual behaving dangerously in public, we deploy the CoC's Lazarus Project (featuring mobile psychiatric ARNPs) or mobile crisis teams for clinical evaluation. If the individual poses a threat, the Lazarus team, mobile crisis and CIT trained officers actively assists by executing an involuntary Baker Act. Instead of booking the individual into the county jail, officers transport them directly to a designated central receiving facility. Adding to the crisis infrastructure, the Miami Center for Mental Health and Recovery, offers 208-beds inclusive of crisis stabilization in a secure environment for involuntary stabilization, clinical assessment, and direct transition into step-down care and ultimately Permanent Housing.
Qualitatively, this diversion plan ensures that public spaces remain safe without subjecting individuals to the severe psychiatric deterioration and trauma caused by inappropriate incarceration. Clinically stabilizing dangerous individuals significantly increases their compliance with ongoing treatment and housing case management upon discharge. Quantitatively, this approach directly addresses a critical subpopulation within our PIT count of 1,184 unsheltered individuals, 619 of whom experience severe mental illness. By actively assisting in these legal commitments, our coordinated system safely diverts individuals away from the Miami-Dade County Jail—where historically over 10% of inmates suffer from acute psychiatric conditions—ensuring dangerous behavioral crises are resolved securely and clinically.

1C-10f. Protecting Public Safety—Share Information in Accordance with SORNA.

Identify local laws, policies, or other practices that help or hinder the CoC's ability to comprehensively share information, including location information, in accordance with the Sex Offender Registry and Notification Act (SORNA) and provide a plan explaining how the CoC will leverage beneficial policies while overcoming the harmful effects of restrictive ones. If you cannot provide any mitigating steps, please explain why.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) prioritizes public safety and strict adherence to the Sex Offender Registry and Notification Act (SORNA) through comprehensive information sharing and geographic mapping. A highly beneficial practice is the CoC's Coordinated Entry (CE) mandate, which requires all outreach teams and system access points to actively query the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) registry and the National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) during initial intake. Conversely, Miami-Dade County has passed a more restrictive local residency ordinance, which prohibits registered sex offenders from residing within 2,500 feet of a school, park, or place where children congregate. Because all CoC emergency shelters fall within these exclusionary buffer zones, this local law functionally eliminates traditional shelter as a crisis pathway for this subpopulation.
To overcome the housing barriers created by the 2,500-foot ordinance while comprehensively sharing information to protect public safety, the CoC executes a specialized, compliance-driven diversion plan. When a CE access point or outreach worker verifies an individual's offender status we identify viable, compliant placements. Housing navigators collaborate directly with the Miami-Dade Police Department's Special Victims Unit. They utilize a specialized, law enforcement-developed application that allows our housing navigators to instantly verify whether specific residential addresses are legally compliant with the 2,500-foot buffer law.
When transitional housing is needed, the CoC immediately diverts these individuals to alternative, legally compliant housing pathways. Coordinated Entry projects connect offenders to specialized local re-entry programs, identify geo-vetted private rental market opportunities within allowable residential zones, or fund relocation to out-of-county transitional housing programs explicitly dedicated to serving this population. Qualitatively, this rigorous registry verification protects public safety by guaranteeing that families and children in CoC shelters are never exposed to registered offenders, while concurrently preventing offenders from experiencing technical probation violations due to non-compliant housing. Quantitatively, the CoC ensures that 100% of adults entering Coordinated Entry are screened against FDLE/NSOPW databases prior to referral, achieving zero placements within prohibited boundaries.

1C-11. Outreach Strategy.

Describe your CoC's strategy to outreach to all individuals and families experiencing homelessness across your geographic area.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) deploys a comprehensive, countywide street outreach (SO) strategy designed to engage all individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness, particularly those historically resistant to traditional services. Coordinated through our geographic Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT), the CoC contracts with two government-run and four specialized non-profit SO teams to ensure complete territorial coverage and tailored engagement.
To systematically reach every unengaged person, all teams—except our centralized medical team—are assigned specific geographic zones via HRT. Within these zones, the CoC leverages specialized providers to target disconnected subpopulations: New Hope CORPS delivers out-patient/residential substance abuse treatment and field-based HIV testing; Hermanos de la Calle utilizes philanthropic fundraising to bypass traditional barriers, placing unengaged individuals directly into a private network of permanent shared housing; and the Miami Recovery Project operates a team composed entirely of Certified Peer Specialists.
Building trust is paramount. The City of Miami intentionally hires outreach workers with lived expertise, while Miami Beach heavily utilizes Certified Peer Specialists. For individuals with severe, untreated clinical needs, the CoC deploys the Lazarus Project. This countywide mobile medical team provides in-field psychiatric evaluations, medication management, and primary care to support all geographic SO teams. Outreach also partners with mobile crisis units funded by our local behavioral health managing entity (Thriving Mind) to conduct acute on-site evaluations. When individuals present a severe danger to themselves due to behavioral health crises, SO teams collaborate directly with mobile crisis or specially trained homeless resource police officers in Miami and Miami Beach. They utilize Florida's Baker and Marchman Acts to secure life-saving involuntary treatment. Crucially, outreach teams and officers do not abandon clients; they visit them in crisis units & detox facilities to guarantee a warm handoff into Transitional Housing or Permanent Housing (PH) upon discharge.
This multidisciplinary strategy is highly effective. System Performance Measures confirm that direct placements into PH from Street Outreach have increased year-over-year for two consecutive years, validating our ability to successfully transition the hardest-to-reach individuals directly from the streets to permanent stability.

1C-12.	Collaboration Related to Children and Youth–Written Agreements with Early Childhood Services Providers.	

Select 'Yes' or 'No' in the chart below to indicate whether your CoC or HUD-funded projects in the CoC have written agreements with the listed providers of educational supports and services for children ages 0-5:

		Written Agreement
1.	Child Care (including Child Care and Development Fund)	Yes
2.	Early Childhood Providers	Yes
3.	Early Head Start	Yes
4.	Home Visiting Program (including Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home and Visiting or MIECHV)	No
5.	Head Start	Yes
6.	Healthy Start	Yes

7.	Public Pre-K	Yes
8.	Tribal Home Visiting Program	No
	Other (limit 150 characters)	
9.		

1C-12a.	Collaboration Related to Children and Youth–Formal Partnerships with Schools and Youth Education Providers.	

Select 'Yes' or 'No' in the chart below to indicate the youth education providers your CoC has a formal partnership with:

1.	McKinney-Vento Liaison(s) (including State Education Agency (SEA) or Local Education Agency (LEA))	Yes
2.	School District(s)	Yes
3.	General Education Development (GED) Program(s)	Yes
4.	Community College(s)	Yes
5.	Technical College(s)	Yes
6.	Other Post-Secondary Education Provider(s)	Yes

1C-12b.Collaboration Related to Children and Youth—Informing Individuals and Families who Become Homeless about Eligibility for Educational Services.

Describe your CoC's written policies and procedures to inform individuals and families who become homeless of their eligibility for educational services.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) implements strict, system-wide procedures to ensure that every individual and family experiencing homelessness is immediately
informed of their eligibility and rights for educational services. These mandates are formally codified in the CoC's Coordinated Entry (CE) Policies and Procedures
Manual. This policy ensure a standardized, "no-wrong-door" notification protocol across all access points, street outreach teams, and housing providers.
In accordance with these written policies, parents of school-aged children and unaccompanied youth are formally informed of their rights under the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act at the very first point of contact with our Coordinated Entry System. Our specialized youth CE access point, Educate Tomorrow,
is a dedicated educational services provider that conducts immediate, comprehensive assessments of educational needs for youth and young adults, facilitating direct
connections to academic resources and support. Simultaneously, Chapman Partnership—the primary access point for families—ensures that McKinney-Vento educational rights and school enrollment protocols are integrated into the initial screening and intake process for all families.
At intake, staff are required to verbally explain educational rights to parents and youth, distribute bilingual educational rights brochures, and verify that children are enrolled
in school or immediately referred for enrollment. This initial notification is reinforced throughout the continuum of care. All CoC-funded Emergency Shelter, Transitional
Housing, and Permanent Housing providers are contractually obligated under the CoC Written Standards to post educational rights materials, including local School Board-
approved McKinney-Vento posters, in prominent, client-facing common areas. Case managers at these housing projects systematically re-evaluate school enrollment
during weekly case reviews. They coordinate directly with District Homeless Liaisons (DHLs) to secure immediate enrollment, arrange school-system transportation, and
obtain necessary school supplies, ensuring that a family's housing crisis does not disrupt a child's educational continuity.

1C-12c. Collaboration Related to Children and Youth—Coordination with Foster Care or Child Welfare Services.

Describe how your CoC coordinates with foster care or child welfare services to assist youth transitioning from public systems of care.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County Continuum of Care (CoC), led by the Homeless Trust, employs a highly integrated network of partnerships to support youth transitioning from the foster care and child welfare systems, preventing discharges into homelessness. DCF sits on our board and the contracted PCWA is a CoC provider.

A key partner is Citrus Family Care Network (FCN), the lead agency for child welfare in our region. The CoC works closely with FCN, co-leading case staffing meetings for FYI, FUP & using CoC. FCN resources facilitate transitions into Extended Foster Care, allowing young adults to remain in supervised living arrangements w/case management until age 21 (or 22 with disabilities).

Our Coordinated Entry system has dedicated access points for youth, including those at Lotus House, Educate Tomorrow, Miami Bridge, and Pridelines, ensuring those leaving public systems can be quickly assessed for crisis housing and prevention resources. Educate Tomorrow, a critical partner, operates a youth-focused helpline in collaboration with the Homeless Trust, providing a direct access point for systems-involved youth to navigate housing, education, and stability resources.

Through HUD funding, the CoC supports specialized housing projects like the Citrus Health Youth Housing Program, which prioritizes youth aging out of foster care with transitional and
independent living options paired with robust wraparound services. Other key providers, such as Casa Valentina and Chapman Partnership, offer transitional housing and life skills training tailored to the unique needs of this population. By integrating local agreements, dedicated coalitions, and specialized housing, our CoC ensures a structured safety net is in place for every young person transitioning from public systems of care.

1C-12d. Collaboration Related to Children and Youth—Coordination with Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY)-funded Providers.

Describe how your CoC coordinates with RHY-funded providers including Street Outreach Programs, Basic Center Programs, Transitional Living Programs, and Maternity Group Homes where such providers exist.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) maintains a highly coordinated and structurally integrated partnership with all U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) RHY-funded programs within its geographic area. The RHY-funded provider in our CoC is the Miami Bridge Youth & Family Services, which operates critical Basic Center and Transitional Living Programs under Lutheran Services Florida (LSF), delivering essential services to runaway, homeless, and transitioning youth.
A cornerstone of this partnership is the technical and administrative integration of RHY projects into the CoC's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). To ensure data-driven coordination and comprehensive system performance tracking, the CoC provides RHY staff with free HMIS licenses, comprehensive user training, and ongoing data quality evaluations. This database integration ensures that youth crisis beds and supportive services are fully visible within the broader CoC system, preventing duplicated efforts and establishing a seamless, secure record of youth homelessness in Miami-Dade County.
Furthermore, both Miami Bridge and LSF are highly active participants in the CoC's Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) planning and execution activities.
Through YHDP, LSF collaborated with the CoC's Youth Action Board (YAB) and other community stakeholders to design, implement, and monitor youth-specific housing interventions. This collaboration extends directly to the CoC's Coordinated Entry System (CES) for minors and young adults. RHY programs are structurally embedded within the CES framework, utilizing standardized, developmentally appropriate vulnerability assessments. This integration ensures that youth entering RHY basic centers or transitional living programs are immediately assessed and placed on the Youth By-Name List for rapid prioritization and referral to appropriate CoC options like YHDP Transitional Housing when family reunification or other resources are not available to young adults aging out of RHY.
Through regular cross-training, shared case conferencing, and collaborative crisis planning, the CoC and its RHY partners ensure that vulnerable, runaway, and homeless minors are met with immediate, trauma-informed care and provided with safe, permanent pathways to stability.

1C-13. Collaboration Related to Families with Children—TH or RRH Project Dedicated to Serving Families with Children.

Identify at least one Rapid Rehousing (RRH) or Transitional Housing (TH) project in the CoC that primarily or exclusively serves families with children experiencing homelessness in accordance with 24 CFR 578.93(b).

(limit 500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) partners with dedicated agencies to operate Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and Transitional Housing (TH) projects that exclusively serve families with children experiencing homelessness. Key projects include Chapman Partnership RRH, Mother Seton TH, and The Advocate Program TANF, all of which are fully integrated into our Coordinated Entry system and strictly comply with the non-discrimination and fair housing requirements of 24 CFR 578.93(b).

1C-13a. Collaboration Related to Families with Children—Supportive Services to Improve Income to Pay Rent.

Describe how the project(s) identified in 1C-13 provides supportive services focused on improving incomes to pay rent, such as workforce development, job training, or registered apprenticeship programs.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) prioritizes household income growth as a fundamental pillar of long-term housing stability. To achieve this, the CoC relies on the comprehensive, integrated workforce development services provided by Chapman Partnership through its signature program, Chapman Partnership Works (CP Works). CP Works is a highly structured, on-site employment and vocational training program specifically designed to assist homeless families with children in rapidly improving their incomes so they can transition to and sustain permanent housing.
Upon entry into Chapman Partnership's family emergency shelter facilities, head-of-household clients are assigned a dedicated Employment Specialist alongside their housing case manager. The specialists conduct immediate assessments to identify barriers to employment—such as childcare needs, lack of transportation, or expired certifications—and develop an individualized employment plan. CP Works operates a dedicated computer lab and job readiness center on-site, offering resume building, mock interviewing, and job search assistance. To overcome financial barriers, the program directly funds the cost of professional licenses, state certifications, work uniforms, tools, and vocational training tuition in high-demand local sectors, including culinary arts, security, construction, and hospitality.
These intensive, family-focused supportive services yield exceptional economic and housing outcomes. According to audited system performance data from our FY2026 Annual Performance Report (APR) for Chapman South, these combined interventions led to a massive reduction in the number of adults with zero income, dropping from 475 at entry to 268 upon program exit.
Furthermore, 69 program leavers successfully gained or increased their earned income during the reporting period, achieving an outstanding average earned income gain of $2,193 per person. Overall, 107 adults who exited the program achieved an increase in their total income from all sources, with an average overall gain of $1,855. To scale this proven success, through this NOFO the CoC intends to expand this workforce development program through a Supportive Services Only (SSO) project, extending these critical income-boosting resources to a broader geographic footprint and having an even greater long-term impact on the self-sufficiency of families served.[

1C-13b. Collaboration Related to Families with Children—Leveraging Funding from Mainstream Family Service Systems.

Describe how the project(s) identified in 1C-13 leverages funding from mainstream family service systems, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

(limit 2,500 characters)

Miami-Dade County's (MDC) CoC systematically leverages mainstream family service funding to maximize the reach of local homelessness prevention & rapid re-housing resources. The primary vehicle for this strategic integration is the Advocate Program, which is under direct contract w/MDC Homeless Trust (CoC) to administer state-awarded Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funding specifically for Homelessness Prevention.
Through this formalized partnership, the Advocate Program utilizes mainstream TANF prevention funds to target families w/minor children who are at imminent risk of homelessness. Case mgrs.. at the Advocate Program conduct comprehensive eligibility screenings to verify TANF qualifications & rapidly deploy these leveraged funds to cover critical housing-stabilization costs. This includes paying for rental arrears, utility bills, moving expenses & security deposits to resolve housing crises before families are displaced. By using state-allocated TANF funds rather than local CoC dollars for these upstream prevention activities, the CoC successfully preserves its dedicated HUD funding for longer-term, higher-acuity housing interventions, demonstrating a highly efficient, leveraged model of care.
To ensure a continuous safety net, this mainstream integration is further reinforced by the vast majority of CoC projects, which maintain countywide representation as official Department of Children and Families (DCF) ACCESS points. At these entry points, housing case managers and navigators conduct immediate assessments and directly assist clients in applying for a comprehensive suite of public benefits. This streamlined application pipeline connects families & individuals to SNAP (Food Assistance) to support household nutrition & Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA), which provides short-term cash assistance to low-income families & pregnant women.
Furthermore, our access points enroll clients in the Relative Caregiver Program to provide dedicated cash assistance for non-parent relatives (grandparents) caring for children, as well as full Medicaid and Florida KidCare to secure vital, free, or low-cost health insurance for children, parents, and disabled individuals. Finally, eligible seniors and disabled adults are connected to Optional State Supplementation (OSS) to assist with residential care costs. By integrating these extensive benefit pipelines into our daily housing navigation, the CoC guarantees a highly leveraged network of public supp.

1C-13c. Collaboration Related to Families with Children—Combining Housing Assistance with Parental Support.

Describe how the project(s) identified in 1C-13 combines housing assistance with childcare, parenting support, pregnancy-related and child healthcare, and education.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) integrates comprehensive parental, educational, and medical support directly into its housing programs to ensure multi-generational stability. A premier example of this is the Camillus House Mother Seton, a PSH project serving families that was reallocated in the NOFO to Transitional Housing. To support early development, Camillus has an MOU with the Early Learning Coalition to provide free, high-quality childcare and preschool for resident families. This allows mothers to focus on employment and housing goals. Parenting support is deeply embedded; the project employs evidence-based interventions, such as Child-Parent Psychotherapy and Nurturing Parenting classes, helping mothers rebuild healthy attachments and heal from trauma. Furthermore, Camillus provides specialized, trauma-informed care and pregnancy-related healthcare for expecting mothers. For child healthcare, Camillus' sister organization: Camillus Health Concern, a local Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) operates a pediatric clinic, ensuring all children receive immediate medical screenings, vaccinations, and ongoing care. Finally, to support education, the project provides school-aged children with robust after-school programming, homework tutoring, and school-enrollment advocacy.
This holistic approach extends into the CoC's Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) portfolio, most notably through Carrfour Supportive Housing. As the state's largest nonprofit affordable housing developer, Carrfour operates multiple PSH communities specifically designed for formerly homeless families. Carrfour combines its housing assistance with dedicated on-site supportive service coordinators who assist families with securing subsidized childcare vouchers and navigating the public school system to ensure continuous education. Carrfour also hosts ongoing parenting support workshops, life-skills classes, and family therapy. To address child and pregnancy-related healthcare, Carrfour navigators actively connect expecting mothers and children to Medicaid, WIC, and local pediatric health homes, ensuring the health, educational, and developmental needs of children are fully supported long after families exit the crisis shelter system.

1C-14. Collaboration with Veteran Serving Organizations—Partnership with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or Veteran Serving Organization.

Identify at least one partnership the CoC has with the Department of Veterans Affairs or other Veteran Serving Organizations.

(limit 500 characters)

The CoC partners directly with the VA and local Veteran Serving Organizations (VSOs). As only the fourth site nationally to share HMIS data directly with the VA, we co-create a unified, real-time By-Name List and match HUD-VASH inventory with HDX/HIC reports. In joint case-conferencing, we ensure HMIS-enrolled veterans are connected to VA resources, while coordinating CoC-funded healthcare and housing solutions for veterans ineligible for VA services, ensuring no veteran is left behind.

1C-14a	Collaboration with Veteran Serving Organizations.	
	Select 'Yes' or 'No' in the chart below to indicate whether the partnership(s) identified in 1C-14 does the following:	

1.	Refers veterans identified by the CoC to VA or other Veteran Serving Organizations for assistance?	Yes
2.	Coordinates the provision of emergency shelter, supportive services, and housing for veterans?	Yes
3.	Ensures access to a full spectrum of employment and career pathway opportunities?	Yes
4.	Shares data with the Department of Veterans Affairs as appropriate?	Yes
5.	Identifies service gaps for veterans?	Yes
6.	Fills service gaps for veterans?	Yes

1C-15. Collaboration with Organizations who Address the Needs of Survivors of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.

Identify at least one partnership your CoC has with victim service providers, state domestic violence coalitions, state sexual assault coalitions, anti-trafficking service providers or other organizations who help provide shelter, housing, and services to individuals and families of persons experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(limit 500 characters)

The CoC partners with our sister agency, the Community Action and Human Services Department (CAHSD), the county's licensed victim service provider. Utilizing local food and beverage tax revenues, we fund the development, operations, and capital needs of their emergency DV shelters and transitional housing. Additionally, the CoC funds dedicated DV Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing programs, ensuring rapid, trauma-informed pathways to safe and stable housing.

1C-16. Collaboration with Justice System Re-entry Partners.

Identify at least one partnership your CoC has to prevent homelessness among people transitioning from prisons, jails, or court-ordered programs.

(limit 500 characters)

The CoC integrates reentry partners onto our committees and maintains a formal partnership with the 11th Judicial Circuit Criminal Mental Health Project’s jail diversion program. Through a specialized MOA with the City of Miami and Jackson Health System (JHS) Correctional Health, we share data to identify and address the housing and clinical needs of justice-involved individuals, facilitating warm handoffs directly from jail to CoC housing and preventing discharge into homelessness.

1C-17. Collaboration with Partners to Address High Utilizers of Healthcare Systems.

Identify at least one partnership or project your CoC has to provide specialized supportive services for homeless individuals with a high level of medical needs.

(limit 500 characters)

The CoC partners with Jackson Health System, our county's public hospital, to target high-utilizers of emergency medical systems. Through a direct data-sharing agreement, we cross-match hospital admission, discharge, and transfer data with HMIS. This integration enables our street outreach teams to rapidly identify high-acuity individuals, coordinate warm discharge handoffs, and transition them to Permanent Housing, dramatically reducing emergency department visits and hospital costs.

1C-18. Collaboration with Partners to Address the Needs of Aging and Elderly Individuals Experiencing Homelessness.

Identify at least one partnership or project your CoC has to serve aging and elderly individuals experiencing homelessness, such as with a provider of residential care, assisted living, or medical respite services.

(limit 500 characters)

The CoC partners with the Alliance for Aging (Area Agency on Aging) and Mia Casa, our senior shelter, to coordinate elder-specific care. This is enhanced by the Miami Center for Mental Health's specialized respite transitional housing beds. These partners deliver age-appropriate case management and medical support, transitioning vulnerable seniors to permanent housing, including coordinating connections to unsubsidized placements like assisted living and skilled nursing.

1C-19. Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families—Project that Prioritizes Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness.

Identify at least one Rapid Rehousing (RRH) or Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) project that prioritizes individuals experiencing chronic homelessness.

(limit 500 characters)

The CoC structurally dedicates 100% of its Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) inventory, such as our Housing ACT program, to chronically homeless households. To accelerate placements, we strategically utilize Rapid Re-Housing as a low-barrier bridge, rapidly moving chronically homeless families and individuals off the streets while case managers transition them into dedicated permanent PSH slots like Housing ACT, public housing homeless set-asides, or unsubsidized housing.

1C-19a. Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families—On-site Behavioral Healthcare.

Describe how the project(s) identified in 1C-19 provides on-site behavioral healthcare.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) provides intensive, on-site behavioral healthcare to chronically homeless individuals through its Housing ACT Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) program, operated by Citrus Health Network. The project utilizes a non-fidelity Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model, delivering a robust mobile service array directly to clients in their homes and communities. This multidisciplinary team includes Psychiatry, licensed counselors and peer support specialists, to provide treatment. The program integrates primary care, including on-site psychiatry, to address the complex co-occurring physical and behavioral health conditions common among individuals experiencing chronic homelessness.[Z10.1]
This model is designed to engage and stabilize the most vulnerable individuals who have not been successfully served by traditional, office-based care. The mobile teams provide intensive, wraparound case management, crisis intervention, medication management, and therapy wherever the client is, removing transportation and access barriers. This ensures consistent, long-term engagement and supports recovery, leading to exceptional housing stability outcomes.
The effectiveness of this on-site behavioral healthcare model is validated by the project's performance data from the FY2026 APR. Of the 298 chronically homeless individuals served, an extraordinary 93% (278) have remained stably housed and continue to be active in the program.
Furthermore, the data demonstrates remarkable housing longevity, proving the long-term success of the model:
•98% of all current residents (272 of 278) have been stably housed in the program for over one year.
•82% of all current residents (227 of 278) have been stably housed for more than two years.
•A significant cohort of 32% (88 of 278) have maintained their housing for over five years.
These powerful outcomes show that by delivering intensive, on-site behavioral and primary healthcare, the Housing ACT program successfully ends chronic homelessness for Miami-Dade's most vulnerable residents, ensuring they not only get housed but remain housed for the long term.

1C-19b. Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families—Assesses Need for Higher Level of Care.

Describe how the project(s) identified in 1C-19 has a policy for assessing program participant need for higher level of care (i.e., assisted living, residential treatment).

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) implements a comprehensive, structured policy to assess and address the evolving medical and behavioral needs of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) participants. For projects like Housing ACT, which serves a highly vulnerable, chronically homeless population with complex co-occurring conditions, aging-in-place and clinical escalation are managed through a formalized, multi-tiered assessment framework.

Under CoC policy, the Housing ACT multidisciplinary team conducts continuous, ongoing clinical reviews of resident functioning. When a participant exhibits physical or cognitive decline, the project's case managers first assess whether the individual can remain safely in their independent housing unit with increased, low-barrier support. To support aging-in-place, the CoC formally approves and accommodates live-in aides within the tenant's PSH unit and directly coordinates with Medicaid-funded home health care agencies to deliver daily personal care, medication management, and physical therapy. This proactive intervention ensures that independent housing is preserved for as long as clinically possible.

However, when a participant's needs exceed what can be safely managed in an independent apartment, the CoC utilizes a formal, systemic partnership with the Alliance for Aging (the local Area Agency on Aging) and state Medicaid managed long-term care plans to transition the individual to a higher level of care. Case managers access standardized evaluation instruments, through in-house or partner Primary Care providers to document the severe regression in social determinants of health and establish the clinical necessity for institutional placement.

Once a higher level of care is deemed medically necessary, PSH programs coordinate with the Alliance for Aging and local healthcare providers to navigate the eligibility and placement process. This integrated pipeline facilitates a warm, dignified transition into state-licensed Assisted Living Facilities (ALFs), specialized memory care, or skilled nursing facilities. By establishing a clear, clinically guided continuum that ranges from in-home nursing support and approved live-in aides to licensed institutional care, the CoC ensures that chronically homeless individuals always receive the precise level of medical and behavioral care their conditions require.

1C-19c. Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families—Assesses Readiness for Moving On.

Describe how the project(s) identified in 1C-19 has a policy for assessing program participant readiness for moving on to unsubsidized or other permanent housing.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) implements a comprehensive Moving On strategy across its Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) portfolio, including intensive programs like Housing ACT, to safely transition stabilized individuals to independent housing. The CoC's policy requires case managers to continuously assess participant readiness through Housing Stability Planning at least quarterly via service plan reviews. Readiness is clinically evaluated based on sustained housing tenure, behavioral health stability, the ability to self-manage medications, lease compliance, and income generation. Once an assessment confirms a participant no longer requires the robust, wraparound supportive services offered in PSH, the CoC initiates the transition process.
To execute these transitions, the CoC leverages established Moving On partnerships with all four Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) operating within Miami-Dade County. Through these formal agreements, PSH case managers transition clinically stabilized tenants into dedicated homeless set-aside units and mainstream housing vouchers. This critical pipeline ensures that individuals maintain affordable housing while simultaneously freeing up high-intensity, HUD-funded PSH beds for highly vulnerable, chronically homeless individuals currently living on the streets.
The CoC also actively works to increase tenant income (both earned and unearned) to facilitate transitions directly into unsubsidized, private-market housing. While achieving fully unsubsidized independence is historically challenging for the chronically homeless population, the CoC is proactively developing a more intentional, system-wide Moving On framework. To support this, the CoC is utilizing this NOFO cycle to propose expanded employment and workforce development services through targeted Supportive Services Only (SSO) projects.
This increased SSO capacity will empower the CoC to implement a cultural shift in housing expectations. The evolving policy will explicitly communicate from the point of intake that PSH can be a time-limited intervention for able-bodied adults between the ages of 18 and 61. By pairing expanded, rigorous employment services with clear milestones for financial independence, the CoC will systematically prepare work-capable adults to successfully move on to unsubsidized housing, ensuring PSH remains a dynamic, fluid system rather than a terminal placement.

1D. Project Capacity, Review, and Ranking–Local Competition

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- Frequently Asked Questions

1D-1.	Project Review and Ranking Process Your CoC Used in Its Local Competition. We use the response to this question along with the required attachment as a factor when determining your CoC's eligibility for bonus funds and for other NOFO criteria below.	

You must upload the Local Competition Scoring Tool attachment to the 4A. Attachments Screen.
Select 'Yes' or 'No' in the chart below to indicate how your CoC reviewed, rated, and ranked project applications during your local competition:

1.	Established total points available for each project application type.	Yes
2.	At least 50 percent of the total available points were based on objective criteria to review, rate, and rank project applications.	Yes
3.	At least 25 percent of the total available points were based on system performance measures to review, select and rate project applications.	Yes
4.	Considered returns to homelessness in reviewing, rating, and ranking housing projects (TH, PH-PSH, PH-RRH).	Yes
5.	Considered employment income in reviewing, rating, and ranking housing projects (TH, PH-PSH, PH-RRH).	Yes
6.	Considered supportive service participation requirements in reviewing, rating, and ranking housing projects (TH, PH-PSH, PH-RRH).	Yes

1D-2.	New Proposals.	
	Does your CoC invite new proposals from entities that have not previously received funding, if such eligible entities exist?	Yes

1D-2a.	Web Posting of CoC-Approved Consolidated Application Before the CoC Program Competition Application Submission Deadline.	

	Enter the date your CoC posted all parts of the CoC-approved Consolidated Application on the CoC's website or partner's website–which included: 1. the CoC Application, and 2. Project Priority Listings.	

You must enter a date in question 1D-2a.

1D-2b.	Notification to Community Members and Key Stakeholders by Email that the CoC-Approved Consolidated Application is Posted on the Website.	

	Enter the date your CoC notified community members and key stakeholders that the CoC-approved Consolidated Application was posted on your CoC's website or partner's website.	

You must enter a date in question 1D-2b.

1D-2c.	Local Competition Selection Results for All Projects.	
	You must upload the Local Competition Selection Results attachment to the 4A. Attachments Screen.	

	Does your attachment include: 1. Project Names, 2. Project Scores, 3. Project Rank, 4. Project Status–Accepted, Rejected, Reduced Reallocated, Fully Reallocated, 5. Amount Requested from HUD, and 6. Reallocated Funds +/-.	Yes

1D-2d.	Projects Rejected/Reduced–Notification Outside of e-snaps.	

1.	Did your CoC reject or reduce any project application(s) submitted for funding during its local competition?	Yes
2.	If you selected 'Yes' for element 1 of this question, enter the date your CoC notified applicants that their project applications were being rejected or reduced, in writing, outside of e-snaps.	08/07/2026
3.	Did your CoC inform applicants why your CoC rejected or reduced their project application(s) submitted for funding during its local competition?	Yes

1D-2e.	Projects Accepted–Notification Outside of e-snaps.	

	Enter the date your CoC notified project applicants that their project applications were accepted and ranked on the New and Renewal Priority Listings in writing, outside of e-snaps.	08/07/2026

1D-3.	Reallocation–Reviewing Performance of Existing Projects.	

	Describe:
1.	your CoC's reallocation process to reallocate from lower performing projects to create new high performing projects, including how your CoC determined which projects are candidates for reallocation because they are low performing or less needed,
2.	whether your CoC identified any low performing or less needed projects through the process described in element 1 of this question during your CoC's local competition this year,
3.	whether your CoC reallocated any low performing or less needed projects during its local competition this year; and

4.	why your CoC did not reallocate low performing or less needed projects during its local competition this year, if applicable.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) utilizes a rigorous, performance-driven reallocation process during its annual local competition to maximize the impact of CoC-Program funding. This process is overseen by a Mayor-appointed, independent Selection Committee that actively reviews all existing renewal projects. This review is guided by objective scorecards measuring project performance on HUD outcomes, expenditure rates, and data quality. To incentivize system modernization, our local policies offer agencies the option to submit a voluntary reallocation of an existing project in exchange for bonus points in the local competition when proposing a new project consistent with HUD priorities. Projects that do not voluntarily reallocate and are found to have chronic underperformance, high unspent fund rates, or poor alignment with system needs are candidates for involuntary partial or full reallocation, with recaptured funds used to create new, higher-performing projects.
During this year's local competition, the Selection Committee identified and executed several critical reallocations. Specifically, the CoC processed three voluntary partial reallocations from high-performing agencies utilizing the bonus-point incentive to transition outdated models into new Transitional Housing (TH). Additionally, the CoC identified and executed one involuntary partial reallocation of an underperforming project due to high unutilized funds. Furthermore, to aggressively eliminate underperformance, the CoC fully reallocated 21 renewal projects that were determined to be low-performing, using those recaptured funds to create higher-performing TH and Supportive Services Only (SSO) projects projects in line with NOFO priorities.
To ensure only high-quality projects were funded with these reallocated dollars, the Selection Committee maintained strict threshold standards. During the local RFA, the CoC rejected 16 new project applications because they either proposed ineligible activities, scored below the minimum quality threshold, or lowered than selected projects. Ultimately, this competitive process resulted in 26 renewal projects being advanced in Tier 1 and 32 new projects being advanced in Tier 2, ensuring that local funding was optimized to support high-priority, high-performing interventions.

1D-3a.	Reallocation Between FY 2021 and FY 2026.	

	Did your CoC cumulatively reallocate at least 20 percent of its ARD between FY 2021 and FY 2026?	Yes

2A. Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and System Performance

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

2A-1.	HMIS Vendor.	
	Not Scored–For Information Only	

	Enter the name of the HMIS Vendor your CoC is currently using.(limit 75 characters)	Wellsky

2A-2.	HMIS Implementation Coverage Area.	
	Not Scored–For Information Only	

	Select from dropdown menu your CoC's HMIS coverage area.	Single CoC

2A-3.	PIT Count–Methodology Change.	

	Describe:
1.	any changes your CoC made to your unsheltered PIT count implementation, including methodology or data quality changes between 2025 and 2026, if applicable, and
2.	how the changes affected your CoC's PIT count results.

(limit 2,500 characters)

To improve the precision and data quality of the January 22, 2026, unsheltered Point-in-Time (PIT) count, the Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) implemented significant methodological and data quality refinements. These strategic changes successfully expanded geographic coverage, leveraged real-time spatial technology, and strengthened multi-agency collaboration, establishing a highly accurate new baseline for the CoC.

First, the CoC refined its spatial data quality by adding new specialized outreach teams and strategically assigning them to the specific census blocks with which they were most familiar. A total of 28 dedicated teams were deployed countywide. In Downtown Miami, where homelessness is highly concentrated, outreach teams were restructured and increased from two to three, while the high-policing community of Miami Beach expanded its deployment from three to four teams, ensuring highly comprehensive geographic coverage.

Second, the CoC drastically increased multi-agency collaboration to improve data quality. In response to the passage of state legislation prohibiting public camping and sleeping, the CoC integrated its newly created, ArcGIS-enabled Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT) into the pre-count planning. By analyzing more than 500 unduplicated HRT spatial reports submitted by outreach teams and code enforcement prior to the count, the CoC identified and mapped previously uncounted pockets of unsheltered homelessness. Furthermore, coordination with law enforcement was enhanced, with 17 of the 28 count teams including police officers to ensure safe and thorough access to high-risk areas.

Third, the CoC integrated advanced PIT software safeguards to eliminate duplication and boundary errors. The count technology utilized geo-fencing alerts that instantly notified teams if they crossed into an adjacent sector not assigned to them, ensuring clean, non-overlapping enumerations.

This refined methodology resulted in a highly precise baseline count of 1,184 unsheltered individuals, enumerated as follows: 605 in the City of Miami, 93 in the City of Miami Beach, 175 in South Dade County, and 311 in North Unincorporated Miami-Dade County. Demographic characteristics (race, gender, and ethnicity) are currently being extrapolated from HMIS to complete the analysis. Simultaneously, the sheltered count is being finalized via audited provider reports, including domestic violence programs, to complete a highly precise, unduplicated 2026 PIT record.

2A-4. Reduce Encampments—Actions to Reduce Encampments.

Describe in the field below the actions your CoC took to reduce the number of encampments or the number of people residing in encampments during your evaluation period.

(limit 2,500 characters)

For the evaluation period of 1/1/25, to 6/30/26, the Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) executed a highly coordinated, data-driven strategy to reduce the number of public encampments in public spaces. In response to the new state anti-camping legislation (HB 1365), the CoC formalized a system-wide policy prioritizing rapid detection, immediate service engagement, & a decommissioning standard. This proactive approach ensures that unsheltered [Z14.1]encampments in FL-600 do not become entrenched & are resolved quickly & humanely. In the first 18 months, we addressed 814 reports of public encampments w/a median response of 2.9 days. Only 4 arrests were made & there are no known civil suits in FL-600.
The operational foundation of this strategy is the CoC's Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT), that utilizes ArcGIS spatial mapping technology. During the evaluation period, the HRT acted as a centralized database, receiving & mapping real-time public encampment alerts from law enforcement, code compliance, outreach teams & private constituents. The CoC utilized these spatial alerts to preemptively deploy specialized, multidisciplinary street outreach teams—including law enforcement & the medically focused Lazarus Project—directly to newly identified encampments.
Upon arrival, outreach teams initiated intensive, daily on-site engagement to execute the decommissioning plan; they focused on conducting immediate CE assessments, obtaining vital identification documents, & offering direct placement into our inventory of CoC-funded emergency and TH beds, diverted to family or placed in hospital/crisis/treatment. For individuals experiencing severe mental health or substance use crises w/in these encampments, outreach teams coordinated directly w/CIT-trained police officers to facilitate voluntary diversion or involuntary stabilization under the Baker & Marchman Acts. First responders & outreach teams utilized the newly opened Miami Center for Mental Health & Recovery—a 208-bed crisis stabilization & treatment facility—as a direct, secure drop-off point, ensuring vulnerable individuals were removed from public spaces & placed into clinical care rather than jail.
Through this seamless integration of ArcGIS tracking, immediate clinical outreach, & dedicated diversion beds, the CoC successfully prevented long-term encampments from establishing, keeping public spaces safe while providing unhoused residents w/immediate pathways to permanent stability.

2A-4a.	Reduce Encampments—Number of Encampments.	

1. Enter the estimated number of encampments in the beginning of your evaluation period.	814
2. Enter the reduction in the number of encampments during your evaluation period.	738

2A-4b.	Reduce Encampments—Number of People in Encampments.	

1. Enter the estimated number of people in encampments in the beginning of your evaluation period.	1,425
2. Enter the reduction in the number of people in encampments during your evaluation period.	1,297

2A-4c.	Reduce Encampments—Plans to Reduce Encampments.

If there has been no reduction in encampments or persons in encampments in your CoC, describe the plans your CoC has to participate in efforts to reduce these numbers.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) continues to maintain a highly successful, structurally sound workflow that prevents the growth of public encampments. Because our proactive, data-driven system has proven exceptionally effective at keeping unsheltered encampments rare, temporary, and rapidly resolved, our core plan remains structurally consistent. However, to sustain these outcomes, the CoC is actively refining its existing processes to improve system-wide efficiencies, scale up multidisciplinary coordination, and expand specialized first-responder training.

A key element of our ongoing plan is the continuous expansion of training for local law enforcement agencies and municipal code enforcement departments. The CoC regularly conducts joint training sessions with officers, focusing on Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) protocols, the legal parameters of Florida's Baker and Marchman Acts, and trauma-informed diversion techniques. By educating officers in high-policing municipalities like the City of Miami and Miami Beach on how to seamlessly collaborate with CoC-funded outreach programs—such as the HEAT and Lazarus teams—we ensure that police encounters are leveraged as clinical interventions rather than punitive events. This standardized training prevents municipal actions from scattering unsheltered populations and maintains a unified, safe pathway from public spaces to housing.

Furthermore, the CoC is optimizing the efficiency of its Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT). Based on operational data collected during our previous cycles, we are streamlining the feedback loop between the ArcGIS mapping software and field outreach teams. By establishing automated, real-time geofenced dispatch alerts, we ensure that specialized outreach teams are deployed to newly reported locations within hours of an alert. This technology enables our teams to consistently meet our aggressive 5-day decommissioning standard.

By continuing to route these coordinated outreach interventions directly into our vast inventory of over 2,800 emergency shelter beds and leveraging the 208-bed Miami Center for Mental Health and Recovery as a primary clinical diversion drop-off, the CoC maintains a highly efficient, legal, and compassionate system. This continuous refinement of training, data sharing, and co-response workflows ensures that the CoC remains fully equipped to prevent long-term public encampments and promote community safety.

2A-5. Reducing the Number of First Time Homeless–CoC's Plan.

Describe your CoC's plan to decrease the number of individuals and families becoming homeless for the first time.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC has achieved exceptional success in stopping homelessness before it starts, actively decreasing the number of individuals and families entering the crisis response system for the first time. According to audited System Performance Measures (Sys PM) comparing FY24 and FY25, the CoC successfully reduced the number of first-time homeless individuals by 9.68%, dropping from 4,566 to 4,124 (across Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing) and by 7.19% (from 5,272 to 4,893) when expanding metrics to include Permanent Housing. This substantial reduction is the direct result of a highly coordinated, data-targeted prevention and diversion strategy. To accelerate this downward trend, the CoC has secured a major competitive milestone by being selected as one of only ten communities nationwide to participate in Right at Home, a national homelessness prevention initiative. Led by Destination: Home and backed by philanthropic partners like The Audacious Project, this partnership provides the CoC with a $325,000 planning grant and $7 million in implementation funding over the next three years. The CoC is aggressively matching with $3 million dollars this philanthropic investment with local Food and Beverage (F&B) tax revenues. This combined funding pool is being deployed to build a comprehensive, localized prevention system that provides rapid, flexible financial assistance and intensive, individualized case management to households on the brink of losing their homes.
A cornerstone of this expansion is a rigorous Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) conducted in partnership with the Wilson Sheehan Lab for Economic Opportunities (LEO) at the University of Notre Dame. During the pilot, households seeking assistance are assessed for vulnerability, and those eligible are randomized into a treatment group receiving flexible, private philanthropic funds (designed to rapidly resolve minor crises like car repairs to prevent job loss) or a control group referred to mainstream ESG-funded prevention. The goal of this randomized research is to gather concrete, empirical evidence regarding which specific interventions successfully prevent housing loss, for whom they are most effective, and how to allocate public and private resources to maximize system efficiency. By scaling this evidence-based, data-driven prevention model, the CoC will continue to drive down first-time entries, proving that targeted prevention is highly effective & scalable.

2A-6. Reducing Length of Time Homeless–CoC's Plan.

Describe your CoC's plan to reduce the length of time individuals and families remain homeless.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) closely monitors the Length of Time (LOT) individuals and families remain homeless. According to our audited System Performance Measures (Sys PM) comparing FY24 and FY25, the average LOT in emergency shelters (ES) and Safe Havens (SH) increased slightly from 172.7 to 177.7 bed nights. When incorporating Transitional Housing (TH) into the metric, the average LOT rose from 190.3 to 200.2 bed nights. While the CoC actively works to minimize shelter stays, this slight uptick in LOT is in part the result of a highly deliberate and compassionate system design rather than a loss of operational efficiency.
A primary driver of our longer shelter stays is the CoC's commitment to vulnerable seniors. The CoC-funded emergency shelter for aging and elderly individuals, Mia Casa, operates without strict, artificial time limits. By design, this model allows frail seniors to remain safely sheltered while case managers coordinate specialized in-home care or secure complex, permanent placements in assisted living or skilled nursing facilities, which naturally extends their shelter stays. Furthermore, our data completeness has expanded; a large, non-funded faith-based organization utilizing the CoC's HMIS to track their highly structured TH recovery program. Because this program is designed for long-term clinical rehabilitation and sobriety, its integration into our database statistically inflated the overall LOT average for TH program leavers.
Despite these longer stays, the CoC's strategy yields exceptional long-term outcomes. The extra time spent in shelter is actively utilized to stabilize households, resulting in substantial positive performance metrics. Specifically, our system has achieved significant year-over-year increases in client earned income and overall income growth, leading to a marked rise in successful exits to Permanent Housing. Most importantly, this thorough, stabilizing approach ensures that once a client is housed, they stay housed; the CoC boasts exceptionally low return rates to homelessness. To compress these timelines moving forward, the CoC is proactively refining its Coordinated Entry and housing navigation pipelines, ensuring that while shelter remains a safe and dignified environment, the pathway to permanent housing is continually accelerated.

2A-7.	Successful Permanent Housing Placement–Exits to Unsubsidized Housing.

Based on HMIS data, what percent of program participants exited from TH/RRH/PSH collectively to unsubsidized housing?	46.10%

Describe how you calculated the data for this response.

(limit 2,500 characters)

From October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025, the Miami-Dade County CoC (FL-600) demonstrated strong performance in placing and maintaining households in permanent housing.
According to System Performance Measures (Sys PM) comparing FY24 and FY25, the CoC's rate of successful permanent housing placements from emergency shelters, Safe Havens, and Transitional Housing (Metric 7b.1) increased significantly from 47.70% to 56.44%, exceeding the competitive HUD threshold of 50%. Additionally, successful permanent housing placements directly from street outreach (Metric 7a.1) jumped from 43.51% to 54.35%, validating our housing-focused street outreach co-response workflows.
Using HMIS-generated data, the CoC calculated that a total of 1,395 households (46.1% of all CoC exits) transitioned successfully to stable, unsubsidized housing during this evaluation period. To calculate this metric, the CoC established a project exit universe encompassing all participants who exited from HMIS participating TH/RRH/PSH projects. From this universe, the CoC summed the total number of individuals whose records documented exits to specific permanent destinations that do not receive ongoing public or private housing subsidies.
In strict alignment with HUD's HMIS Data Standards and the Data Element 3.12 Destination schema, the CoC isolated and summed four distinct unsubsidized categories. (1) "Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy," which the HMIS Data Dictionary defines as a tenant-held rental unit that the client pays for entirely on their own without any ongoing government or private rental assistance. (2) "Staying or living with family, permanent tenure," representing permanent, independent co-habitation with family members. (3) "Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure," signifying long-term, non-subsidized stability with natural peer supports. (4) "Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy," representing independent homeownership.
To drive these unsubsidized exits higher, the CoC is expanding its employment and income-maximization programs. Through specialized workforce initiatives like Chapman Partnership's "CP Works" program, the CoC focuses on helping families secure gainful employment, obtain professional certifications, and grow their earned income. By pairing stable housing with aggressive income-building resources, the CoC enables households to successfully exit the crisis response system and achieve long-term, unsubsidized housing independence.

2A-8.	Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point-in-Time (PIT) Count Date.	

	Enter the date your CoC conducted its 2026 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point-in-Time (PIT) count.	01/22/2026

2A-8a.	HIC and PIT Count Data–HDX 2.0 Submission Date.	

	Did your CoC submit its 2026 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point-in-Time (PIT) count data in HDX 2.0 by April 30, 2026, 8:00 p.m. EDT?	Yes

2A-8b.	Longitudinal System Analysis (LSA) Data–HDX 2.0 Submission Date.	
	You must upload your CoC's FY 2026 HDX Competition Report to the 4A. Attachments Screen.	

Did your CoC submit at least two usable LSA data files to HUD in HDX 2.0 by January 16, 2026, 11:59 p.m. EST?	Yes

2A-8c.	System Performance Measures (SPM) Data–HDX 2.0 Submission Date.	

	Did your CoC submit its FY 2025 System Performance Measures data in HDX 2.0 by March 4, 2026, 8:00 p.m. EDT?	Yes

2A-9.	HMIS and Comparable Database Participation—Bed Coverage Rate.	

Using the FY 2026 HDX Competition Report we issued your CoC, enter data in the chart below by project type:

Project Type	Adjusted Total Year-Round, Current Non-VSP Beds	Adjusted Total Year-Round, Current VSP Beds	Total Year-Round, Current, HMIS Beds and VSP Beds in an HMIS Comparable Database	HMIS and Comparable Database Coverage Rate
1. Emergency Shelter (ES) beds	2,116	148	2,242	99.03%
2. Safe Haven (SH) beds	24	0	24	100.00%
3. Transitional Housing (TH) beds	308	54	362	100.00%
4. Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) beds	560	142	702	100.00%
5. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) beds	4,981	0	4,236	85.04%
6. Other Permanent Housing (OPH) beds	578	0	578	100.00%

2A-9a.	Partial Credit for Bed Coverage Rates of 84.99 Percent or Lower for Any Project Type in Question 2A-9.	

	For each project type with a bed coverage rate that is 84.99 percent or lower in question 2A-9, describe:
1.	steps your CoC will take over the next 12 months to increase the bed coverage rate to at least 85 percent for that project type, and
2.	how your CoC will implement the steps described to increase bed coverage to at least 85 percent.

(limit 2,500 characters)

N/A

3A. Policy Initiatives

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- Frequently Asked Questions

3A-1.	Supporting Activities within an Opportunity Zone.	
	You must upload the HUD-2996 Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points attachment to the 4A. Attachments Screen.	

1.	Will the proposed activities/projects occur within Opportunity Zone Census Tracts?	Yes
2.	Do you expect to use at least 50% of the proposed activities/projects in Opportunity Zones Census Tracts?	No

You must select values for question 3A-1.

3A-2	Serving Persons Experiencing Homelessness as Defined by Other Federal Statutes.

Is your CoC requesting to designate one or more of its SSO, TH, or Joint TH and PH-RRH component projects to serve families with children or youth experiencing homelessness as defined by other Federal statutes?	No

4A. Attachments Screen For All Application Questions

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

	We have provided the following guidance to help you successfully upload attachments and get maximum points:
1.	You must include a Document Description for each attachment you upload; if you do not, the Submission Summary screen will display a red X indicating the submission is incomplete.
2.	You must upload an attachment for each document listed where 'Required?' is 'Yes'.
3.	We prefer that you use PDF files, though other file types are supported–please only use zip files if necessary. Converting electronic files to PDF, rather than printing documents and scanning them, often produces higher quality images. Many systems allow you to create PDF files as a Print option. If you are unfamiliar with this process, you should consult your IT Support or search for information on Google or YouTube.
4.	Attachments must match the questions they are associated with.
5.	Only upload documents responsive to the questions posed–including other material slows down the review process, which ultimately slows down the funding process.
6.	If you cannot read the attachment, it is likely we cannot read it either.
	. We must be able to read the date and time on attachments requiring system-generated dates and times, (e.g., a screenshot displaying the time and date of the public posting using your desktop calendar; screenshot of a webpage that indicates date and time).
	. We must be able to read everything you want us to consider in any attachment.
7.	After you upload each attachment, use the Download feature to access and check the attachment to ensure it matches the required Document Type and to ensure it contains all pages you intend to include.
8.	Only use the 'Other' attachment option to meet an attachment requirement that is not otherwise listed in these detailed instructions.

Document Type	Required?	Document Description	Date Attached
01. 1C-1. List of TH/RRH/PSH Projects and Treatment Providers with On-Site Substance Use Treatment	Yes	List of TH/RRH/PS...	09/19/2026
02. 1C-1f. List of CoC Program Projects and Number of Units that require Substance Abuse Treatment	Yes	List of CoC Progr...	09/19/2026
03. 1C-3. Language from Project Supportive Service Agreements	Yes	Language from Pro...	09/19/2026
04. 1C-10. Evidence of Coordination and Non-Interference with Local Efforts to Advance Public Safety	Yes	Evidence of Coord...	09/19/2026
05. 1D-1. Local Competition Scoring Tool	Yes	Local Competition...	09/19/2026

06. 1D-2c. Local Competition Selection Results	Yes	Local Competition...	09/19/2026
07. 2A-8b. FY 2026 HDX Competition Report	Yes	FY 2026 HDX Compe...	09/19/2026
08. 3A-1. HUD-2996 Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points	No	HUD-2996 Certific...	09/19/2026
09. 3A-2a. Project List for Other Federal Statutes	No		
10. 3A-DP. Your CoC's Policy or Statement to Advance Recovery	No	CoC's Policy or S...	09/19/2026
11. Other	No		

Attachment Details

Document Description: List of TH/RRH/PSH Projects and Treatment Providers with On-Site Substance Use Treatment

Attachment Details

Document Description: List of CoC Program Projects and Number of Units that require Substance Abuse Treatment

Attachment Details

Document Description: Language from Project Supportive Service Agreements

Attachment Details

Document Description: Evidence of Coordination and Non-Interference with Local Efforts to Advance Public Safety

Attachment Details

Document Description: Local Competition Scoring Tool

Attachment Details

Document Description: Local Competition Selection Results

Attachment Details

Document Description: FY 2026 HDX Competition Report

Attachment Details

Document Description: HUD-2996 Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points

Attachment Details

Document Description:

Attachment Details

Document Description: CoC's Policy or Statement to Advance Recovery

Attachment Details

Document Description:

Submission Summary

Ensure that the Project Priority List is complete prior to submitting.

Page	Last Updated
1A. CoC Identification	Please Complete
1B. Coordination and Engagement–Accountable Structure and Participation	09/19/2026
1C. Coordination and Engagement	Please Complete
1D. Project Review/Ranking	Please Complete
2A. HMIS Implementation	09/19/2026
3A. Policy Initiatives	Please Complete
4A. Attachments Screen	09/19/2026
Submission Summary	No Input Required

Notes:

All fields must be completed in order to submit the form.

Miami-Dade County CoC
Sample Service Agreement
Programs should customize content to align with their own policies.

Service Agreement for CoC-Funded Housing Programs

This agreement explains what you and the housing program must do while you live in housing paid for by the Continuum of Care (CoC). By signing this, you agree to take part in the services you need to stay housed, and the housing program commits to providing these services and supports. The combination of services, supports and affordable housing is designed to help all tenants assume the full rights and responsibilities of tenancy.

This program aims to help every person build a stable foundation in the community. Participants are encouraged to actively use the program's services and to connect with community resources that support increased independence.

Participant Responsibilities (What You Agree to Do)

Meet With My Case Manager

I will meet with my case manager on a regular schedule. My case manager will help me find resources that can make it possible for me to get and stay housed. They will also help me think about my goals and how I can become more independent. My case manager will also talk with my landlord, if I have one, to help make sure I am following my lease and to help me fix any problems that come up.

We will talk about how this housing program can be a step toward other housing options and my long-term goals. Together, we will make a housing plan. At each meeting, we will check my progress, talk about any setbacks, and look for services or resources that can help me. I agree to meet regularly and to use the services and resources they offer so I can be successful in my housing.

Work on My Housing Plan

I will work with my case manager on a housing plan. I will follow through on the tasks that help me stay housed, like going to appointments, following up on services, and working on income or stability goals. I will turn in papers and documents needed for recertification or other program rules on time. I know these are requirements for continuing to get help from this housing program.

Use Supportive Services

I will take part in services the program offers or refers me to. These may include classes, support groups, counseling. Some services will be required for me to stay in the program.

Follow House Rules and Lease Terms

I will follow the rules for the building and my lease. I will respect neighbors, keep my unit clean, and not break the law. I will not let people stay in my unit without permission. I will allow staff to inspect my unit with proper notice. I understand that having a good record as a tenant and following the lease will give me more housing options in the future, such as a larger unit perhaps with family and friends or a place in a different neighborhood.

Pay My Share of Rent (if I have one)
If I must pay part of the rent, I will pay it on time every month. I will let the program know if my income or the number of people in my household changes. My case manager will go over how rent is figured out and help make sure the amount I pay is correct.

Act Safely and Respectfully
I will treat staff and other tenants with respect. I will not use violence or threats or do things that make others unsafe. I agree that everyone deserves to be treated with respect and to feel safe in their homes.

Engage in Treatment
I agree to take part in the treatment, counseling, or support services prescribed to me as required by the program. I understand that active participation in these services is a vital part of my personal stability and directly helps me maintain my housing.

Engage for a minimum of 20 hours per week
I will take part in employment, case management, counseling, treatment, volunteering, education, job training, and/or other services and activities provided or recommended by the program for at least 20 hours per week. This requirement does not apply if I am age 62 or over or I have a qualifying disability.

Program Responsibilities (What the Program Agrees To Do)

Provide Support and Case Management
The program will give me a case manager who will help me with my goals and connect me to services that can help me stay housed and reach my life goals.

Communicate Clearly
The program will explain the rules in simple language and will give me written copies of the rules and this agreement. If I break a rule, staff will explain the problem and work with me on solving it. The lease or occupancy agreement will be explained and the process to enforce **it** will be clear and consistent.

Provide a Fair Grievance Process
I have the right to file a grievance (a complaint) if I disagree with a decision or feel I was treated unfairly. The program will review my grievance and will not punish me for speaking up.

Non-Compliance: Steps and Consequences

If I do not follow the rules or meet my responsibilities, the program will take the steps below to address the issue before moving to terminate my housing contract:

1. Verbal Warning and Problem-Solving
If the issue is a lease violation the landlord or property manager will provide me with a written

notice of the lease violation. If it is a program issue the program will provide written notice of the issue. My case manager will talk with me about the issue, discuss why this is a problem, discuss what needs to change, and help me work on fixing it.

2. Written Warning and Action Plan
If the issue continues, I will get a written warning or an action plan. The plan will list the problem, steps I must take, and a timeframe for resolution.

3. Case Conference
If the problem continues, I will meet with my case manager and a supervisor. They will explain what must change and that my housing may be at risk.

4. Final Notice of Termination
If I still do not follow the rules or the plan, the program may end my housing assistance. I will get a written notice explaining why and how I can appeal. I may ask for a review by someone not involved in the first decision. If there is a safety emergency, I may have to leave right away, but I will still get written notice. The program will connect me to other resources if possible.

Termination will only happen after the program has tried to fix the problem through these steps.

Agreement and Acknowledgment

I have read this agreement (or had it explained to me). I understand what I must do to stay in the program. I can ask questions at any time if I need help.

Participant Name (Printed): _____

Participant Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Case Manager Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Evidence of Coordination and Non-Interference with Local Efforts to Advance Protecting Public Safety

Miami-Dade County Continuum of Care (FL-600) — Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, CoC Lead Agency and Collaborative Applicant

This attachment indexes the evidence that the Miami-Dade County CoC cooperates with, and does not interfere with or impede, local efforts to advance the four public safety objectives, and that CoC providers assist first responders. It is organized as: (1) the CoC-issued policy and procedures that direct coordination with law enforcement; (2) the state and local laws the CoC operates alongside for each objective; (3) the programs through which coordination occurs; (4) published documents and news coverage verifying that coordination in practice; and (5) the records the CoC holds.

Miami-Dade's posture is distinctive and should be read with that in mind. Following enactment of HB 1365 (2024), the Homeless Trust, the CoC lead agency, and by ordinance an agency and instrumentality of Miami-Dade County, authored the standard operating procedures municipal police departments use to respond to unauthorized public camping, built and operates the reporting system through which officers reach outreach teams, trained law enforcement in both, and published a first-year utilization report. The CoC is not a bystander to local public-safety enforcement; it supplies the mechanism through which that enforcement is carried out humanely and within the statutory timeframe.

Page references in the form "packet pp. —" are to the assembled evidence packet, Evidence of Coordination and Non-Interference with Local Efforts to Advance Public Safety, submitted with this attachment.

1. CoC Policy and Procedures Directing Coordination with Law Enforcement

The instruments below were issued by the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust as CoC lead agency. They do not merely permit coordination with law enforcement — they establish law enforcement as the primary entry point into CoC outreach, set response times keyed to the state statutory cure period, and assign CoC outreach teams affirmative duties in encampment closures. Operative language is quoted.

Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust (homelesstrust.org)

Instrument (packet location)	Operative text	What it evidences
Memorandum to the Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police, Ronald L. Book, Chairman, and Victoria L. Mallette, Executive Director (Oct. 18, 2024) — packet pp. 12–14	*"As municipalities, together with their police departments, work to put together their own policies and procedures to address and effectively respond to HB 1365, the Homeless Trust is committed to further collaborating with your agencies to comply with the law while at the same time preventing the criminalization of homelessness."*	The CoC lead agency put its cooperation with the law in writing to every police chief in the county, two months before the civil-action provision took effect. Cooperation with enforcement and opposition to criminalization are stated as a single commitment, not competing ones.

Instrument (packet location)	Operative text	What it evidences
Same memorandum — recap of standing collaboration (packet p. 13)	*Existing collaboration includes "Soliciting information from departments twice annually on where people experiencing unsheltered homelessness reside so that they may be enumerated during the bi-annual census counts"; "Seeking law enforcement's support when we engage in particularly challenging areas where people are camping and sleeping"; "Coordinating on targeted outreach events, which bring together law enforcement and human services to engage area hot spots humanely"; "Collaborating with the Sheriff's Office to support particularly vulnerable households being served writs of possession"; and "Offering on call and in person troubleshooting as needed."*	A dated, agency-published record of coordination predating HB 1365 — covering the PIT count, encampment engagement, joint operations, evictions, and on-call support.
Same memorandum — allocation of responsibility (packet p. 13)	*"Responsibility to comply with the state anti-camping law remains with the municipality with regard to that municipality's property and any public rights-of-way under the jurisdiction of the municipality."*	The CoC expressly declines to assume, obstruct, or condition the municipality's compliance duty. It positions itself as a service partner to enforcement rather than a gatekeeper over it.
Unauthorized Overnight Public Camping and Public Sleeping — Standard Operating Procedures, Draft 4.0, rev. 2/28/2025 — packet pp. 34–39	*Purpose: "to provide a process for municipal police departments to assist their municipality in ensuring compliance with 166.0463, F.S [sic — see the citation note in §2.1] relating to unauthorized overnight public camping and public sleeping on municipal property in a manner that addresses the welfare, health and safety issues that impact homeless individuals … and the public health and safety issues that arise from persons camping or sleeping overnight on municipal public property."*	The CoC wrote the police procedure. Its stated purpose is municipal compliance with the state camping statute — documentary proof the CoC is structured to advance the objective, not to work around it.
SOP §V.A — engagement and notice on official/formal complaints (packet p. 36)	*The officer will "provide a written notice to the homeless person(s) advising them of the new state law … the five (5) day period for the individual to cease the unauthorized activity (Attachment A – 5-Day Notice); and explain alternatives available to the person(s)," then "coordinate with the MDHT's designated contracted Homeless Outreach Team(s) to facilitate next steps, which can include reunification with family and/or friends, priority placement into emergency shelter or other crisis placement."*	CoC resources are built into the officer's first contact. Priority shelter placement is offered as the means of curing the violation inside the statutory five-business-day window.
SOP §V.C — immediate assistance categories (packet p. 37)	*Immediate assistance regardless of complaint type for persons who "require medical attention" (Fire/Rescue); "require mental health stabilization; take to closest receiving facility or contact Mobile Response Team"; "request detox or substance use treatment"; are "extremely vulnerable and at risk of being harmed or neglected" (DCF Adult Protective Services); are families, unaccompanied youth, or persons over 70; are veterans (Healthcare for Homeless Veterans); or are fleeing domestic violence or human trafficking.*	A CoC-authored triage protocol that routes officers to behavioral health, crisis, and protective-services responses. Directly supports Objectives 2 and 3 at the point of police contact.
SOP §§VIII–IX — follow-up, property, and officer safety (packet pp. 38–39)	*"The MPOC or PPOC will coordinate follow up visits by police or other appropriate municipal staff at least two (2) additional times during the five (5) business days"; "All efforts should be made to temporarily store (e.g. for 10 business days) personal items of value … or official documents left behind"; and "Municipal police staff may be asked to provide assistance to MDHT Contracted outreach teams … by providing an escort to the Outreach Team to ensure their safety."*	Two-way assistance: the CoC prescribes municipal follow-up and property safeguards, and CoC teams rely on officers for field safety. Evidence that CoC providers assist first responders and vice versa.

Instrument (packet location)	Operative text	What it evidences
SOP §X — training requirement (packet p. 39)	*"All municipal police staff will undergo training on the municipal police department's standard operating procedures for engaging with homeless persons … all police officers will be required to undergo training on the use of the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool and the requirements of HB1365."*	Training on the CoC's tool and on the state statute is written into the procedure itself.
Outreach Team Process for Using the Homeless Reporting Tool to Assist Law Enforcement Officers and Other Municipal/County Homeless Engagements, rev. 2/13/2025 — packet pp. 45–47	*"Official/Formal written complaint: HB1365 requires that a formal written complaint be addressed and resolved by the governmental entity within five (5) business days … As such, the initial Outreach Team response to an official/formal written complaint entered in the HRT must be handled the same business day that notification … is received by the Outreach team." Informal complaints and field engagements draw "a response within 24-48 hours."*	CoC provider response times are set by the state statutory deadline. A binding CoC requirement that outreach move at the speed the municipality's legal exposure requires.
Same — §§4–5, municipal engagement and encampment closures (packet p. 46)	*"It is expected that the MDHT-contracted Outreach Teams develop a constructive and mutually beneficial working relationship with the municipal, county and state entities located within their designated outreach area … This includes, but is not limited to: municipal police departments; County Solid Waste, Parks, Transit, RER, etc.; Florida Department of Transportation." On county and state property, "Outreach teams will be responsible for coordinating closures for encampments located on County-owned public property or State-owned rights of ways, such as beneath overpasses or medians."*	CoC providers are contractually assigned to coordinate encampment closures on county and state property — the strongest possible answer to non-interference. The CoC does not merely permit clearance; it organizes it.
Exhibit A — Encampment Closure Procedures, County & State-Owned Public Property (packet pp. 48–51)	*"Police support should be requested immediately if the location is reported or known to be dangerous or if illegal activity is known or reported to be occurring there." Cleanup is coordinated with Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management or FDOT "no later than five (5) business days from the date the report was entered," and "Law enforcement is contacted to coordinate/confirm their presence on the closure date."*	Operational integration of first responders into CoC-led closures, with the statutory cure period as the controlling schedule.
Exhibit B — Storage of Personal Belongings (packet p. 52); Forms A–F (packet pp. 40–44, 53–61)	*Tri-lingual 5-Day Notices (English, Spanish, Haitian Creole) citing "166.0453 F.S. / 125.0231 F.S." [sic as to the first citation — see §2.1] and Chapter 705, F.S.; inventory, tagging, and storage-notice forms; retention of stored items "for a minimum of ten (10) business days … but preferably kept for fifteen (15) business days."*	CoC-produced instruments that let municipalities clear property lawfully and defensibly, and that reduce the litigation and constitutional risk that has historically stalled clearances in this jurisdiction.
Training deck: HB1365 & Responding to Unauthorized Public Camping or Sleeping (packet pp. 15–33)	*Objectives: "Understanding the new State Law (HB1365)" and "Understanding the various roles of partners and the resources available to respond to unauthorized camping/sleeping." Outreach teams "will coordinate with municipal/county partners to address homeless encampments," "help coordinate any cleanup when a sleeping area is closed," "request safety for outreach workers," and "request other intervention from police, if needed and as a last resort."*	CoC-delivered training to law enforcement on the enforcement statute itself, including a response-flow diagram placing the CoC between the officer and the resolution.

Instrument (packet location)	Operative text	What it evidences
Homeless Reporting Tool user training deck and law enforcement access roster (packet pp. 7–11, 62–145)	*Access approved for named officers at Doral, Hialeah, Hialeah Gardens, Homestead, Medley, Miami, Miami Gardens, Miami Shores, Miami Springs, South Miami, Sweetwater and other departments, and multiple Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office districts.*	Named, auditable evidence that law enforcement personnel across the CoC geography hold live accounts in the CoC's coordination system.

2. State and Local Laws the Miami-Dade CoC Operates Alongside

The Miami-Dade CoC has adopted no policy or practice opposing, delaying, or obstructing enforcement of any authority below. Rows marked "Constraint" identify laws or gaps that limit the CoC's ability to advance an objective, with the CoC's mitigation. Miami-Dade County Code citations are current through Ordinance No. 26-12 (Supp. No. 135); City of Miami Code citations are current through the May 26, 2026 supplement. Municipal ordinances outside the City of Miami should be re-verified against each municipality's current code before submission.

2.1 Objective 1 — Clearing tents and encampments on public property

Authority	Citation	Source link	Relevance
Public camping and public sleeping — the operative HB 1365 authority	F.S. §125.0231 (created by ch. 2024-11, Laws of Fla.)	flsenate.gov — §125.0231	A single section governing both levels of government: "a county or municipality may not authorize or otherwise allow any person to regularly engage in public camping or sleeping on any public property, including … any public right-of-way under the jurisdiction of the county or municipality." It reaches unincorporated Miami-Dade, where 58% of 2025 HRT reports originated, and all 34 municipalities the CoC's outreach teams cover.
Civil enforcement and the five-business-day cure period	F.S. §125.0231(4); effective Jan. 1, 2025	flsenate.gov — §125.0231	A resident, a business owner, or the Attorney General may sue to enjoin a violation, with fees and costs available. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit that written notice was given to the governing board and that the jurisdiction had five business days to "take all reasonable actions within the limits of its governmental authority to cure." This is the deadline the CoC's same-business-day outreach response is built around.
Designated public camping property; state-agency oversight	F.S. §125.0231(3)	flsenate.gov — §125.0231	A county may designate property for up to one year, contingent on municipal concurrence where applicable and on certification by the Department of Children and Families that shelter beds are insufficient, that the site is not contiguous to residential land use, and that it would not adversely affect nearby property or "negatively affect the safety of children." Miami-Dade has not pursued a designation (see Constraint below).

Authority	Citation	Source link	Relevance
Suspension during declared emergencies	F.S. §125.0231(5)	flsenate.gov — §125.0231	The section does not apply while the Governor has declared and suspended it under §252.36, or during a chapter 870 emergency. Relevant to hurricane-season operations in this CoC, when sheltering and outreach shift to emergency protocols.
Note — citation discrepancy in CoC-issued and municipal documents	"166.0453, F.S." (and "166.0463, F.S." in the SOP) do not exist in the Florida Statutes	flsenate.gov — Ch. 166, Part I	The committee substitute for HB 1365 contemplated a parallel municipal section numbered ç, but the enrolled bill consolidated the provisions into §125.0231, which by its terms binds municipalities directly. Chapter 166 contains no such section. The CoC's SOP, training deck, and tri-lingual Forms A, B and C still cite the bill-stage number. Recommend correcting to §125.0231, F.S. in the next revision of those instruments; the underlying obligations and the five-business-day period are unchanged.
County prohibition on overnight camping	Miami-Dade County Code §21-286 (Ord. No. 12-114; Ord. No. 18-1)	municode — Miami-Dade Ch. 21, Art. XVIII	Predates HB 1365 and applies "to the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Miami-Dade County." Requires a warning and an order to leave before arrest, and provides that "Any homeless person, as defined in 24 CFR Section 583.5, violating this section shall first be offered an opportunity to go to a homeless shelter … if there is space available." Local law makes CoC shelter capacity a precondition of enforcement countywide.
Trespass on property other than structure or conveyance	F.S. §810.09	flsenate.gov — §810.09	The escalation pathway §21-286(2) points to when a person refuses to leave after warning. The charge most likely to be used in place of a dedicated camping offense.
Unlawful use of state transportation facility right-of-way; camping near bridges	F.S. §337.406(4)	flsenate.gov — §337.406	"Camping is prohibited on any portion of the right-of-way of the State Highway System that is within 100 feet of a bridge, causeway, overpass, or ramp." Covers the locations addressed by Exhibit A's FDOT coordination — 25 of the 544 reports entered in the HRT in 2025 were for individuals under bridges or overpasses.
Lost or abandoned property; procedure and notice	F.S. Ch. 705, esp. §705.103	flsenate.gov — §705.103	The statutory basis cited on the CoC's tri-lingual 5-Day Notices (Forms A and B) and the framework Exhibit B is built on. Enables lawful clearance while preserving identification documents and irreplaceable belongings.

Authority	Citation	Source link	Relevance
City of Miami — encampments on public property prohibited	City of Miami Code §37-16 (Ord. No. 14032, 10-28-21; Ord. No. 14296, 7-11-24)	municode — Miami Ch. 37	Arrest is permitted only after a written warning, a reasonable time to remove belongings, and verification "that there is an available shelter bed for the person and the person has refused the offer of shelter." The warning "may be accompanied by written information regarding the availability of medical treatment (including mental health treatment) or social services (including temporary shelter or drug or alcohol rehabilitation)." The largest municipality in the CoC has written CoC capacity into its enforcement standard.
City of Miami — sleeping on streets and sidewalks; living or sleeping in vehicles	City of Miami Code §§37-3, 37-4	municode — Miami Ch. 37	Longstanding provisions that remain enforceable. §37-4 is relevant to the vehicle exclusion in §125.0231(1)(b)2.a. and to the 20 HRT reports in 2025 involving persons sleeping in vehicles.
City of Miami Beach — enforcement conditioned on refusal of shelter	Miami Beach ordinance adopted Oct. 18, 2023	cbsnews.com — Miami Beach ordinance	A second municipality conditioning enforcement on a shelter offer. Confirm the codified section and current text before submission.

2.2 Objective 2 — Decreasing public use of illicit drugs

Authority	Citation	Source link	Relevance
Possession, sale, manufacture, and delivery of controlled substances	F.S. §893.13	flsenate.gov — Ch. 893	Enforcement authority for possession and public use. The CoC has taken no position opposing its enforcement.
Drug paraphernalia — use or possession	F.S. §893.147	flsenate.gov — Ch. 893	Applies to public use and to items commonly found during encampment closures; informs outreach handling protocols in Exhibit B ("Outreach teams are not expected to handle contaminated items").
Disorderly intoxication	F.S. §856.011	flsenate.gov — §856.011	Reaches intoxication that endangers others or causes a public disturbance, and expressly authorizes an officer to take the person home or to a health facility instead of jail — the treatment-not-jail option CoC providers support at the point of police contact.
Marchman Act — involuntary admission criteria	F.S. §397.675	flsenate.gov — Ch. 397	The substantive threshold (loss of self-control over substance use plus harm or inability to appreciate need for services) that all Marchman pathways run through.

Authority	Citation	Source link	Relevance
Marchman Act — protective custody	F.S. §§397.677, 397.6772	flsenate.gov — §397.6772	A law enforcement officer encountering a person in a public place who appears to meet §397.675 may take the person to a hospital or licensed detoxification or addictions receiving facility. Detention "is not to be considered an arrest" and no criminal record is entered. The authority most directly usable during an encampment engagement.
Marchman Act — involuntary assessment and involuntary services	F.S. §§397.6811, 397.693, 397.695	flsenate.gov — Ch. 397	Court-ordered assessment and treatment where protective custody alone is insufficient. Petitions may be filed by a spouse, guardian, relative, service provider director, or three adults with personal knowledge — including outreach staff acting with others.
Prearrest diversion; adult civil citation	F.S. §901.41	flsenate.gov — §901.41	Authorizes locally established prearrest diversion for qualifying misdemeanors, with mandatory "assessment and behavioral health services" as a program element. The statutory hook for connecting enforcement contacts to CoC-aligned treatment rather than booking.
Overdose Good Samaritan immunity	F.S. §893.21	flsenate.gov — §893.21	Protects both the person overdosing and the person summoning help from possession prosecution. Underwrites outreach workers' and peers' ability to call 911 at encampments without exposing clients to arrest.
Designated camping areas must bar illegal substances and coordinate behavioral health access	F.S. §125.0231(3)(b)3.–4.	flsenate.gov — §125.0231	Minimum standards must include "Coordinating with the regional managing entity to provide access to behavioral health services, which must include substance abuse and mental health treatment resources" and "Prohibiting illegal substance use and alcohol use on the designated property and enforcing such prohibition." The regional managing entity for Miami-Dade is Thriving Mind South Florida, with which the CoC coordinates crisis and treatment access (Section 3).

2.3 Objective 3 — Standards addressing danger to self or others

Authority	Citation	Source link	Relevance
Involuntary examination (Baker Act) — law enforcement custody authority	F.S. §394.463	flsenate.gov — §394.463	A law enforcement officer may take a person who meets the criteria into custody without a court order and deliver them to the nearest receiving facility, using "the least restrictive manner" of restraint; examination may last up to 72 hours. The authority the CoC's SOP directs officers to consider at the point of contact.
Transportation to a receiving facility; county transportation plan	F.S. §394.462	flsenate.gov — Ch. 394	Governs who transports and permits an approved county transportation plan designating an entity other than law enforcement — the statutory basis for non-police crisis transport in Miami-Dade.
Involuntary inpatient placement; involuntary outpatient services	F.S. §§394.467, 394.4655	flsenate.gov — §394.4655	Unlike many states, Florida has court-ordered outpatient services — a pathway for individuals who stabilize and then disengage. Ch. 2025-143 restructured §394.4655 so that criteria, petition procedure, and the required services plan now run through §394.467; cite both.
Guardian advocate for a person found incompetent to consent to treatment	F.S. §394.4598	flsenate.gov — Ch. 394	A decision-making pathway for individuals who cannot consent, used where dangerousness recurs and engagement alone is insufficient.
Behavioral health managing entities	F.S. §394.9082	thrivingmind.org	Establishes the managing entity system through which DCF contracts crisis and treatment capacity. Thriving Mind South Florida is the managing entity for Miami-Dade and operates the crisis line and Mobile Response Teams the CoC's SOP directs officers to.
Adult protective services for vulnerable adults	F.S. Ch. 415	flsenate.gov — Ch. 415	SOP §V.C.4 directs officers encountering persons "extremely vulnerable and at risk of being harmed or neglected" to the Florida Department of Children and Families' Adult Protective Services.
Marchman Act pathways where dangerousness is substance-related	F.S. Ch. 397	flsenate.gov — Ch. 397	Where the presenting danger arises from substance use rather than mental illness, Ch. 397 rather than Ch. 394 supplies the custody and commitment authority. CoC staff are trained to distinguish the two.

2.4 Objective 4 — Information sharing in accordance with SORNA

Authority	Citation	Source link	Relevance
Florida is a SORNA substantially implemented jurisdiction	DOJ SMART Office implementation status	smart.ojp.gov — substantially implemented	Florida is one of a minority of states the SMART Office lists as having substantially implemented SORNA. The information-sharing objective in this CoC rests on a registration framework that has been federally reviewed and found sufficient — a materially stronger position than most CoCs can assert. Retain a dated printout of the status page.
Sexual offender registration — including transient residence	F.S. §943.0435	flsenate.gov — §943.0435	The provision most relevant to this population. A registrant who establishes a transient residence must report within 48 hours and thereafter "report in person every 30 days to the sheriff's office in the county in which he or she is located"; the sheriff must transmit to FDLE within two business days. Registration duty attaches without a fixed address.
Florida Sexual Predators Act; definition of transient residence	F.S. §775.21	flsenate.gov — §775.21	Supplies the transient-residence definition §943.0435 incorporates and the predator designation and notification framework.
State residency restriction	F.S. §775.215	flsenate.gov — §775.215	1,000 feet from any school, child care facility, park, or playground for offenses against victims under 16, with grandfathering where the facility opens later.
FDLE public registry and criminal justice information	F.S. §943.043; FDLE Sexual Offender/Predator Registry	fdle.state.fl.us — registry	The public search and toll-free notification system through which shelters, housing providers, landlords, and the public verify status — the operative information-sharing channel at intake.
County residency restriction — 2,500 feet from any school	Miami-Dade County Code §21-281 (Lauren Book Child Safety Ordinance)	municode — Miami-Dade Ch. 21, Art. XVII	More restrictive than state law and measured as a straight line from property boundary to property boundary. Determines where in the county a registrant may lawfully be housed and therefore shapes every CoC placement decision for this subpopulation.
Countywide preemption of municipal residency restrictions	Miami-Dade County Code §21-279(b)	municode — Miami-Dade §21-279	"All municipal ordinances in Miami-Dade County establishing sexual offender or predator residency restrictions are hereby preempted and shall stand repealed." One uniform rule across all 34 municipalities. This is what makes compliant placement determinable and verifiable at the county scale rather than city by city.

Authority	Citation	Source link	Relevance
Landlord verification duty; County Answer Center (311)	Miami-Dade County Code §21-283	municode — Miami-Dade §21-283	Before renting within 2,500 feet of a school, and annually thereafter, an owner must obtain confirmation of a nationwide search from law enforcement; 311 assists with the determination. A statutory information-sharing channel that CoC housing navigators and landlord-engagement staff use directly.
Access restrictions at parks and child care facilities; child safety zone	Miami-Dade County Code §§21-284, 21-285; §21-280(3) (300-foot child safety zone)	municode — Miami-Dade Ch. 21, Art. XVII	Restricts presence in county and municipal parks when children are present and requires park signage. Relevant to encampment locations — 20 of the 544 HRT reports in 2025 were for camping in parks.
Constraint — the 2,500-foot rule combined with shelter ineligibility produces transient registrants	Miami-Dade County Code §§21-281, 21-286(3)	aclufl.org — residency restriction litigation	Miami-Dade's history — including the Julia Tuttle Causeway encampment — is the clearest national illustration of a residency restriction producing homelessness among registrants. Mitigation: transient registrants remain subject to the §943.0435 30-day reporting duty, which is the information-sharing objective's actual mechanism and operates independently of where the person sleeps; the CoC prompts and documents rather than obstructs.
Constraint — HMIS privacy and confidentiality limits	HUD HMIS Data Standards; 24 CFR 578.103; VAWA	hudexchange.info — HMIS	Limits what CoC providers may disclose about a client's location. Mitigation: a registrant's duty to report to the sheriff and FDLE operates independently of HMIS; providers use releases of information and prompt registrants at intake, and verify status through the public FDLE registry rather than through client records.

3. Programs Through Which Coordination Occurs

Program	Operator and law enforcement partner	Source link	How it coordinates with law enforcement
Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT)	Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust with the County's Information Technology Department; 16 municipal police departments and Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office districts	homelesstrust.org	A GIS/ArcGIS web application accessible from a patrol vehicle. An officer's entry auto-routes an email to the geographically assigned outreach team, which responds the same business day for official complaints and within 24–48 hours otherwise, then records dispositions and photographs. 278 approved users; 544 unduplicated records in calendar 2025.

Program	Operator and law enforcement partner	Source link	How it coordinates with law enforcement
Homeless Trust-funded Homeless Outreach Teams	City of Miami Homeless Assistance Program; Hermanos de la Calle; New Hope CORPS; Lazarus Project; Miami Recovery Project — with municipal police, Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office, FDOT and county departments	homelesstrust.org	Five teams with defined geographic areas covering the entire county (packet Appendix B). They respond to officer-entered reports, coordinate closures on county and state property, post notices, arrange cleanup and biohazard removal, store belongings, and request police escort where a location is unsafe.
Criminal Mental Health Project and CIT	Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida; all 36 Miami-Dade municipal police agencies, Miami-Dade Public Schools Police, and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	jud11.flcourts.org — CMHP	Pre-booking diversion. More than 7,000 officers CIT-trained; CIT officers respond to an estimated 20,000 mental health crisis calls annually. Between 2010 and 2018 documented CIT responses produced 17,516 jail diversions and 152 arrests. Post-booking diversion links participants to treatment, benefits, and housing.
Miami Center for Mental Health and Recovery	Miami-Dade County and the Eleventh Judicial Circuit	naco.org — Miami-Dade center	A dedicated diversion and treatment facility developed to receive individuals who would otherwise cycle through the jail, giving officers a destination other than booking for people encountered in crisis, including on the street.
Mobile Response Teams and the crisis line	Thriving Mind South Florida (DCF managing entity); WestCare/The Village South operates four teams	thrivingmind.org — crisis support	24/7 clinical crisis response dispatched through 1-800-HELP-YOU, 988, and 211, designed as an alternative to a police response. Named in the CoC's SOP §V.C.2 as the officer's option where mental health stabilization is needed. Teams link to housing, counseling, and transportation after stabilization.
Drug court and prearrest diversion	Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida; State Attorney, Public Defender, and participating police agencies under F.S. §901.41	jud11.flcourts.org	Miami-Dade operated the first drug court in the United States. Together with adult civil citation authority, it supplies a court-supervised treatment pathway that CoC providers support for clients encountered through enforcement contacts.
Encampment closure coordination on county and state property	Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management, Parks and Open Spaces, Transit and Public Works, Regulatory and Economic Resources; Florida Department of Transportation and subcontractors; Greater Miami Expressway Authority; Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office	packet Exhibit A, pp. 48–51	Exhibit A sets a single sequence: outreach engagement, notice, cleanup scheduling with the responsible agency inside the five-business-day window, biohazard removal, confirmation of law enforcement presence on the closure date, and property storage under Exhibit B.
Homeless Helpline and 311	Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust; Miami-Dade County Answer Center	homelesstrust.org — Homeless Helpline	1-877-994-4357 is printed on every tri-lingual notice form the CoC produces for law enforcement. 311 is also the channel §21-283 designates for registry and distance determinations. Both give officers, residents, and business owners a route into CoC response instead of, or alongside, a complaint.

Program	Operator and law enforcement partner	Source link	How it coordinates with law enforcement
Point-in-Time count information solicitation	Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust with municipal police departments and the Sheriff's Office	homelesstrust.org	Departments are surveyed twice annually on where unsheltered persons reside so those locations can be canvassed during the biannual census — a standing, documented information exchange with law enforcement predating HB 1365.
Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police	Homeless Trust leadership with the County Chief of Public Safety and member agencies	packet pp. 12–14	The convening channel through which the CoC briefed all county police leadership on HB 1365, on September 27, 2024 and by follow-up virtual briefings, and through which SOP and HRT rollout, points of contact, and feedback were coordinated.
Specialized referral pathways written into the police SOP	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue; DCF Adult Protective Services; Healthcare for Homeless Veterans; Domestic Violence Helpline; National Human Trafficking Hotline	packet p. 37	SOP §V.C gives responding officers a named destination for each high-acuity category, so a public-camping contact becomes a route into medical, protective, veteran, domestic violence, or anti-trafficking services rather than a custodial outcome.

4. Published Documents and News Coverage Verifying Coordination

The following are agency-published or independent sources — not CoC self-report — showing law enforcement and CoC-aligned providers operating together, or showing local government building CoC capacity into its own enforcement standard.

Source	Date	Link	What it verifies
Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, memorandum to the Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police, copied to the Mayor, the Chairman and members of the Board of County Commissioners, and the County Attorney	Oct. 18, 2024	packet pp. 12–14	A contemporaneous, widely copied agency record of the September 27, 2024 convening with the County Chief of Public Safety and the Association of Chiefs of Police, itemizing six standing forms of collaboration and committing the CoC to further collaboration "to comply with the law."
Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, "What's Next Now that HB1365 is in Effect" — Homelessness Action Plan	Jan. 17, 2025	homelesstrust.org — action plan	The CoC's published response to the statute: expanded street engagement, an 80-bed low-barrier navigation center, a 45-bed residential facility, a hotel-to-housing conversion, 120+ SRO units, a tiny-home pilot, and a target of at least 1,000 new extremely affordable permanent units — capacity expansion as the compliance strategy.

Source	Date	Link	What it verifies
Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, First Year Implementation Response to HB1365 — Report: 2025 Utilization & Outcomes, Homeless Reporting Tool	Calendar year 2025	packet pp. 1–11	544 unduplicated records from Jan. 3 to Dec. 31, 2025; 17 official complaints (3.1%), 350 informal complaints (64.3%), and 177 proactive field engagements (32.5%); 278 approved users; 16 municipal police departments plus Sheriff's Office districts trained. Reports that no civil action has been filed in Miami-Dade as a result of an official complaint — the clearest available measure that the CoC's process is meeting the statutory deadline.
City of Miami Code §37-16, Encampments on public property prohibited, as amended	Ord. No. 14032, Oct. 28, 2021; Ord. No. 14296, July 11, 2024	municode — Miami §37-16	Municipal law, not CoC policy, conditioning arrest on an officer having "verified that there is an available shelter bed for the person and the person has refused the offer of shelter," and contemplating written information on treatment and shelter with the warning. Independent verification that CoC capacity is embedded in the enforcement standard of the CoC's largest city.
Steve Leifman and Tim Coffey, "Jail diversion: the Miami model," CNS Spectrums, published by the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida	2020	jud11.flcourts.org (PDF)	Peer-reviewed and court-published account of police–behavioral health integration in this county: 7,000+ officers trained across all 36 municipalities, an estimated 20,000 crisis calls per year, 17,516 jail diversions and 152 arrests from documented CIT responses 2010–2018, jail bookings down from ~118,000 to 53,554, and the closure of an entire jail facility.
CBS News Miami, "After teen stabbing at MIA, Miami-Dade Homeless Trust steps in to help those living at airport"	July 2024	cbsnews.com	Independent coverage of the CoC deploying outreach workers to a county facility after a violent incident, in coordination with the County Mayor and Commission leadership — the CoC responding to a public-safety event rather than resisting the response.
Thriving Mind South Florida, "Thriving Mind Expands Mobile Response Teams in Miami-Dade County"	Current	thrivingmind.org	Managing-entity confirmation that four clinical Mobile Response Teams operate countywide as an alternative to police response, reachable through 988 and 211 — the crisis resource the CoC's police SOP directs officers to.
WLRN, "Miami commissioners to vote on ordinance making it easier to arrest homeless people sleeping outdoors"	July 22, 2026	wlrn.org	Coverage of a proposal to replace the written-warning step with a verbal warning while retaining the shelter-bed offer and refusal requirement. Verify whether the amendment was adopted on second reading and update §37-16 in §2.1 accordingly before submission.
CBS News Miami, "Miami Beach commission approves plan to arrest homeless people if they refuse shelter bed"	Oct. 18, 2023	cbsnews.com	A second municipality in the CoC geography conditioning enforcement on a shelter offer, reported independently.

5. CoC Records Evidencing Coordination

The following records are held by the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust or its contracted providers and are available to HUD on request.

1. Homeless Reporting Tool database. The system of record for law enforcement–outreach coordination: 544 unduplicated records for calendar year 2025, each carrying report type, reporting party and agency, location and property type, assigned outreach team, disposition code from a 17-option list, dated disposition notes for every re-engagement, and attached photographs of notice postings and sleeping areas. Queryable by team, complaint type, municipality, and commission district.
2. Homeless Reporting Tool law enforcement access roster (packet pp. 7–11). 278 approved users named by individual and department, covering 16 municipal police departments and multiple Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office districts.
3. Standard Operating Procedures for municipal police departments (Draft 4.0, rev. 2/28/2025) and the Outreach Team Process for Using the Homeless Reporting Tool (rev. 2/13/2025), with Exhibits A and B and Forms A through F in English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole. Version history documents iterative development with municipal partners.
4. HB 1365 and Homeless Reporting Tool training materials, including the law enforcement training deck, the HRT user deck, and the HRT training video. [Training attendance rosters and dates by department.]
5. Outreach team encounter and disposition records. Same-business-day and follow-up contact logs for official complaints, with photo documentation of 5-Day Notices provided or posted and of site conditions before and after closure.
6. Encampment closure coordination records with Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management, the Florida Department of Transportation, Miami-Dade Parks, Transit and Public Works, and the Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office, including cleanup scheduling and biohazard removal requests tied to specific HRT records.
7. Temporary property storage inventories and storage logs (Forms D, E, and F), documenting items preserved rather than discarded during closures and the ten-to-fifteen business day retention period.
8. Correspondence with the Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police, including the October 18, 2024 memorandum and its attachments. [Records of the September 27, 2024 convening and subsequent virtual briefings.]

FIRST YEAR IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSE TO HB1365

Homeless Reporting Tool

REPORT: 2025 UTILIZATION & OUTCOMES - HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL

BACKGROUND

The passage of HB 1365 during the legislative session in 2024 resulted in the implementation of better refined approaches to address Homeless encampments in Miami-Dade County. A key component of the state legislation became effective on January 1, 2025; any citizen, business owner or the Attorney General can bring civil action against a city or county for failing to timely respond to complaints of unauthorized overnight camping or sleeping on public property, submitted in writing to the governing body of that city or county (what we refer to as an "official complaint."

The legislation does not specify what actions a city or county must take to ensure that the unauthorized camping or sleeping on public property is discontinued. In an effort to avoid the use of arrest as a solution, the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust initiated a multi-prong approach in response to this new legislation, focused on ways to effect positive outcomes for persons engaged in overnight public camping./sleeping This included the expansion of the CoC's housing capacity; developing recommended standard operating procedures for municipal police departments who are the most likely to respond to complaints of homelessness in their cities, in a manner that incorporates engagement by Homeless Outreach Teams; and implementing an easy-to-use reporting tool to connect Homeless Outreach Teams in a more efficient and timely manner to reports of overnight public camping/sleeping

This report focuses on the utilization of the Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT) developed to assist in this effort during calendar year 2025. A total of 544 unduplicated records were created in the HRT during that period, with only 17 meeting the definition of an "official" complaint that could result in civil action pursuant to State law.

HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL

The Homeless reporting tool is a web-based application developed by the County's Information Technology Department and the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust to provide for the easy recording and tracking of reports of, and responses to, public camping or sleeping. The application was built on a Geographic Information System platform (ArcGIS), a computer-based framework that "captures, manages, analyzes, and displays geographically referenced information, connecting data to maps." Using this platform, reports entered are linked to geographically assigned Homeless Outreach Teams contracted by the Homeless Trust, facilitating a quick response for engagement, and creating a method to record the outcomes of the engagements.

The tool was designed to be easy to access and use, anticipating that law-enforcement officers would enter reports while in their patrol cars. A training program was developed and training provided to interested police departments and partner agencies who most often interface with homeless encampments. This includes, for example, Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management, Miami-Dade Parks and Open spaces, Miami Dade Transit and Public Works, the Florida Department of Transportation and their subcontractors, the Greater Miami Expressway Authority, and others.

Access to the HRT has been provided to 278 individual users. A total of 16 municipal Police Departments and various districts of the Miami Dade Sheriff's office have been trained in the use of the HRT. Adjustments to the tool and process were made throughout the year to improve data collection and quality.

Refer to *Appendix A* for a breakdown of utilization of the HRT, by month.

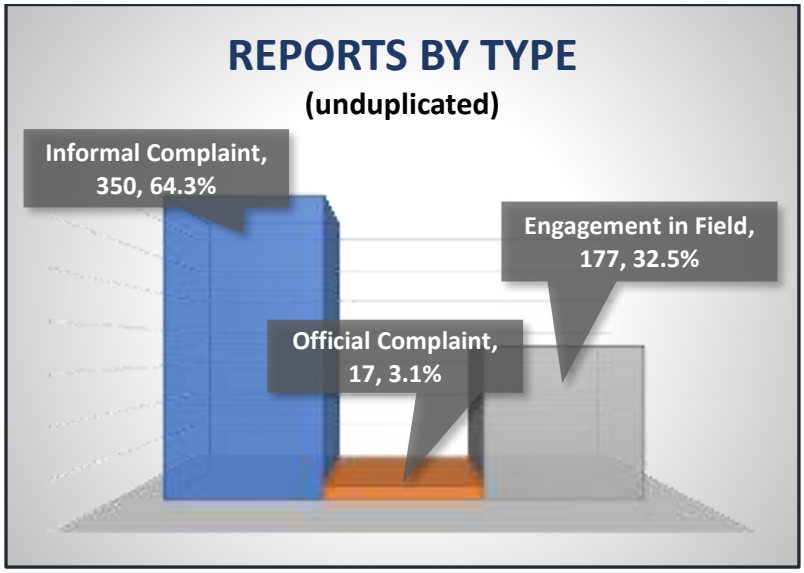
REPORTS BY TYPE

Official complaints require a more immediate response to ensure that the municipality or county can achieve compliance within the five business days specified in the state legislation, to avoid any potential civil action. To date, we have not received any reports that any civil action has been filed in Miami-Dade as a result of an official complaint.

Of the 544 unduplicated reports created from January 3, 2025 to December 31, 2025 in the Homeless Reporting Tool, the majority (64.3%) were "Informal complaints" submitted as a result of a call reporting public camping; reports on private property that required a response from Homeless Outreach Teams; or reports made by governmental entities that encounter homeless encampments during the course of business, such as a Solid Waste Management or FDOT.

The HRT also allows for primarily law-enforcement officers to report proactive engagements in the field, creating a mechanism to connect homeless persons they encounter to outreach teams in a timelier manner; 177 Engagements in the Field reports were entered last year.

A total of 57 "official" complaints were entered in the Homeless Reporting Tool last year. However, an extensive review of these official complaints following at year-end resulted in identifying 34 reports erroneously entered as official that were re-categorized as either informal complaints or proactive engagements in the field. Continuous training is being provided to improve data entry.

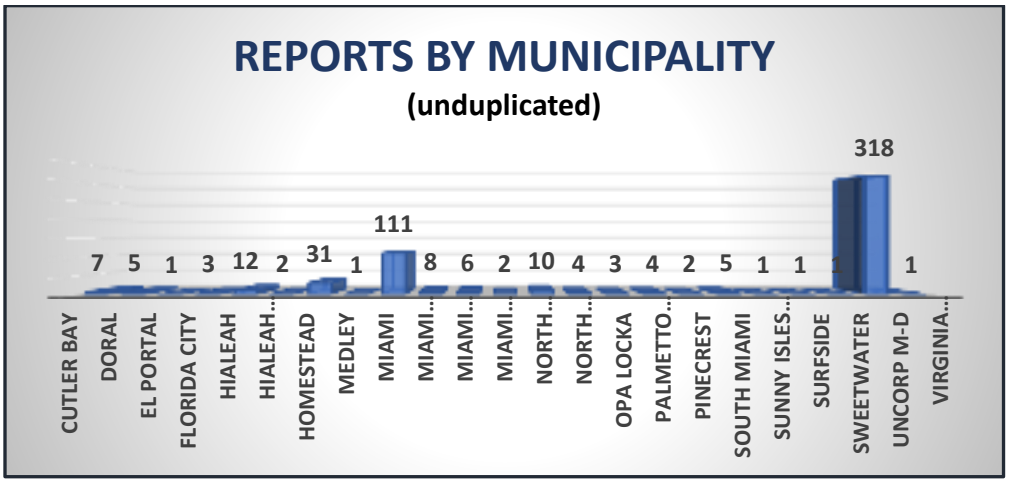


WHERE REPORTED

Not surprisingly, the majority of the reports of unauthorized camping or sleeping on public property are for individuals on a street, sidewalk, or public right away (46%). Notwithstanding, we had 44 reports for encampments on empty lots, 25 reports of individuals under bridges or overpasses, 20 reports for camping in Parks, 20 reports of individuals on bus benches/bus shelters or transit facilities. While sleeping in a car that is registered, insured and legally parked is not considered to be a violation of this State law, 20 reports were entered for individuals sleeping in their vehicles. The balance of reports were for private property, abandoned buildings or other locations (e.g. parking lots, etc.).

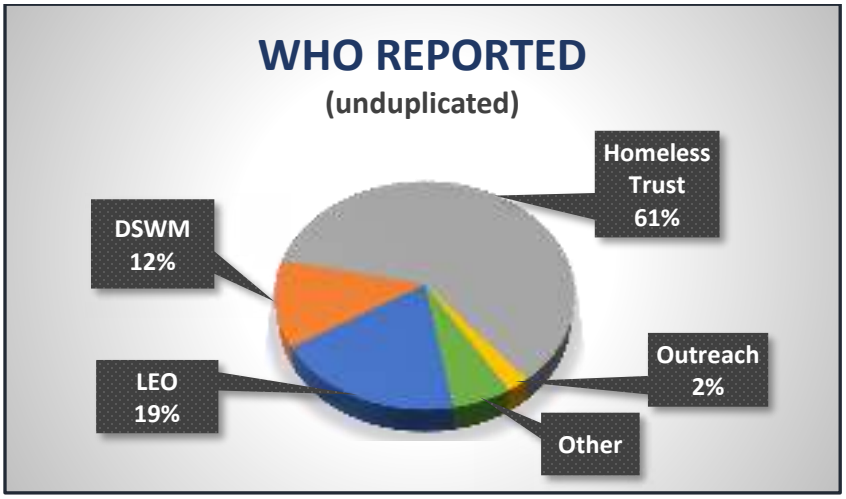
Because of the high utilization of the HRT by County departments, the number of reports entered in Unincorporated Miami Dade (58%) for exceeds reports entered in municipalities.

More than half of the reports for public camping in nine (9) of the County Commission districts are in unincorporated areas within their district.



WHO REPORTED

The Homeless Trust remains the most common reporter of complaints in the HRT, largely because they receive calls from constituents, governmental agencies and elected officials' offices requesting assistance. We continue to see an increase in reports entered by police as more departments are trained. Miami Dade Solid Waste Management also consistently enters reports while responding to calls to them regarding trash and illegal dumping on public property.



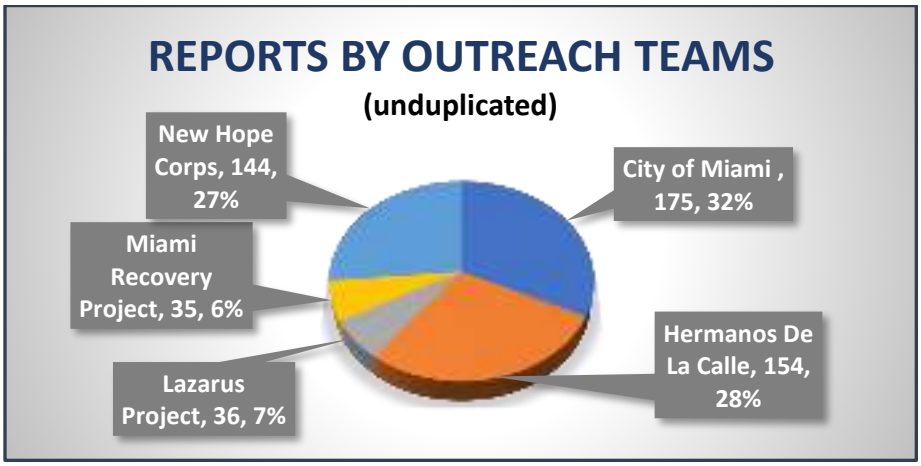
WHO RESPONDED

Five (5) of the Homeless Trust-funded Homeless Outreach Teams were assigned geographic areas of response through the HRT last year. Some teams cover multiple municipalities within their geographically assigned areas. Teams are notified via email whenever a new report is entered in the HRT in their assigned area, and they respond either the same business day or the following business day to assess the situation, engage the homeless present, as appropriate, and update the HRT.

For reports in Unincorporated Miami-Dade, Outreach teams are responsible for coordinating any required encampment closure. This means that in addition to engaging homeless individuals and identifying appropriate assistance (e.g. shelter placement, etc.), they provide/post closure notices, coordinate the presence of the appropriate Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office staff, coordinate any necessary site cleanup/mitigation with the public property "owner" (e.g. Transit, Parks, FDOT), and may temporarily store some personal belongings left behind, if needed.

As noted, the City of Miami Homeless Assistance Program responded to more than a third of reports entered, followed closely by Hermanos de la Calle.

See Appendix B for a breakdown of the Outreach Team geographic assignments.

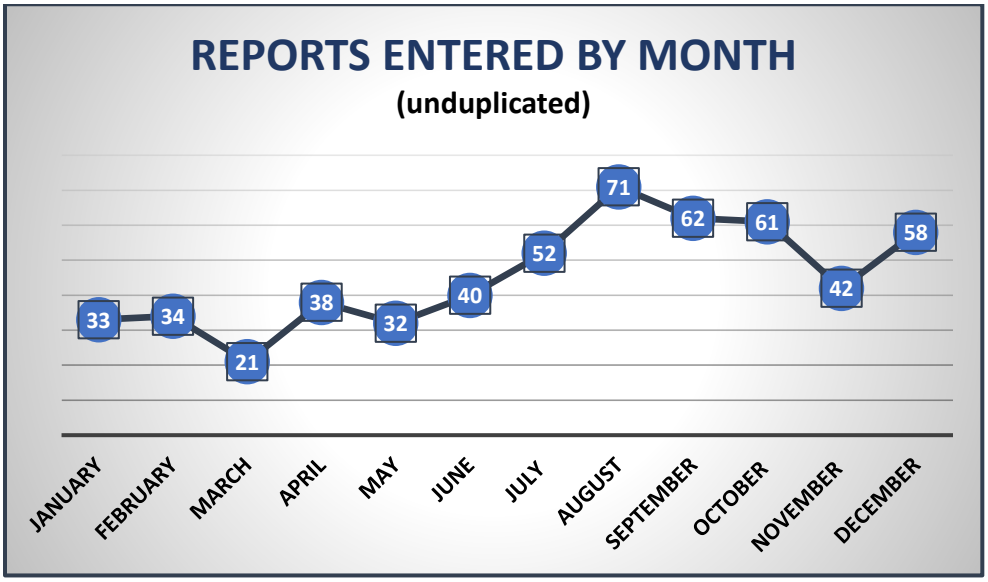


CONCLUSION/NEXT STEPS

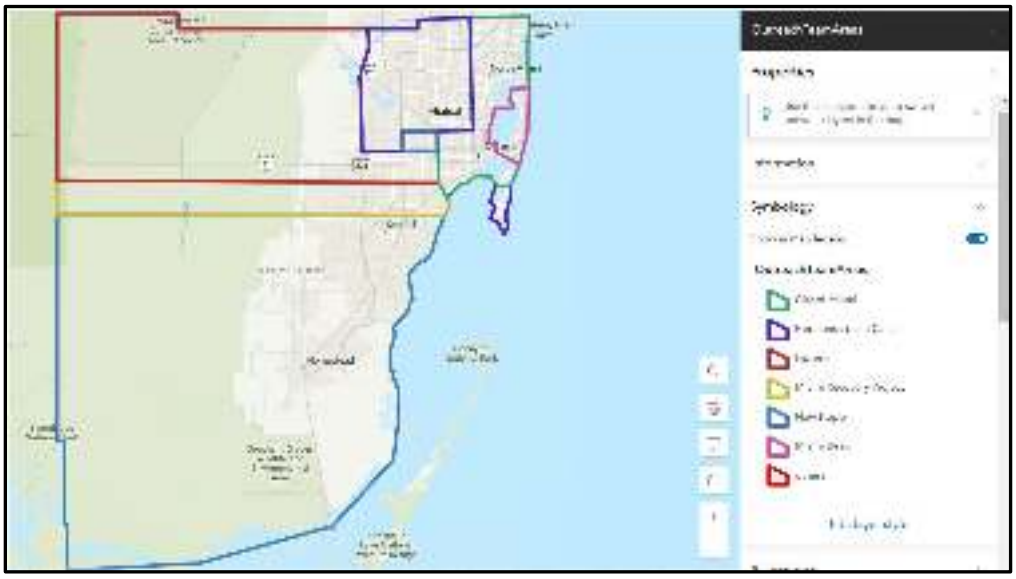
The passage of HB 1365 presented new challenges and opportunities for the Miami-Dade County homeless continuum of care. While the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust continues its aggressive development of housing opportunities for the street homeless, the HRT has allowed for the implementation of a more fluid mechanism to connect law enforcement with homeless outreach teams, making engagement opportunities a more readily available first response when addressing homeless persons camping or sleeping on public property. The process put in place to respond to reports of overnight public camping and sleeping has also contributed to a higher level of coordination and collaboration with other partner agencies.

Increased use of the HRT by other municipalities, continuous training and adjustments to the HRT, as needed, will be the focus of Year 2 implementation.

APPENDIX A – REPORTS ENTERED BY MONTH



APPENDIX B – OUTREACH TEAM GEOGRAPHIC ASSIGNMENTS 2025



HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCESS APPROVED

NAME	*DEPARTMENT*
Alberto Tellez (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Barbaro Rojas (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Cathy Hart (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Clarence Pittman (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Damian Markowycz (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Diego Calderon (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Duclaire Desius (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Ernesto Garciga (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Jack St. Thomas (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Jynx Zorrilla (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Luis Celis (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Michael Witherspoon (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Nilsa Mercado (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Olga Otzoy (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Orlando Sanchez (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Patricia Vazquez (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Raaju Siddo (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Ralph Cuan (City of Doral Police)	City of Doral Police
Andres Gutierrez (City of Hialeah)	City of Hialeah
Daniela Tamayo (City of Hialeah)	City of Hialeah
Marlon Espinoza (City of Hialeah)	City of Hialeah
William Rawley (City of Hialeah)	City of Hialeah
Calvin Leno	City of Miami
Cassandra Lilavois	City of Miami
Darren Morrison	City of Miami
Estebania De la Cruz	City of Miami
Felix Mohip	City of Miami
Francis Hernandez	City of Miami
Ivan Osores	City of Miami
Iris Williamson	City of Miami
Johanna Carrasco	City of Miami
James Davis	City of Miami
Katherine Martinez	City of Miami
Latasha Simmons	City of Miami
Sergio Torres	City of Miami
Humberto Herrera (City Of Sweetwater)	City Of Sweetwater
Steven Lopez (City Of Sweetwater)	City Of Sweetwater
Natalie French (Doral PD)	Doral Police
Edwin Huerta (Hialeah Gardens Police)	Hialeah Gardens Police
Eddy Medina (Hialeah Gardens Police)	Hialeah Gardens Police
Michael Lopez (Hialeah Gardens Police)	Hialeah Gardens Police
Michael Molina (Hialeah Gardens Police)	Hialeah Gardens Police

Mayelin Santa Maria (Hialeah Gardens Police)	Hialeah Gardens Police
Orlando Victorero (Hialeah Gardens Police)	Hialeah Gardens Police
Ricardo Perez (Hialeah Gardens Police)	Hialeah Gardens Police
Antonio Tanner (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Caridad Demps (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Crystal Schnebly (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Fernando Morales (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Gabrielle Leal (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Philip Harris (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Phillip Beaver (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Raquel Gasca (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Robbie Tate (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Shanell Wadley (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Travon Nicholson (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Wayne Rogers (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Yadiel Rodriguez (Homestead Police)	Homestead Police
Andres Oviedo (Medley Police Department)	Medley Police Department
Sgt. Luis Rivera (Medley Police Department)	Medley Police Department
Sergio Aldana	Medley Police Department
Doretha Hall (Miami Gardens Police)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Angel Stutts (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Enercida Tibo (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Ivette Richardson (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Jacquelyh Harris (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Max Jeancharles (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Nelly Joseph (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Richard Sherrill (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Saul Perez (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Terrence Johnson (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Veronica Lambert (Miami Gardens Police Department)	Miami Gardens Police Department
Sergeant Abner Vargas (Miami Shores Police)	Miami Shores Police
Sergeant Charles Grandy (Miami Shores Police)	Miami Shores Police
Sergeant Dawn Roig (Miami Shores Police)	Miami Shores Police
Sergeant Evan Greene (Miami Shores Police)	Miami Shores Police
Sergeant Joshua Koop (Miami Shores Police)	Miami Shores Police
Sergeant Paul Vieira (Miami Shores Police)	Miami Shores Police
Andy Gonzalez (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Amanda Gonzalez (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Adonys Llorens (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Anthony Marrero (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Albert Sandoval (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Albert Vargas (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Brian Nickerson (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Christian Aguila (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police

Christopher Baan (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Christopher Diaz (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Carlos Nunez (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Christopher Quiroga (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Denise Garcia (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Emilio Borges (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Erik Estok (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Fenicett Iribar (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Frank Perez (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Gustavo Miranda (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Jorge Capote (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Jonathan Castillo (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Jacob Dweck (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Julio Ferreiro (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Jorge Filgueira (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Jorge Gil (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Jason Hall (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Jorge Pacheco (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Justin Robbins (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Janice Simon (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Kyle Collins (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Kevin Frias (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Kevine Jones (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Lazaro Rodriguez (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Lazaro Rodriguez (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Matthew Castillo (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Michael Garcia (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Mallory Rodriguez (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Natasha Hernandez (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Osvaldo Leyva-Prado (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Patrick Fieffe (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Rafael Barreras (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Robert Castillo (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Ronny Gonzalez (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Seth Jordan (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Steven Torres (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Yelian Borges (Miami Springs Police)	Miami Springs Police
Arlene Jimenez (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Leyane Casas (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Millie Garcia (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Jorge Martinez (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Gina Hogen-Lopez (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Miroslava Litterdragt (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
David Olivo (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office

Liannet Gomez (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Leordanis Rondon (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Johanna Alvarez (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Rosmel Hurtado (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Deborah Valdes (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Christian Huete (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Andres Saenz (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Tania Solis (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Janais Riveron (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Lourdes Escalona (Police)	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office
Cherise Gause (North Miami)	North Miami
Sandy Rodriguez (North Miami Beach)	North Miami Beach
Erica Carter (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Emmanuel Ocean (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Farokh Mirjah (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Kessler Brooks (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Kevin Crespo (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Natalie Buissereth (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Paul Laguerre (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Stephane Hyppolite (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Sindyanna Paul (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Tory Holmes (North Miami Police)	North Miami Police
Jason Cohen (Pinecrest)	Pinecrest
Alberto Ulloa (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Carlos Artola (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Derrick Bowman (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Edison Cruz (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Elissa Weintraub (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Heather Schry (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
James Bridges (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Jonathan Carrasco (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Josue Mangual (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Robert LaRicci (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Mayra Oliva (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Carlos Villanueva (Pinecrest Police)	Pinecrest Police
Ashley Soler (South Miami Police)	South Miami Police
Nicole Ulowicz (South Miami Police)	South Miami Police
Adriane Celaya (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Christopher Johnson (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Dawnn Kinsey (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Darien Rodriguez (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Edgardo Bartra (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Fernando Bosch (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
George Bravo (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department

Jesus Aguiar (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
John Collins (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Jose Lezama (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Jose Salgado (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Junior Vijil (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Kile Nave (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Lisa Corbin (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Luis Zuniga (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Richmond James (South Miami Police Department)	South Miami Police Department
Luis Gordo (Sunny Isles Beach Police)	Sunny Isles Beach Police
Maureen Carulo (Sunny Isles Beach Police)	Sunny Isles Beach Police
Michael Mulvey (Sunny Isles Beach Police)	Sunny Isles Beach Police
Oneida Gonzalez (Sunny Isles Beach Police)	Sunny Isles Beach Police
Stephanie Montehermoso (Sunny Isles Beach Police)	Sunny Isles Beach Police

TOTAL (*AS OF 8/20/2026*): 189

Memorandum

Date: October 18, 2024

To: Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police

From: Ronald L. Book
Chairman, Homeless Trust

Victoria L. Mallette
Executive Director, Homeless Trust

Subject: Update on Anti-Camping Legislation and People Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness

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The Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust continues to work urgently to humanely and effectively address a new state law banning public camping and sleeping (Florida Statutes section 125.0231, also known as HB 1365), which took effect on October 1, 2024. Still ahead is the second effective date within the legislation, January 1, 2025, after which date cities and counties could face legal action from any resident or business owner within their jurisdictions or the Florida Attorney General, for failing to comply with the new State ban.

We are proud of our work through the Homeless Trust Continuum of Care (CoC) model to prevent and end unsheltered homelessness in Miami-Dade – reducing the number of those on our streets from more than 8,000 in 1996 to just over 1,000 today. In light of the new anti-camping law, the Homeless Trust has developed an Action Plan to further accelerate our efforts to reduce homelessness, detailed in the attached memo. Steps we are actively taking include:

- Deploying more outreach personnel to the streets and reorienting them to provide zoned coverage to effectively respond to homeless concerns anywhere across Miami-Dade's geographic footprint;
- Pressing on existing and new providers to expand crisis housing capacity;
- Securing and leveraging new permanent supportive housing and working aggressively to move projects to completion;
- Launching a competitive solicitation seeking supportive service providers, homeless diversion and housing navigation expertise;
- Exploring a host of other housing projects with the goal of adding 1,000 new extremely affordable and supportive housing units in the next year to create pathways to housing for those in our shelters and on our streets.

As municipalities, together with their police departments, work to put together their own policies and procedures to address and effectively respond to HB 1365, the Homeless

Trust is committed to further collaborating with your agencies to comply with the law while at the same time preventing the criminalization of homelessness. A recap of our ongoing collaboration with law enforcement is included below, along with next steps.

Collaboration with Law Enforcement

On September 27, 2024, the Homeless Trust and Miami-Dade County Chief of Public Safety James Reyes convened a meeting with the Mami-Dade Association of Chiefs of Police. Our discussion highlighted many ways in which we currently collaborate with local law enforcement:

- Soliciting information from departments twice annually on where people experiencing unsheltered homelessness reside so that they may be enumerated during the bi-annual census counts;
- Seeking law enforcement's support when we engage in particularly challenging areas where people are camping and sleeping;
- Making presentations to law enforcement personnel and providing an overview of the housing and services in the Continuum of Care, explaining how persons experiencing homelessness are prioritized for available resources and how law enforcement can best access those resources when needed;
- Coordinating on targeted outreach events, which bring together law enforcement and human services to engage area hot spots humanely;
- Collaborating with the Sheriff's Office to support particularly vulnerable households being served writs of possession;
- Offering on call and in person troubleshooting as needed.

We have also developed an internal, web-based tool which uses geographic information system (GIS) software and mapping technology to help CoC homeless outreach teams respond to unsheltered persons more efficiently. Along with this tool, we have developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to effectively engage with CoC-contracted outreach teams and developed tri-lingual notification flyers designed to educate unhoused persons on the new law. We have begun coordinating with area police departments and municipalities to roll out and test this new technology, identify points of contact, solicit feedback, and evolve the SOP as appropriate. The Homeless Trust is also developing online training materials to provide guidance to communities seeking to coordinate with the CoC.

The Homeless Trust will make every effort to get people experiencing homelessness the services and care they need. Responsibility to comply with the state anti-camping law remains with the municipality with regard to that municipality's property and any public rights-of-way under the jurisdiction of the municipality.

As a follow-up to our initial meeting, a virtual meeting invitation(s) is being scheduled to update local law enforcement on our action steps. We commit to providing continuing guidance and updates leading up to the January deadline, as we continue working to

deploy short and long term strategies toward a more effective, coordinated local response to homelessness.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (O) 305-375-1490, (C) 786-251-8324 or at victoria.mallette@miamidade.gov.

Attachments

c: Honorable Daniella Levine-Cava, Mayor, Miami-Dade County
Chairman Oliver Gilbert, Chairman, Miami-Dade County Commission
and Members, Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners
Geri Bonzon-Keenan, County Attorney
Gerald K. Sanchez, First Assistant County Attorney
Jess M. McCarty, Executive Assistant County Attorney
Office of the Mayor Senior Staff
Theresa Therilus, Interim Director, Office of Policy and Budgetary Affairs
Basia Pruna, Director, Clerk of Board

HB1365 & RESPONDING TO UNAUTHORIZED PUBLIC CAMPING OR SLEEPING

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the new State Law (HB1365)
- Understanding the various roles of partners and the resources available to respond to unauthorized camping/sleeping

HOUSE BILL 1365

- Approved during the 2024 State Legislative Session
- Statewide Law
- Creates 166.0453 F.S.(municipalities) and 125.0231 F.S. (counties)

HOUSE BILL 1365

- Prohibits a municipality or county from “authorizing or otherwise allowing any person to regularly engage in public camping or sleeping on any public property”

- Alternatively, a municipality or county can designate public property to be used as an authorized location for public camping/sleeping (designated encampment)

HOUSE BILL 1365

- Law became effective October 1, 2024
- Effective January 1, 2025: a constituent, owner of a business in a municipality or county, or the Attorney General, can bring a civil action against a municipality/county that fails to stop unauthorized camping/sleeping on public property

HOUSE BILL 1365

- Defines “Public Camping or Sleeping” as
  - Lodging or residing overnight in a temporary outdoor habitation used as a dwelling or living space and evidenced by the erection of a tent or other temporary shelter, the presence of bedding or pillows, or the storage of personal belongings; or
  - Lodging or residing overnight in an outdoor space without a tent or other temporary shelter

HOUSE BILL 1365

- Public camping or sleeping does NOT include:
  - Lodging or residing overnight in a motor vehicle that is registered, insured, and located in a place where it may lawfully be
  - Camping for recreational purposes on property designated for such purposes

OFFICIAL COMPLAINTS

- A notice of the alleged violation can be submitted by an **individual** or **owner of a business** in the municipality or county where the public property is located
- The notice of the alleged violation **must be submitted in writing** to the **governing board** of the applicable municipality/county
- The municipality/county has **five (5) <u>business</u> days** to *"take all reasonable actions within the limits of its governmental authority"* to cure the alleged violation

EFFECTIVE OUTCOMES WHEN ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

- Historically, the most effective outcome to end homelessness is housing, not arrest
- Miami-Dade County has a system to address the housing needs of the homeless
- The Miami-Dade homeless system does NOT have walk-in shelters; individuals needing assistance are placed in shelters by outreach teams through a coordinated process

MIAMI DADE COUNTY HOMELESS TRUST

- Oversees the countywide homeless system of care
- Funds and/or coordinates access to housing and services to assist homeless persons
  - Emergency Housing (Shelter)
  - Treatment/transitional housing
  - Permanent Housing
  - Homeless Prevention
  - Street Outreach

MIAMI DADE COUNTY HOMELESS TRUST

- Is providing assistance to municipal and county partners in responding to HB 1365
  - Expanding emergency and permanent housing availability
  - Provided draft/sample standard operating procedures to help police departments respond to homeless persons
  - Developed an online Homeless Reporting Tool to assist municipal/county partners in connecting with Homeless Outreach Teams – who will connect the homeless to housing

HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL

- Allows for a record of engagement with a homeless person from a
  - Proactive engagement
  - Informal complaint/report
  - Official (Formal) complaint
- Web-based; can be accessed from laptop, tablet, phone

HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL

- Created by Miami Dade County Homeless Trust and the County's Information Technology Department
- Is a link between law enforcement and other government agencies and the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust-funded Outreach Teams
  - System requests outreach engagement once record entered

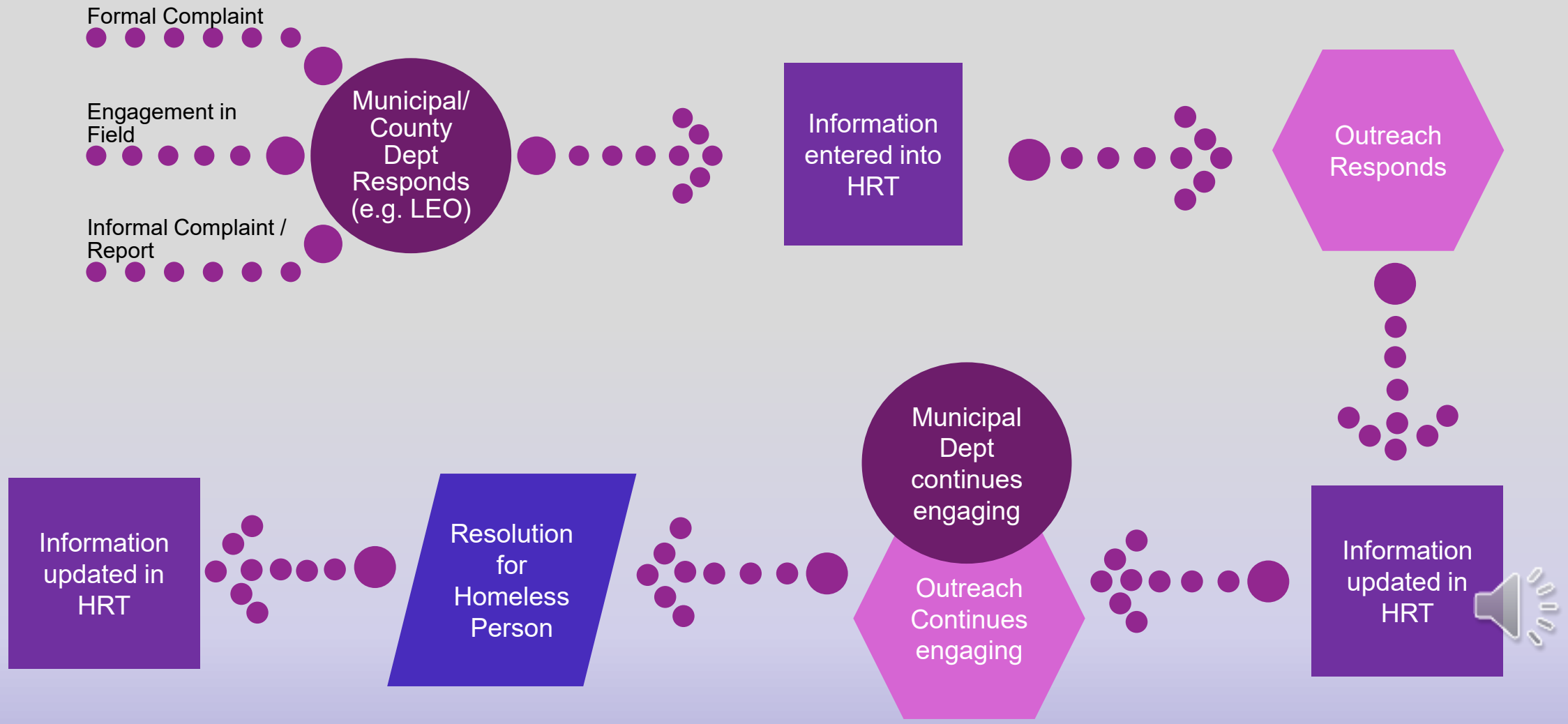
OUTREACH TEAMS

- Funded by Miami Dade County Homeless Trust
- Mobile teams that proactively engage street homeless and/or respond to requests for assistance
- Have access to emergency, transitional and permanent housing
  - Wait lists and documentation process for placement
- Are assigned geographically across the County
  - Some teams cover multiple municipalities
  - Notified when new contact/response is entered into HRT for their assigned area

OUTREACH TEAMS

- Will coordinate with municipal/county partners to address homeless encampments
  - Assess the sleeping area and engage with homeless persons to obtain a positive outcome
  - Help coordinate any cleanup when a sleeping area is closed
  - Request safety for outreach workers
  - Request other intervention from police, if needed and as a last resort

How the response flows



HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL

- Separate training on the Homeless Reporting Tool is available

ENGAGING THE HOMELESS

- Refer to the Standard Operating Procedures developed by your organization for detailed instructions on engaging with homeless persons

THIS CONCLUDES THIS TRAINING ON:

RESPONDING TO UNAUTHORIZED PUBLIC CAMPING OR SLEEPING

UNAUTHORIZED OVERNIGHT PUBLIC CAMPING AND PUBLIC SLEEPING

Standard Operating Procedures

DRAFT 4.0 – 02/28/2025

PURPOSE

These Standard Operating Procedures are intended to provide a process for municipal police departments to assist their municipality in ensuring compliance with 166.0463, F.S relating to unauthorized overnight public camping and public sleeping on municipal property in a manner that addresses the welfare, health and safety issues that impact homeless individuals who are encamped/sleeping on municipal public property, and the public health and safety issues that arise from persons camping or sleeping overnight on municipal public property.

DEFINITIONS

- HB 1365/SB 1530: House and Senate Bills creating sections 166.0453 and 125.0231 of the Florida statutes relating to overnight public camping and public sleeping and establishing the requirements for establishment of designated sleeping areas for municipalities and counties, respectively.
- “Public camping" means lodging or residing overnight in a temporary outdoor habitation used as a dwelling or living space and evidenced by the erection of a tent or other temporary shelter, the presence of bedding or pillows, or the storage of personal belongings, or lodging or residing overnight in an outdoor space without a tent or other temporary shelter. The term does not include lodging or residing overnight in a motor vehicle that is registered, insured, and located in a place where it may lawfully be.
- "Public sleeping" means lodging or residing overnight in an outdoor space without a tent or other temporary shelter.
- “Municipal public property” refers to all public property located within municipal boundaries, to include Miami-Dade County’s Unincorporated Municipal Service Area (UMSA), that are not owned by the State or Federal Governments.
- “Homeless Standard Operating Procedures” (SOP) is the municipality’s current protocol for responding to calls for service involving homeless persons (e.g. Field Interview Verification Observation form).
- “Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust (MDHT)” is Miami-Dade county’s homeless continuum of care system coordinating entity.
- “Official” or “Formal complaints” are a written notice of the alleged violation submitted to the governing board of the county or applicable municipality.
- “Informal Complaints or requests may be oral or written, but are simply alerting parties that an area(s) of concern has been identified. There is no time sensitive response required, but a timely response is recommended.
- “Homeless Outreach Teams” are mobile teams managed by providers contracted by the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust to respond to requests for assistance in engaging homeless persons, or proactively engaging homeless persons, into the local homeless system of care.
- “Homeless Reporting Tool” is a web-based application that captures information on responses to official/formal complaints, informal complaints/reports or proactive engagements with homeless persons, that links the report to a designated homeless outreach team who will respond to engage the homeless person(s).

PROCEDURE FOR IDENTIFYING PERSONS CAMPING/SLEEPING OVERNIGHT ON MUNICIPAL PUBLIC PROPERTY

I. Initial identification of a homeless person or persons

The municipality will primarily be informed of individual(s) who are in violation of the prohibition on overnight public camping or public sleeping in three ways:

A. Identification by municipal staff (e.g. police, public works, parks staff, social services/outreach teams, etc.) or elected officials

B. Notification by a resident or business owner

II. Point of Contact

In the absence of a municipal department that provides direct outreach services to the homeless and is charged with responding to reports of person(s) engaged in overnight public camping or sleeping in their municipality (e.g. homeless outreach team), and/or in the absence of a municipal point of contact(s) (MPOC) to serve as the liaison(s) between municipal elected officials; municipal administrators; the police department and other municipal departments; contracted service providers; and the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, as may be applicable, the municipal police department will identify a police point of contact (PPOC) within their department to ensure prompt municipal response to reports of person(s) engaged in overnight public camping or sleeping on municipal property, as may be forwarded to the police department for response. A municipality may have a Municipal Point of Contact (MPOC) and a Police Point of Contact (PPOC), or may designate the PPOC to serve as both the MPOC and PPOC for the municipality.

III. Process for receiving reports of person(s) overnight camping or sleeping on municipal public property

A. Reports received through the municipality's resident/business reporting system and forwarded to the municipal police department for response will be tracked pursuant to the municipal police department's current SOP.

1. In the absence of a municipal resident/business reporting system, the report may be received and tracked for the municipality through the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool software.
2. In the absence of a reporting system as part of the municipal police department's current SOP, the reports may be received and tracked by the municipal police department through the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool software.

B. To ensure coordination with services to assist in responding to reports of homeless persons on public property with Homeless Outreach Teams designated to the municipality, the municipal police department will use MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool software in addition to the municipal police department's current SOP to track encounters with person(s) observed overnight camping or sleeping on municipal public property.

IV. Response to person(s) camping/sleeping overnight on municipal public property

The municipality will coordinate with the MDHT's contracted Homeless Outreach Teams designated to the geographic area to respond to reports of person(s) engaged in public camping or sleeping overnight on municipal property in a timely manner.

A. <u>Official/Formal Complaints</u>

For official/formal reports (complaints) of person(s) engaged in public camping or sleeping overnight on municipal property submitted in writing to the governing body, a response and a resolution to the unauthorized camping/sleeping overnight on municipal public property must be completed within five (5) business days after receipt of the official/formal written report/complaint.

If designated to do so by the municipality, police personnel will respond to person(s) *observed* by police personnel camping or sleeping overnight on municipal public property; *reported* through the municipality's resident/business reporting mechanism (e.g. online portal); or *reported* by the municipality's MPOC.

If using the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool, reports that are Official/Formal complaints will be designated in orange when first entered in the MDHT Homeless Reporting tool, and will convert to red after five business days have elapsed and the complaint has not been resolved. The municipal police department or MPOC will coordinate with the MDHT's contracted Homeless Outreach Teams designated to respond to that municipality's report of person(s) observed by police personnel camping or sleeping overnight on municipal public property.

B. Informal Complaints/Requests

For informal requests or notifications of person(s) engaged in public camping or sleeping overnight on municipal property, police personnel or the MPOC will utilize the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool, and coordinate with MDHT contracted Homeless Outreach Teams to respond to person(s) observed by police personnel overnight camping or sleeping on municipal public property.

Complaints about homeless persons camping or sleeping overnight on PRIVATE property are not subject to the requirements of HB1365, but should be entered as an Informal Complaint so that a Homeless Outreach Team can respond to engage the homeless person(s) into services.

V. Engagement

Whether observed by a municipal police officer, or when a municipal police officer responds to a report received of a person(s) overnight camping or sleeping on municipal public property, the municipal police officer shall respond as follows:

A. Official/Formal Complaints

1. If the individual(s) are present, the municipal police officer will engage the person(s) camping/sleeping overnight on/in public property in an effort to obtain the basic information required to document the encounter (Initial Report). In addition, the municipal police officer will provide a written notice to the homeless person(s) advising them of the new state law that prohibits overnight camping or sleeping on public property; the five (5) day period for the individual to cease the unauthorized activity (**Attachment A – 5-Day Notice**); and explain alternatives available to the person(s). If the individual(s) are not present, but a sleeping/camping area is clearly observed, the police officer will place a 5-Day Notice on the camping/sleeping area (**Attachment B – 5-Day Notice/No One Present)** and enter an Initial Report in the Homeless Reporting Tool documenting the outcome of the visit (e.g. No one present but camping/sleeping area observed).

2. The municipal police officer will coordinate with the MDHT's designated contracted Homeless Outreach Team(s) to facilitate next steps, which can include reunification with family and/or friends, priority placement into emergency shelter or other crisis placement as appropriate and available. Any encounter/engagement by the MDHT's contracted Homeless Outreach Teams will be recorded by the Homeless Outreach Teams as updates in the Homeless Reporting Tool as indicated in Section VI. Any further engagements by the Police Officers can also be recorded as an updated in the Homeless Reporting Tool.

B. Informal Complaints/Requests

The municipal police officer will engage the person(s) camping/sleeping overnight on/in public property in an effort to obtain the basic information required to document the encounter (Initial Report). In addition, the municipal police officer will inform the person(s) verbally, but preferably in writing, of the new state law that prohibits overnight camping or sleeping on public property, and

explain alternatives available to the person(s). The municipal police officer will coordinate with the MDHT's designated outreach team(s). The designated outreach team will add the client to their ongoing case load and further engage and reengage the individual(s) to facilitate next steps. The encounter/engagement(s) will be documented by MDHT outreach teams as indicated in Section VI.

C. Whether responding for an Official/Formal Complaint or Informal Complaint/Request, immediate assistance should be provided for individuals who:

1. Require medical attention for acute health issues; contact Fire/Rescue for assessment.
2. Require mental health stabilization; take to closest receiving facility or contact Mobile Response Team
3. Request detox or substance use treatment; contact designated outreach team as indicated/assigned by the Homeless Reporting Tool
4. Are extremely vulnerable and at risk of being harmed or neglected; contact Florida Department of Children and Families' Adult Protective Services
5. Are families with minor children, unaccompanied minors 18-24, individuals over the age of 70; contact the designated outreach team as indicated/assigned by the Homeless Reporting Tool
6. Are veterans; contact Healthcare for Homeless Veterans
7. Are persons fleeing domestic violence; contact the Domestic Violence Helpline
8. Are persons fleeing human trafficking; contact the Human Trafficking Hotline

VI. Documentation

The officer will record the initial and any subsequent encounter using the municipal police department's current SOP.

In lieu of using the police department's current SOP form/process to document response to calls for service involving homeless persons, the initial and subsequent information on the person(s) can be entered into the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool by the police officer or the MPOC, designating the report as either an Official/Formal Complaint, and Informal Complaint or an Engagement in the Field.

VII. Notice to unauthorized persons

A. Official/Formal Complaints

1. In addition to documenting the encounter pursuant to the municipal police department's SOP's for a response to calls for service involving homeless persons, the municipal police officer will provide the person(s) with a notice of current state law prohibiting that practice, advising that they must immediately cease and desist overnight camping/sleeping on/in that municipal public property and providing information on resources to assist them (**See SAMPLE 5-Day Notice, Attachment A**). This notice should be provided with every encounter and the provision of the notice documented.
2. If at the time of a police officer's arrival at a location reported to be used for unauthorized camping/sleeping overnight, or a location known to a police office to be regularly used for that purpose, and no one is present but the police officer observes physical evidence of overnight camping or sleeping on municipal public property (e.g. erection of a tent or other temporary shelter (cardboard boxes); presence of bedding or pillows; or storage of personal belongings)
   a. A notice shall be posted in a clearly visible location by the police officer, PPOC or MPOC or its designee at each camping/sleeping site (**see SAMPLE 5-Day Notice/No One Present, Attachment B**)
   b. A photo of the posting will be taken by the police officer, PPOC or MPOC and attached included/attached with the municipal reporting and/or the MDHT's reporting tools.

B. Informal Complaints/Requests

1. In addition to documenting the encounter pursuant to the municipal police department's SOP's for a response to calls for service involving homeless persons, the municipal police officer will provide the person(s) with an information flyer explaining the current state law prohibiting that practice, advising that they should immediately cease and desist overnight camping/sleeping on/in that municipal public property and providing information on resources to assist them. (**See SAMPLE Attachment D, Information Flyer**). This flyer should be provided with every encounter. If using the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool, it should be noted in the record that the information flyer was posted.
2. If after several engagements the decision is made to issue a 5-Day Notice then the municipal police officer will provide the person(s) with a notice of current state law prohibiting that practice, advising that they must immediately cease and desist overnight camping/sleeping on/in that municipal public property and providing information on resources to assist them (**See SAMPLE 5-Day Notice, Attachment A**). This notice should be provided with every encounter and the provision of the notice documented. If at the time the decision is made to proceed with a 5-Day Notice no one is present but the police officer observes physical evidence of overnight camping or sleeping on municipal public property (e.g. erection of a tent or other temporary shelter (cardboard boxes); presence of bedding or pillows; or storage of personal belongings), then a 5-Day Notice/No One Present will be posted in a clearly visible location by the police officer, PPOC or MPOC or its designee at each camping/sleeping site (**see SAMPLE 5-Day Notice/No One Present, Attachment B).** A photo of the posting will be taken by the police officer, PPOC or MPOC and attached included/attached with the municipal reporting and/or the MDHT's reporting tools. Whether provided in person or posted, if using the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool, it should be noted in the record that a Five-Day Notice was personally provided or posted. The Municipal Police officer should contact the designated outreach team to coordinate assistance prior to the elapse of the 5-day Notice period.

VIII. Follow up

Following a police officer's contact/engagement resulting from a report received about a person(s) observed camping or sleeping overnight on municipal public property, and providing a notice (or posting a notice if no one present), the police officer, PPOC or MPOC will:

A. For official/formal complaints, the MPOC or PPOC will coordinate follow up visits by police or other appropriate municipal staff at least two (2) additional times during the five (5) business days immediately following the initial response to a report when the 5-Day notice was given or posted. Those additional visits will be documented as per the municipal police department's SOP's and/or in the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool.

1. The MPOC and/or PPOC will coordinate with appropriate municipal departments for assistance with securing the public overnight camping/sleeping area once the unauthorized persons leave the site (e.g. sanitation, compliance, fencing, etc.).

2. All efforts should be made to temporarily store (e.g. for 10 business days) personal items of value (phone, etc.) or official documents left behind at an overnight camping/sleeping area where a notice of unauthorized use was provided to person(s) using that overnight camping/sleeping area for at least five (5) business days. In the event that any personal belongings were left behind and taken by the municipality for storage, notices will be posted at the vacated area in a visible manner near/at where they were the overnight camping/sleeping occurred, advising where the personal belongings will be temporarily stored, for how long and who to contact. Photos of the notice after posting should be taken. The Temporary Storage Notice shall be prepared by whoever the

municipality determines the responsible party to be (e.g. the MPOC, the PPOC, a police officer or another municipal department/employee). The municipality shall also determine the place and manner in which the personal property will be stored and who the responsible municipal department will be that will handle the collection, transport and storage of the personal property after the notice has been posted and the personal property removed for storage. **(See SAMPLE Temporary Storage Notice, Attachment C).**

B. For informal Complaints/requests, the designated municipal outreach staff or the MDHT's contracted outreach team will add the client to their ongoing case load and further engage and reengage the individual(s) to facilitate next steps, in partnership with the MPOC, PPOC and or municipal police. Updates on engagements and disposition of engagements will be entered into the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool by the designated municipal outreach staff or the MDHT's contracted outreach team.

IX. Assistance with Outreach Engagement

Municipal police staff may be asked to provide assistance to MDHT Contracted outreach teams who have been assigned to respond to an Official/Formal complaint, and Informal Complaint/Request or Engagement in the field by providing an escort to the Outreach Team to ensure their safety.

X. Training

All municipal police staff will undergo training on the municipal police department's standard operating procedures for engaging with homeless persons. If required by the Municipal police department's SOP's, all police officers will be required to undergo training on the use of the MDHT's Homeless Reporting Tool and the requirements of HB1365.

Rev. 2 28 2025

FORM A

DATE OF NOTICE: *fecha/dat* _____

LOCATION: *ubicación/kote* _____

IMPORTANT NOTICE – PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

ANUNCIO IMPORTANTE – LEER INMEDIATAMENTE

AVI ENPÒTAN - TANPRI LI IMEDYATMAN

Beginning October 1, 2024, camping or sleeping outside overnight on public property is AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (166.0453 F.S. / 125.0231 F.S.). You cannot sleep outside, on a sidewalk, on a swale, under a bridge or overpass, or in or around a public building. YOU ARE HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE THAT YOU CANNOT CAMP OR SLEEP OVERNIGHT ON THIS PUBLIC PROPERTY and YOU MUST REMOVE ALL PERSONAL BELONGINGS FROM THIS LOCATION *no later than five (5) business days from the date of this notice*, or (date)_____. Notice is hereby given that items left behind on that date will be considered abandoned according to State law (705, F.S.) and will be removed and disposed of.

*A partir del **1 de octubre de 2024**, acampar o pasar la noche **en propiedad pública es contra la Ley** en el estado de la Florida. Esto significa que **no puede dormir al aire libre** en una tienda de campaña u otro refugio temporal o en/sobre un saco de dormir u otra cama en una acera, debajo de un puente o hacinado, **o alrededor o dentro de un edificio público**.*

POR LA PRESENTE SE LE NOTIFICA QUE NO PUEDE ACAMPAR NI DORMIR DURANTE LA NOCHE EN ESTA PROPIEDAD PÚBLICA

y debe retirar todas la pertenencias personales de esta ubicación adjunta or cerca de este aviso a más tardar cinco (5) días hábiles a partir de la fecha de este aviso o FECHA: _____

Los artículos que se dejen atrás en esa fecha se considerarán abandonados de acuerdo con las leyes estatales (705.F.S.) y se eliminaran.

***Apati 1ye oktòb 2024**, kan oswa dòmi deyò lannwit lan **sou pwopriyete piblik** la kont Lwa Florid. Sa vle di ou pa ka dòmi deyò nan yon tant oswa yon lòt abri tanporè oswa nan / sou yon sache dòmi oswa lòt kabann sou yon twotwa, anba yon pon oswa twòp, oswa nan oswa nan yon bilding piblik.*

***OU SE RESEVWA AVI KE OU PA KA KAN OSWA DÒMI LANNWIT LAN NAN PWOPRIYETE PIBLIK SA** a epi ou dwe retire tout byen pèsonèl nan kote sa a tache oswa tou pre avi SA a pa pita pase senk jou ouvrab apati dat avi sa a, o DAT: _____.*

***Atik kite dèyè nan dat sa a yo pral konsidere kòm abandone dapre lwa eta (705 F.S.) a epi yo pral retire li** e te dispoze de.*

Please call the Homeless Helpline for information on housing options available to assist you in complying with the new state law.

Llame a la línea de ayuda para para obtener información sobre las opciones de vivienda disponibles para ayudarlo a cumplir con la nueva ley estatal.

Tanpri rele Liy Èd Sanzabri a pou enfòmasyon sou opsyon lojman yo availbale pou ede ou nan konfòme ou avèk nouvo lwa eta a

HOMELESS HELPLINE

1-877-994-4357

Officer Initials and Badge #: _____

FORM B

DATE OF NOTICE: *fecha/dat* _____

LOCATION: *ubicación/kote* _____

IMPORTANT NOTICE – PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

ANUNCIO IMPORTANTE – LEER INMEDIATAMENTE

AVI ENPÒTAN - TANPRI LI IMEDYATMAN

Beginning October 1, 2024, camping or sleeping outside overnight on public property is AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (166.0453 F.S. / 125.0231 F.S.). You cannot sleep outside on a sidewalk, on a swale, under a bridge or overpass, or in or around a public building.

You are hereby given notice that camping or sleeping overnight IS NOT PERMITTED at this location.

ALL PERSONAL ITEMS MUST BE REMOVED FROM THIS LOCATION (ATTACHED TO OR NEAR THIS NOTICE) NO LATER THAN FIVE (5) BUSINESS DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE or (date) _____.

Items left behind on that date will be considered abandoned according to state law (705, F.S.) and will be removed and disposed of.

*A partir del **1 de octubre de 2024**, acampar o pasar la noche **en propiedad pública es contra la Ley** en el estado de la Florida (166.0453 F.S./ 125.0231 F.S.). **Usted no puede dormir al aire libre** en una tienda de campaña u otro refugio temporal o en/sobre un saco de dormir u otra cama en una acera, debajo de un puente o hacinado, **o alrededor o dentro de un edificio público**.*

TODOS ARTÍCULOS PERSONALES DEBEN RETIRARSE DE ESTA UBICACIÓN A MÁS TARDAR CINCO DÍAS HÁBILES A PARTIR DE LA FECHA DE ESTA NOTA, o (fecha) _____.

Los artículos que se dejen atrás en esa fecha se considerarán abandonados de acuerdo con las leyes estatales (705, F.S.) y se eliminaran.

***Apati 1ye oktòb 2024**, kan oswa dòmi deyò lannwit lan **sou pwopriyete piblik** la kont Lwa Florid (166.0453 F.S./ 125.0231 F.S.). Sa vle di ou pa ka dòmi deyò nan yon tant oswa yon lòt abri tanporè oswa nan / sou yon sache dòmi oswa lòt kabann sou yon twotwa, anba yon pon oswa twòp, oswa nan oswa nan yon bilding piblik.*

TOUT ATIK PÈSONÈL YO DWE RETIRE NAN KOTE SA A PA PITA PASE SENK JOU OUVRAB APATI DAT NOTI SA A o (dat) _____.

Atik kite dèyè nan dat sa a yo pral konsidere kòm abandone dapre lwa eta** (705, F.S.) **a epi yo pral retire li e te dispoze de.

Please call the Homeless Helpline for information on housing options available to assist you in complying with the new state law.

Llame a la línea de ayuda para para obtener información sobre las opciones de vivienda disponibles para ayudarlo a cumplir con la nueva ley estatal.

Tanpri rele Liy Èd Sanzabri a pou enfòmasyon sou opsyon lojman yo availbale pou ede ou nan konfòme ou avèk nouvo lwa eta a

HOMELESS HELPLINE

1-877-994-4357

Officer Initials and Badge #: _____

FORM C

DATE OF NOTICE: *fecha/dat* _____

LOCATION: *ubicación/kote* _____

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ANUNCIO IMPORTANTE - AVI ENPÒTAN

Beginning October 1, 2024, camping or sleeping outside overnight on public property is AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (166.0453 F.S. / 125.0231 F.S.). Sleeping outside in, or outside of, a tent or other temporary shelter, or in/on a sleeping bag or other bedding or without such bedding, on a sidewalk, on a swale, under a bridge or overpass, or on any public property or public right-of-way, is NOT permitted.

ON _____ A NOTICE WAS POSTED THAT THIS CAMPING/SLEEPING AREA WOULD BE CLOSED ON _____ AND ANY PERSONAL BELONGINGS LEFT BEHIND WOULD BE CONSIDERED ABANDONED ACCORDING TO STATE LAW (705. F.S.) AND REMOVED/DISPOSED OF.

Some non-contaminated personal belongings (ID's, legal documents, etc.) left behind may have been placed **temporarily** in storage. If you are looking for personal belongings you may have left behind, *please call* **_____.**
Please note that personal belongings left behind that are stored **will ONLY be stored for ten business (10) days from the date of this notice** or until _____ and then will be disposed of.

A partir del 1 de octubre de 2024, acampar o pasar la noche en propiedad pública va en contra de la LEY DE FLORIDA *(166.0453 F.S./ 125.0231 F.S.)****. No se permite dormir al aire libre en una tienda de campaña u otro refugio temporal, o en/sobre un saco de dormir u otra cama, en una acera, debajo de un puente o paso elevado o en cualquier edificio público o derecho de paso público.***
En _____ se publicó un aviso de que este campamento/área de dormir estaría cerrada el _____ y cualquier pertenencia personal que se dejara atrás se consideraría abandonada de acuerdo con la ley estatal (705 F.S.) y seria eliminaría/descharcharía. Algunas pertenencias personales no contaminada (identificaciones, documentos legales, etc.) que se dejaron atrás se almacenaron temporalmente. Si está buscando pertenencias personales dejada atrás, llame al _____. Tenga en cuenta que las pertenencia personales que fueron dejedas atrás solo se almacenarán durante diez (10) días o hasta _____luego se desechará.

Apati 1ye oktòb 2024, kan oswa dòmi deyò lannwit lan sou pwopriyete piblik se kont LWA FLORIDA (166.0453 F.S./125.0231 F.S.). Dòmi deyò oswa deyo, yon tant oswa lòt abri tanporè, oswa nan / sou yon sache dòmi oswa lòt kabann, sou yon twotwa, sou yon pon oswa twal, anba yon pon oswa twòp, oswa nan oswa nan yon bilding piblik, pa pèmèt. Sou _____ yon avi te afiche ke zòn sa a kan/dòmi ta dwe femen sou _____ak nenpot ki byen pesonel kite dèyè ta dwe konsidere kom abandone dapre lwa (705 F.S.) eta a epi retire nan. Gen kèk ki pa kontamine afè pèsonèl (ID a, dokiman legal, elatriye) kite dèyè ka yo te mete tanporèman nan depo. Si ou ap chèche pou byen pèsonèl ou ka kite dèyè tanpri rele _____. Tanpri sonje ke byen pèsonèl kite dèyè ke yo estoke pral sèlman estoke pou dis biznis (10) jou soti nan dat avi sa a oswa jiskaske _____ak Lè sa a, yo pral dispoze de.

Officer Initials and Badge #: _____

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

INFORMACION IMPORTANTE – LEER INMEDIATAMENTE

ENFÒMASYON ENPÒTAN - TANPRI LI IMEDYATMAN

NEW LAW IN EFFECT BEGINNING, OCTOBER 1, 2024

NUEVA LEY EN VIGOR DESDLE EL MARTES 1 DE OCTUBRE DE 2024

NOUVO LWA AN EFÈ KÒMANSMAN, 1 OKTÒB 2024

Beginning October 1, 2024, camping or sleeping outside overnight on public property is AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (HB1365).

This means that you cannot sleep outside in a tent or other temporary shelter, or in/on a sleeping bag or other bedding, on a sidewalk, on a swale, under a bridge or overpass, or in or around a public building.

A partir del 1 de octubre de 2024, acampar o pasar la noche en propiedad pública es contra la Ley en el estado de la Florida (HB1365). Esto significa que no puede dormir al aire libre en una tienda de campaña u otro refugio temporal o en/sobre un saco de dormir u otra cama en una acera, debajo de un puente o hacinado, o alrededor o dentro de un edificio público.

Apati 1ye oktòb 2024, kan oswa dòmi deyò lannwit lan sou pwopriyete piblik la kont Lwa Florid (HB1365). Sa vle di ou pa ka dòmi deyò nan yon tant oswa yon lòt abri tanporè oswa nan / sou yon sache dòmi oswa lòt kabann sou yon twotwa, anba yon pon oswa twòp, oswa nan oswa nan yon bilding piblik.

Please call the Homeless Helpline as soon as possible for information on housing options availbale to assist you in complying with the new state law.

Llame a la línea de ayuda para personas sin hogar lo antes posible para obtener información sobre las opciones de vivienda disponibles para ayudarlo a cumplir con la nueva ley estatal.

Rele Liy Èd San kay la pi vit ke posib pou aprann sou opsyon lojman ki disponib pou ede ou respekte nouvo lwa eta a.

HOMELESS HELPLINE: 1-877-994-4357

For information on other resources, see other side | *Para obtener información sobre otros, recursos consulte el otro lado* | Pou enfòmasyon sou lòt resous, al gade nan lòt bò

FORM D

RESOURCES

RECURSOS | RESOUS

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE *ASISTENCIA PARA VÍCTIMAS DE VIOLENCIA DOMÉSTICA* *ASISTANS POU VIKTIM VYOLANS DOMESTIK*	1-800-500-1119
HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE *LÍNEA DIRECTA CONTRA LA TRATA DE PERSONAS* *LIY DIRÈK TRAFIK IMEN*	305-349-7867
HOMELESS VETERANS ASSISTANCE *ASISTENCIA PARA VETERANOS SIN HOGAR* *ASISTANS POU VETERAN KI SANZABRI*	1-844-693-5838 or Call 2-1-1
UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH (Ages 14 - 24) *ASISTENCIA PARA JÓVENES SIN HOGAR NO ACOMPAÑADOS* *JÈN MOUN KI PA AKONPAYE*	1-877-994-4357 Select Option 4
DAYCENTER (Showers/Clothing, Breakfast, Mail, ID cards) *CENTRO DE DIA (Duchas/Ropa, Desayuno, Correo, Tarjetas de identificación)* *DAYCENTER (Douch / Rad, Manje maten, Lapòs, kat idantite)*	Camillus House 1603 NW 7 Ave Miami 6:30am – Noon Mon – Fri
EXTREME HEAT COOLING CENTERS *CENTROS DE ENFRIAMIENTO DE CALOR EXTREMO* *SANT CHALÈ EKSTRÈM REFWADISMAN CHALÈ YO select option*	Call 3-1-1

Rev. 2 13 2025

OUTREACH TEAM PROCESS FOR USING THE HOMELESS RESPONSE TOOL TO ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND OTHER MUNICIPAL/COUNTY HOMELESS ENGAGEMENTS

PURPOSE:

This document provides Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust-funded Outreach teams with the framework for using the Homeless Trust's (MDHT) Homeless Reporting Tool (HRT) to respond to contacts between Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) and other municipal, county and state departments, with homeless persons, in particular in response to the requirements of the newly adopted state law (HB 1365), "Unauthorized Camping and Sleeping on Public Property" (HB1365).

USE OF HRT

1. The HRT is a **web-based** program that records contacts with a homeless person(s) engaged in overnight camping or sleeping on public property, for the purpose of better coordinating services with partnering municipalities and the County in a timely manner. The HRT can be accessed through a PC, laptop or tablet (preferred) or a mobile phone.
2. **All outreach teams are required to use the HRT** to respond to reports entered into the system that are assigned to that Outreach Team for follow up.
   - **a.** Outreach Team directors will identify who on their teams will have HRT access, but *it is recommended that all street outreach team members be provided access*.
3. Each outreach team is assigned and is responsible for responding to reports in their **designated geographic area**(s).
   - **a.** The designated area(s) may contain one or more municipal governments.
   - **b.** Responding to reports outside of the designated area should be done only as requested by the MDHT.
4. Outreach providers are strongly encouraged to direct municipal and county law enforcement, or other departments, to use the HRT to request outreach services, instead of calling or emailing the Outreach team directly to the request assistance.

TYPES OF HRT ENTRIES

There are three (3) types of entries created by LEOs, or other municipal, county or state entities, in the HRT that require response by an outreach team:

1. **A formal (official) written complaint**: this is a complaint submitted to a municipality's or county's governing body pursuant to the requirements of HB1365. Failure by the municipality/county to address the unauthorized activity within a specific timeframe can result in a civil action against the municipality or county.
2. **An informal complaint or report**: this is a request for assistance or response but not a formal written complaint. However, these can become formal written complaints, as well.
3. **Proactive engagement with a homeless person in the field**: This generally refers to when a LEO or a municipal or county worker identifies and/or proactively engages a homeless person on public property who is engaged in unauthorized camping or sleeping on public property.

RESPONSE EXPECTATIONS – OUTREACH TEAMS

1. **Timing:** While the MDHT understands the scheduling and staffing limitations of the MDHT-funded outreach teams, HB1365 places specific expectations on responses to formal (official) complaints for municipal and county governments.
   - **a.** Any record entered into the HRT will result in a report submitted to the designated Outreach Team assigned to respond to the location of the report.
   - **b.** It is the responsibility of each outreach team to timely respond to any report entered into the HRT that is assigned to that Outreach Team for response as per the process detailed in this document. The Primary/Alternate Outreach Team Admin Contact will ensure their team's response according to the below:
     - i. **Official/Formal written complaint**: HB1365 requires that a formal written complaint be addressed and resolved by the governmental entity within five (5) business days of receipt of a formal written complaint. As such, the initial Outreach Team response to an official/formal written complaint entered in the HRT **must be handled *the same business day* that notification of a formal written complaint is received by the Outreach**

team. Follow up contacts should be scheduled regularly (daily if possible) for the remainder of the five-day period following the entry of the formal written complaint.

ii. **Informal Complaint/Report or Engagement in field:** Proactively engaging with a homeless person to begin the assessment and assistance process provides additional time that is often necessary to identify an outcome acceptable to the homeless person. As such, the response to an informal complaint or an engagement in field does not need to be as immediate as a Formal Complaint, but should be prioritized in developing the teams' daily schedule, **with a response within 24-48 hours after receipt of the email**, or sooner, if possible.

c) The Outreach team should coordinate with the municipal or county police agencies for assistance in responding to locations that may be or are known to be dangerous, with an emphasis on the need for timely support in responding when there is an Official/Formal Complaint

d) Outreach Program Area Administrators are responsible for reviewing, on a regular basis, the status of pending cases entered in the HRT and assigned to their team to ensure a timely response and resolution, in particular for official/formal written complaints.

2. **Updating the HRT:** It is the responsibility of each Outreach Team to "update" any record created in the HRT relating to a Formal Complaint, Engagement in Field or Informal Complaint.
   a. All follow ups/updates/contacts resulting from the initial referral are to be recorded in the HRT.
   b. Ensuring the use of the correct Disposition code and providing notes on the engagements are particularly important when responding to an outreach assignment resulting from a Formal Complaint.
   c. Photos should be attached whenever possible.
3. **Primary/Alternate Contact**: Each Outreach Team will designate a "Primary" Admin Contact, and an "Alternate" Admin Contact for their team to ensure that municipal, county and state partners are able to contact appropriate staff should an issue occur. As this information is posted on the HRT Dashboard, any changes to the Primary and Alternative contacts should be reported immediately so that they may be updated.
4. **Municipal/Government engagement**: It is expected that the MDHT-contracted Outreach Teams develop a constructive and mutually beneficial working relationship with the municipal, county and state entities located within their designated outreach area, with a goal of coordinating efforts to secure a positive resolution for the client. This includes, but is not limited to: municipal police departments; County Solid Waste, Parks, Transit, RER, etc.; Florida Department of Transportation.
5. **Role in encampment closures**:
   a. Municipalities:
   Outreach teams should be available to *assist* the municipal partners when addressing the closure of an encampment prompted by an official/formal written complaint. However, it is the responsibility of the municipal government to provide notices, coordinate any cleanup, arrange for the storage of items left behind, etc. Outreach teams will coordinate their engagement efforts with the municipality, with daily engagement, if needed, to attempt a positive resolution to the complaint (e.g. diversion, placement in housing, etc.)
   b. County-owned property & State-Owned rights of way:
   Outreach teams will be responsible for coordinating closures for encampments located on County-owned public property or State-owned rights of ways, such as beneath overpasses or medians.
   i. The response to an official/formal complaint results in immediately initiating the encampment closure procedures defined in **EXHIBIT A** attached to ensure compliance within the state-mandated timeline.
   ii. Closures in response to informal complaints/reports, or requests for assistance received from the Florida Department of Transportation, Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management, etc., will be coordinated as needed with the requesting agencies to comply with the encampment closure procedures delineated in **EXHIBIT A**, including any property storage requirements as delineated in **EXHIBIT B.** ***The determination of the date of closure shall be made in a collaborative manner to ensure an opportunity for effective engagement and assistance offered by the outreach teams, and coordination with all relevant parties.***
6. **Training**: A training video on the use of the HRT is available and should be shown to any new Outreach Team member so that they become familiar with entering/updating or checking on the status of records created in the HRT.

7. **Determination of applicability of State Law – Public vs Private Property**: HB1365 refers to unauthorized camping or sleeping overnight on **public** property. While the Outreach team are expected to respond and engage with homeless persons *whether or not* they are on public or private property as they always have, the response to a report on private property after initial engagement would be handled differently than a response to a report on public property.
   - **a.** When the outreach team is uncertain whether the location of the report in the HRT is on public or private property, the team will check the Miami-Dade County Property Appraisers website and conduct a property search. The link to search by property address is: https://www.miamidade.gov/Apps/PA/PropertySearch/#/
   - **b.** If it is determined that unauthorized overnight camping or sleeping is occurring on property that is publicly owned, then the appropriate process to address the complaint for public property explained in this document (Exhibit A or Exhibit B) would be followed.
   - **c.** If it is determined that the property is privately owned:
     - **i.** The record is entered as an *informal* complaint, as it is not a violation of the state law and subject to classification as an official/formal complaint.
     - **ii.** The outreach team will attempt to engage any homeless individual present for purposes of providing assistance/placement. Individuals that do NOT accept assistance should be provided the Information & Resource Flyer (***Attachment/Form C***); if no one is present and a sleeping/camping area is clearly at the location, the Information & Resource Flyer should be posted on all sleeping/camping areas.
     - **iii.** The Outreach Team will notify the complainant that this is on private property; the engagements efforts that have been/will continue to be made; and what options the private property owner has if the individual(s) do not accept assistance and remain on the private property (e.g. A no Trespass Order, etc.).
     - **iv.** The Outreach Team will notify relevant County departments regarding the activity that is occurring on Private Property for their follow up: Sheriff's Office if illegal activity is occurring; County RER if violation of county code is occurring.
     - **v.** The HRT should be updated accordingly
       1. The Outreach Team will update the disposition (Private Property)
       2. Information on agencies that have been contacted for Follow Up should be referenced in the Additional Notes (e.g. Sheriff's Office, RER, etc.).
       3. Information on any contact with the private property owner should be referenced in the Additional Notes.
       4. Information on any contact with the complainant should be referenced in the Additional Notes.
     - **vi.** When unauthorized camping/sleeping is occurring on both public and private property, the outreach team must ensure that both are addressed according to the processes outlined in this document.

EXHIBIT A

ENCAMPMENT CLOSURE PROCEDURES – COUNTY & STATE OWNED PUPLIC PROPERTY

I. OFFICIAL/FORMAL COMPLAINTS

A. The Outreach Teams respond to the location that is the subject of the official/formal complaint *the same business day they receive an email regarding a record entered as an official/formal complaint*. Police support should be requested immediately if the location is reported or known to be dangerous or if illegal activity is known or reported to be occurring there.

B. If the official/formal complaint is entered by the Florida Department of Transportation or Miami-Dade Solid Waste, those entities will be contacted the same day the team receives the email regarding the official/formal complaint to ensure coordination of cleanup. Cleanup will be scheduled according to engagement efforts and the response of homeless individuals at that location, but no later than five (5) business days from the date the report was entered.

C. Immediately at the time of arrival at the location that is the subject of the complaint, the team will determine how many homeless individuals are sleeping/camping at the location, either by the presence of a homeless person(s); by the presence of a structure or other identifiable sleeping area; or both.

1. **If the individual(s) that was the subject of the official/formal complaint *is present (***or any other homeless person is present The Outreach Team will engage the individual(s) and advise the individual(s) of the new state law and the requirement for them to vacate that location within five business days, and complete an initial assessment to determine the best possible housing option, including diversion, relocation, shelter, PSH/PH placement or other.
   - **a.** If the homeless individual(s) **accepts assistance** that initial engagement day and is moved from the location:
     - The HRT is updated to reflect the appropriate disposition.
     - The homeless individual(s) is advised that no personal belongings should be left behind and the homeless person(s) clearly informed that anything left behind will be considered "abandoned" pursuant to state law (705 F.S.) and discarded.
     - The agency responsible for cleaning up the area is contacted so that they can begin cleanup as soon as possible but no later than five (5) days after the official/formal complaint was received.
   - **b.** If the homeless individual(s) **does not accept assistance** that initial engagement day, **and/or they do not leave the location that same day** (either because a housing option is not available, or because they ask for more time, etc.):
     - They are personally provided with a printed "5-Day Notice" (***Attachment/Form A***) and verbally advised of the specific date that they may no longer be at the location (as specified in the Notice)
     - They are advised that cleanup will be occurring on that date; that they must remove all personal belongings; and that any personal belongings left behind will be considered abandoned pursuant to state law (Chapter 705 of Florida Statutes) and discarded.
     - The update notes in the HRT will include the appropriate disposition and a reference to a "5-Day Notice(s)" being personally provided and the date that the five (5) business day notice will expire.
     - A photo of the 5-Day Notice(s) is taken and attached to the HRT update. Photos of the sleeping area are taken and attached to the HRT update.
     - Cleanup arrangements are coordinated with the responsible agency for either five (5) business days after the receipt of an official complaint:
       - Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management (MDSWM) is contacted relating to complaints on County Property or State-owned property that is not under the jurisdiction of the Florida Department of Transportation

    - Florida Department of Transportation is advised of the date that the cleanup will be needed for an Official Complaint on State-owned property under their jurisdiction
    - Request for Bio Hazard Waste removal is requested for the closure date determined by type of complaint.
  - Law enforcement is contacted to coordinate/confirm their presence on the closure date.
  - Continued outreach engagement will occur preferably daily, but at least two more business days before the five-business-day deadline, with outreach present on the fifth business day; updates of every visit will be entered into the HRT, reflecting updated disposition(s), with photos taken whenever possible to document new Notice postings, etc.

c. **Abandoned Property Storage:** Any personal belongings remaining on site at the end of the 5-day Notice Period is handled as explained in ***EXHIBIT B***.

2. **If the individual(s) that was the subject of the official/formal complaint** ***is NOT present***, or any other homeless person(s) who through the presence of a structure or other identified sleeping areas is NOT present at the time of the initial Outreach response, then a "5-Day Notice/Not Present" (***Attachment/Form B***) is secured on/adjacent to every identified sleeping area.

a. Photos of the posting(s) are taken and attached to the update in the HRT along with any other notes.

b. Continued outreach engagement will occur preferably daily, but at least two more business days before the five-business-day deadline, with outreach present on the fifth business day.

c. If no one continues to be present, and the posted notices have been removed, new Notices are to be posted and photographed, the disposition updated in the HRT and photos attached.

d. The agency responsible for cleaning up the area is contacted so that they can schedule cleanup on the 5th business day after the Notice was given, or sooner if the location is determined to have been abandoned as evidenced by removal of sleeping structures or sleeping areas.

e. **Abandoned Property Storage:** Any personal belongings remaining on site at the end of the 5-day Notice Period is handled as explained in ***EXHIBIT B.***

D. **Follow up:** Contact is made with the complainant, as appropriate, to provide updates regarding progress or resolution of the complaint.

II. INFORMAL COMPLAINTS/REPORTS & PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS

A. The Outreach Teams responds to the location that is the subject of the informal complaint/report or Proactive engagement as soon as possible, *but not later than 24-48 hours after they receive an email notification regarding a record entered as an informal complaint/report or proactive engagement*.

B. If the informal complaint/report is entered by the Florida Department of Transportation or Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management, they will be contacted the same day the team receives the email regarding the complaint to ensure coordination of cleanup no less than ten (10) business days of the date the report was entered.

C. Immediately at the time of arrival at the location that is the subject of the informal complaint/report or proactive engagement, the team will determine how many homeless individuals are sleeping/camping at the location, either by the presence of a homeless person(s); by the presence of a structure or other identifiable sleeping area(s); or both.

1. **If the individual(s) that was the subject of the informal complaint/report or proactive engagement is *present***, or any other homeless person is present:
   - **a.** The Outreach Team will advise the individual(s) of the new state law and complete an initial assessment to determine the best possible housing option, including diversion, relocation, shelter or PSH/PH placement.
   - **b.** If the homeless individual(s) **accepts** assistance that same day and is moved from the location:
     - The HRT is updated to reflect the appropriate disposition.
     - The agency responsible for cleaning up the area is contacted so that they can begin cleanup.
   - **c.** If the homeless individual(s) **does not accept assistance** that same day, **and/or they do not leave the location** that same day (either because a housing option is not available, or because they ask for more time, etc.),
     - They are provided an "Information Flyer" (***Attachment/Form C***) and the outreach team visits the location at least two other times in the next five (5) business days or longer as may be appropriate for engagement. Updates are made in the HRT.
       - If an individual(s) accepts services/placement during that time, The HRT is updated to reflect the appropriate disposition.
   - **d.** If at the conclusion of the initial five (5) business days, or additional time provided for engagement, they remain at the location, or a structure or sleeping area remains that suggests that overnight camping/sleeping continues to occur there, with the likelihood that engagement will not result in the acceptance of placement/assistance:
     - A determination is made by the Outreach Team and the supporting partners (Solid Waste, Miami Dade Sheriff's Office, FEDOT, etc.) of the encampment closure date based on the date that they can provide assistance with closing the encampment.
     - Following the determination of the closure date, five days before that date, the individual(s) are personally provided with a printed "5-Day Notice" (***Attachment/Form A***) and verbally advised of the specific date that they may no longer be at the location and belongings must be removed (as included in the Notice) **OR**, if not present, a "5-Day Notice" is posted near or on the sleeping area.
     - The update notes in the HRT will include the appropriate disposition and a reference to a "5-Day Notice(s)" being personally provided or posted, and the date that the five (5) business day notice will expire; a photo of the Notice(s) should be taken and attached to the HRT update.
     - Continued outreach engagement will occur preferably daily, but at least two more business days before the five-business-day deadline, with outreach present on the fifth business day; updates of every visit will be entered into the HRT, reflecting updated disposition(s), with photos taken whenever possible to document new Notice postings, etc.
       - If an individual(s) accepts services/placement during that 5-day period, the HRT is updated to reflect the appropriate disposition.

f. **Abandoned Property Storage**: Any personal belongings remaining on site at the end of the 5-day Notice Period is handled as explained in ***EXHIBIT B***.

2. **If the individual(s) that was the subject of the informal complaint/report or proactive engagement is NOT present**, or any other homeless person(s) who through the presence of a structure or other identified sleeping areas is NOT present at the time of the *initial* Outreach response:
   a. An Information Flyer (***Attachment/Form C***) is placed clearly on or near the structure or sleeping area(s) and the outreach team visits the location at least two other times in the next five (5) business days. Updates are made in the HRT.
   e. If at the conclusion of the initial five (5) business days following the posting of the Information Flyer, or the conclusion of any additional time provided for engagement, they remain at the location, or a structure or sleeping area remains that suggests that overnight camping/sleeping continues to occur there with the likelihood that engagement will not result in the acceptance of placement/assistance:
      - A determination is made by the Outreach Team and the supporting partners (Solid Waste, Miami Dade Sheriff's Office, FEDOT, etc.) of the encampment closure date based on the date that they can provide assistance with closing the encampment.
      - Following the determination of the closure date, five days before that date they are personally provided with a printed "5-Day Notice" (***Attachment/Form A***) and verbally advised of the specific date that they may no longer be at the location (as included in the Notice) and verbally advised that cleanup will be occurring on that date and that they must remove all personal belongings and that any personal belongings left behind will be considered abandoned pursuant to state law and discarded, ***OR*** If they are not present, the "5-Day Notice" is posted near or on the sleeping area, with a photo taken of the posting and added to the HRT.
      - The update notes in the HRT will include the appropriate disposition and a reference to a "5-Day Notice(s)" being personally provided and/or posted, and the date that the five (5) business day notice will expire; A photo of the Notice(s) should be taken and attached to the HRT update.
      - Continued outreach engagement will occur preferably daily, but at least two more business days before the five-business-day deadline of the 5-Day Notice, with outreach present on the fifth business day; updates of every visit will be entered into the HRT, reflecting updated disposition(s), with photos taken whenever possible to document new Notice postings, etc.
3. **Abandoned Property Storage**: Any personal belongings remaining on site at the end of the 5-day Notice Period is handled as explained in ***EXHIBIT B***.

D. **Follow up:** Contact is made with the complainant, or county/state agency, as appropriate, to provide updates regarding progress or resolution of the complaint.

EXHIBIT B

STORAGE OF PERSONAL BELONGINGS – ENCAMPMENT CLOSURES

I. Approach

To the extent possible, every reasonable effort will be made to temporarily store difficult to replace items that are abandoned at a location that is known or believed to have been used as a camping or sleeping area by a homeless person**.** This includes, but is not limited to:

- Government Identification (driver's license, resident ID card, passport, social security card)
- Government documents (letters from SSA, VA, etc.)
- Belongings that may have personal significance (medals, photo albums, wallet)

II. Notification

1. Five-Day notices will be provided (***Attachment/Form A***) or posted (***Attachment/Form B***) advising individuals that the site will be cleared on a specific date and that any personal belongings remaining after such date will be considered abandoned pursuant to state law and be disposed of. Photos of the notices provided or posted are to be attached to the HRT record for that report location.
2. Individuals who accept services are advised at the time of transportation of what they are able to take with them, and they are advised that whatever remains behind will be considered abandoned property and will be disposed of.

III. Safety

1. Outreach teams will take all necessary precautions (gloves, etc.) when examining abandoned property to determine whether any personal belongings remain that should be temporarily stored.
2. Outreach teams are not expected to handle contaminated items.

IV. Coordination

1. The Outreach Teams will ensure coordination with the department who will be clearing the site, to ensure sufficient time for proper noticing of the individuals at the location, and that clean up occurs as promptly after the notice period has elapsed and/or the individual(s) are no longer present (have been provided services or have abandoned the location).
2. Outreach Teams will advise the department clearing the site when their review of any personal belongings has been concluded and the remaining items can be disposed of.

V. Storage Procedures/Documentation

Once an Outreach Team has reviewed the abandoned property and determined what items may require temporary storage:

1. Photos of the area being cleared and specifically of the items being temporarily stored are taken and added to the HRT update
2. A brief inventory sheet is completed and included in the storage container/bag/envelope (***Attachment/Form D***)
3. The storage container/bag/envelope is tagged for temporary storage (***Attachment/Form E***)
4. A "Storage Notice" is completed and posted in a clearly visible location advising any individuals that have abandoned property at that location that some personal items may have been temporarily stored (***Attachment/Form F***)
5. The storage container/bag/envelope is retained for a minimum of ten (10) business days after the date of the published encampment cleanup/closure (date is listed on the notice), but preferably kept for fifteen (15) business days before disposal.

FORM A

DATE OF NOTICE: *fecha/dat* _____

LOCATION: *ubicación/kote* _____

IMPORTANT NOTICE – PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

ANUNCIO IMPORTANTE – LEER INMEDIATAMENTE

AVI ENPÒTAN - TANPRI LI IMEDYATMAN

Beginning October 1, 2024, camping or sleeping outside overnight on public property is AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (166.0453 F.S. / 125.0231 F.S.). You cannot sleep outside, on a sidewalk, on a swale, under a bridge or overpass, or in or around a public building. YOU ARE HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE THAT YOU CANNOT CAMP OR SLEEP OVERNIGHT ON THIS PUBLIC PROPERTY and YOU MUST REMOVE ALL PERSONAL BELONGINGS FROM THIS LOCATION *no later than five (5) business days from the date of this notice*, or (date)_____. Items left behind at this location on that date will be considered abandoned according to state law (705, F.S.) and will be removed and disposed of.

*A partir del **1 de octubre de 2024**, acampar o pasar la noche **en propiedad pública es contra la Ley** en el estado de la Florida. Esto significa que **no puede dormir al aire libre** en una tienda de campaña u otro refugio temporal o en/sobre un saco de dormir u otra cama en una acera, debajo de un puente o hacinado, **o alrededor o dentro de un edificio público**.*

POR LA PRESENTE SE LE NOTIFICA QUE NO PUEDE ACAMPAR NI DORMIR DURANTE LA NOCHE EN ESTA PROPIEDAD PÚBLICA

y debe retirar todas la pertenencias personales de esta ubicación adjunta or cerca de este aviso a más tardar cinco (5) días hábiles a partir de la fecha de este aviso o FECHA: _____

Los artículos que se dejen atrás en esa fecha se considerarán abandonados de acuerdo con las leyes estatales (705, F.S.) y se eliminaran.

***Apati 1ye oktòb 2024**, kan oswa dòmi deyò lannwit lan **sou pwopriyete piblik** la kont Lwa Florid. Sa vle di ou pa ka dòmi deyò nan yon tant oswa yon lòt abri tanporè oswa nan / sou yon sache dòmi oswa lòt kabann sou yon twotwa, anba yon pon oswa twòp, oswa nan oswa nan yon bilding piblik.*

***OU SE RESEVWA AVI KE OU PA KA KAN OSWA DÒMI LANNWIT LAN NAN PWOPRIYETE PIBLIK SA** a epi ou dwe retire tout byen pèsonèl nan kote sa a tache oswa tou pre avi SA a pa pita pase senk jou ouvrab apati dat avi sa a, o DAT: _____.*

Atik kite dèyè nan dat sa a yo pral konsidere kòm abandone dapre lwa eta (705, F.S.) a epi yo pral retire li e te dispoze de..

Please call the Homeless Helpline for information on housing options available to assist you in complying with the new state law.

Llame a la línea de ayuda para para obtener información sobre las opciones de vivienda disponibles para ayudarlo a cumplir con la nueva ley estatal.

Tanpri rele Liy Èd Sanzabri a pou enfòmasyon sou opsyon lojman yo availbale pou ede ou nan konfòme ou avèk nouvo lwa eta a

HOMELESS HELPLINE

1-877-994-4357

Outreach Worker Initials/Team name: _____

FORM B

DATE OF NOTICE: *fecha/dat* _____

LOCATION: *ubicación/kote* _____

IMPORTANT NOTICE – PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

ANUNCIO IMPORTANTE – LEER INMEDIATAMENTE

AVI ENPÒTAN - TANPRI LI IMEDYATMAN

Beginning October 1, 2024, camping or sleeping outside overnight on public property is AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (F.S. 166.0453/F.S. 125.0231). You cannot sleep outside on a sidewalk, on a swale, under a bridge or overpass, or in or around a public building.

You are hereby given notice that camping or sleeping overnight IS NOT PERMITTED at this location.

ALL PERSONAL ITEMS MUST BE REMOVED FROM THIS LOCATION (ATTACHED TO OR NEAR THIS NOTICE) NO LATER THAN FIVE (5) BUSINESS DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE or (date) _____.

Items left behind at this location on that date will be considered abandoned according to state law (705, F.S.) and will be removed and disposed of.

*A partir del **1 de octubre de 2024**, acampar o pasar la noche **en propiedad pública es contra la Ley** en el estado de la Florida (F.S.166.0453/F.S. 125.0231). **Usted no puede dormir al aire libre** en una tienda de campaña u otro refugio temporal o en/sobre un saco de dormir u otra cama en una acera, debajo de un puente o hacinado, **o alrededor o dentro de un edificio público**.*

TODOS ARTÍCULOS PERSONALES DEBEN RETIRARSE DE ESTA UBICACIÓN A MÁS TARDAR CINCO DÍAS HÁBILES A PARTIR DE LA FECHA DE ESTA NOTA, o (fecha) _____.

Los artículos que se dejen atrás en esa fecha se considerarán abandonados de acuerdo con las leyes estatales y se eliminaran.

***Apati 1ye oktòb 2024**, kan oswa dòmi deyò lannwit lan **sou pwopriyete piblik** la kont Lwa Florid (F.S. 166.0453/F.S. 125.0231). Sa vle di ou pa ka dòmi deyò nan yon tant oswa yon lòt abri tanporè oswa nan / sou yon sache dòmi oswa lòt kabann sou yon twotwa, anba yon pon oswa twòp, oswa nan oswa nan yon bilding piblik.*

TOUT ATIK PÈSONÈL YO DWE RETIRE NAN KOTE SA A PA PITA PASE SENK JOU OUVRAB APATI DAT NOTI SA A o (dat) _____.

Atik kite dèyè nan dat sa a yo pral konsidere kòm abandone dapre lwa eta a epi yo pral retire li e te dispoze de

---

Please call the Homeless Helpline for information on housing options available to assist you in complying with the new state law.

Llame a la línea de ayuda para para obtener información sobre las opciones de vivienda disponibles para ayudarlo a cumplir con la nueva ley estatal.

Tanpri rele Liy Èd Sanzabri a pou enfòmasyon sou opsyon lojman yo availbale pou ede ou nan konfòme ou avèk nouvo lwa eta a

HOMELESS HELPLINE

1-877-994-4357

Outreach Worker Initials/Team Name: _____

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

INFORMACION IMPORTANTE – LEER INMEDIATAMENTE

ENFÒMASYON ENPÒTAN - TANPRI LI IMEDYATMAN

NEW LAW IN EFFECT BEGINNING, OCTOBER 1, 2024

NUEVA LEY EN VIGOR DESDLE EL MARTES 1 DE OCTUBRE DE 2024

NOUVO LWA AN EFÈ KÒMANSMAN, 1 OKTÒB 2024

Beginning October 1, 2024, camping or sleeping outside overnight on public property is AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (HB1365).

This means that you cannot sleep outside in a tent or other temporary shelter, or in/on a sleeping bag or other bedding, on a sidewalk, on a swale, under a bridge or overpass, or in or around a public building.

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Apati 1ye oktòb 2024, kan oswa dòmi deyò lannwit lan sou pwopriyete piblik la kont Lwa Florid (HB1365). Sa vle di ou pa ka dòmi deyò nan yon tant oswa yon lòt abri tanporè oswa nan / sou yon sache dòmi oswa lòt kabann sou yon twotwa, anba yon pon oswa twòp, oswa nan oswa nan yon bilding piblik.

Please call the Homeless Helpline as soon as possible for information on housing options availbale to assist you in complying with the new state law.

Llame a la línea de ayuda para personas sin hogar lo antes posible para obtener información sobre las opciones de vivienda disponibles para ayudarlo a cumplir con la nueva ley estatal.

Rele Liy Èd San kay la pi vit ke posib pou aprann sou opsyon lojman ki disponib pou ede ou respekte nouvo lwa eta a.

HOMELESS HELPLINE: 1-877-994-4357

For information on other resources, see other side | *Para obtener información sobre otros, recursos consulte el otro lado* | Pou enfòmasyon sou lòt resous, al gade nan lòt bò

FORM C

RESOURCES

RECURSOS | RESOUS

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE *ASISTENCIA PARA VÍCTIMAS DE VIOLENCIA DOMÉSTICA* *ASISTANS POU VIKTIM VYOLANS DOMESTIK*	1-800-500-1119
HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE *LÍNEA DIRECTA CONTRA LA TRATA DE PERSONAS* *LIY DIRÈK TRAFIK IMEN*	305-349-7867
HOMELESS VETERANS ASSISTANCE *ASISTENCIA PARA VETERANOS SIN HOGAR* *ASISTANS POU VETERAN KI SANZABRI*	1-844-693-5838 or Call 2-1-1
UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH (Ages 14 - 24) *ASISTENCIA PARA JÓVENES SIN HOGAR NO ACOMPAÑADOS* *JÈN MOUN KI PA AKONPAYE*	1-877-994-4357 Select Option 4
DAYCENTER (Showers/Clothing, Breakfast, Mail, ID cards) *CENTRO DE DIA (Duchas/Ropa, Desayuno, Correo, Tarjetas de identificación)* *DAYCENTER (Douch / Rad, Manje maten, Lapòs, kat idantite)*	Camillus House 1603 NW 7 Ave Miami 6:30am – Noon Mon – Fri
EXTREME HEAT COOLING CENTERS *CENTROS DE ENFRIAMIENTO DE CALOR EXTREMO* *SANT CHALÈ EKSTRÈM REFWADISMAN CHALÈ YO select option*	Call 3-1-1

IMPORTANT INFORMATION-PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

INFORMACION IMPORTANTE – LEER INMEDIATAMENTE

ENFÒMASYON ENPÒTAN - TANPRI LI IMEDYATMAN

NEW LAW IN EFFECT BEGINNING, OCTOBER 1, 2024

NUEVA LEY EN VIGOR DESDE EL 1 DE OCTUBRE DE 2024

NOUVO LWA AN EFÈ KÒMANSMAN, 1 OKTÒB 2024

Beginning October 1, 2024, camping or sleeping outside overnight on public property is AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (HB1365).

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Please call the Homeless Helpline as soon as possible for information on housing options availabale to assist you in complying with the new state law. *Llame a la línea de ayuda para personas sin hogar lo antes posible para obtener información sobre las opciones de vivienda disponibles para ayudarlo a cumplir con la nueva ley estatal. Rele Liy Èd San kay la pi vit ke posib pou aprann sou opsyon lojman ki disponib pou ede ou respekte nouvo lwa eta a.*

HOMELESS HELPLINE: 1-877-994-4357

IMPORTANT INFORMATION-PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

INFORMACION IMPORTANTE – LEER INMEDIATAMENTE

ENFÒMASYON ENPÒTAN - TANPRI LI IMEDYATMAN

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HOMELESS HELPLINE: 1-877-994-4357

RESOURCES

RECURSOS | RESOUS

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
ASISTENCIA PARA VÍCTIMAS DE VIOLENCIA DOMÉSTICA
ASISTANS POU VIKTIM VYOLANS DOMESTIK
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HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE
LÍNEA DIRECTA CONTRA LA TRATA DE PERSONAS
LIY DIRÈK TRAFIK IMEN
305-349-7867

HOMELESS VETERANS ASSISTANCE
ASISTENCIA PARA VETERANOS SIN HOGAR
ASISTANS POU VETERAN KI SANZABRI
1-844-693-5838 or Call 2-1-1

UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH (Ages 14 - 24)
ASISTENCIA PARA JÓVENES SIN HOGAR NO ACOMPAÑADOS
JÈN MOUN KI PA AKONPAYE
1-877-994-4357 and Select Option 4

DAYCENTER (Showers/Clothing, Breakfast, Mail, ID cards)
CENTRO DE DIA (Duchas/Ropa, Desayuno, Correo, identificación
DAYCENTER (Douch / Rad, Manje maten, Lapòs, kat idantite)
Camillus House, 1603 NW 7 Ave Miami, Mon-Fri , 6:30am–Noon

EXTREME HEAT COOLING CENTERS
CENTROS DE ENFRIAMIENTO DE CALOR EXTREMO
SANT CHALÈ EKSTRÈM REFWADISMAN CHALÈ YO select option
Call 3-1-1

RESOURCES

RECURSOS | RESOUS

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
ASISTENCIA PARA VÍCTIMAS DE VIOLENCIA DOMÉSTICA
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CENTROS DE ENFRIAMIENTO DE CALOR EXTREMO
SANT CHALÈ EKSTRÈM REFWADISMAN CHALÈ YO select option
Call 3-1-1

FORM E

TEMPORARY STORAGE

DATE COLLECTED:

COLLECTION LOCATION:

STORE UNTIL:

TEMPORARY STORAGE

DATE COLLECTED:

COLLECTION LOCATION:

STORE UNTIL:

TEMPORARY STORAGE

DATE COLLECTED:

COLLECTION LOCATION:

STORE UNTIL:

TEMPORARY STORAGE

DATE COLLECTED:

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STORE UNTIL:

TEMPORARY STORAGE

DATE COLLECTED:

COLLECTION LOCATION:

STORE UNTIL:

TEMPORARY STORAGE

DATE COLLECTED:

COLLECTION LOCATION:

STORE UNTIL:

CAMPING/SLEEPING AREA PERSONAL PROPERTY TEMPORARY STORAGE INVENTORY SHEET

DATE COLLECTED: _____ **STORE UNTIL:** _____

COLLECTION LOCATION: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY: _____ _____
(Print Name) *(Outreach Team)*

CLIENT NAME (If Known): _____

ITEMS (Check all that apply):

- ☐ Driver's License
- ☐ Resident ID Card
- ☐ Passport
- ☐ Social Security Card
- ☐ Birth Certificate
- ☐ Marriage License/Divorce Certificate
- ☐ Official/Government Letters: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

STORAGE LOCATION: _____

SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE: _____

FORM F

DATE OF NOTICE: *fecha/dat* | **LOCATION:** *ubicación/kote*

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ANUNCIO IMPORTANTE - AVI ENPÒTAN

Beginning October 1, 2024, camping or sleeping outside overnight on public property is AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (F.S. 166.0453/F.S. 125.0231). Sleeping outside in, or outside of, a tent or other temporary shelter, or in/on a sleeping bag or other bedding or without such bedding, on a sidewalk, on a swale, under a bridge or overpass, or on any public property or public right-of-way, is NOT permitted.

ON _____ A NOTICE WAS POSTED THAT THIS CAMPING/SLEEPING AREA WOULD BE CLOSED ON _____ AND ANY PERSONAL BELONGINGS LEFT BEHIND WOULD BE CONSIDERED ABANDONED ACCORDING TO STATE LAW (705, F.S.) AND REMOVED/DISPOSED OF.

Some non-contaminated personal belongings (ID's, legal documents, etc.) left behind may have been placed **temporarily** in storage. If you are looking for personal belongings you may have left behind, *please call* **_____.**
Please note that personal belongings left behind that are stored **will ONLY be stored for ten business (10) days from the date of this notice** or until _____ and then will be disposed of.

A partir del 1 de octubre de 2024, acampar o pasar la noche en propiedad pública va en contra de la LEY DE FLORIDA *(F.S.166.0453/F.S. 125.0231)****. No se permite dormir al aire libre en una tienda de campaña u otro refugio temporal, o en/sobre un saco de dormir u otra cama, en una acera, debajo de un puente o paso elevado o en cualquier edificio público o derecho de paso público.***
En _____ se publicó un aviso de que este campamento/área de dormir estaría cerrada el _____ y cualquier pertenencia personal que se dejara atrás se consideraría abandonada de acuerdo con la ley estatal (705, F.S.) y seria eliminaría/descharcharía. Algunas pertenencias personales no contaminada (identificaciones, documentos legales, etc.) que se dejaron atrás se almacenaron temporalmente. Si está buscando pertenencias personales dejada atrás, llame al _____. Tenga en cuenta que las pertenencia personales que fueron dejedas atrás solo se almacenarán durante diez (10) días o hasta _____luego se desechará.

Apati 1ye oktòb 2024, kan oswa dòmi deyò lannwit lan sou pwopriyete piblik se kont LWA FLORIDA (F.S. 166.0453/F.S. 125.0231). Dòmi deyò oswa deyo, yon tant oswa lòt abri tanporè, oswa nan / sou yon sache dòmi oswa lòt kabann, sou yon twotwa, sou yon pon oswa twal, anba yon pon oswa twòp, oswa nan oswa nan yon bilding piblik, pa pèmèt.
Sou _____ yon avi te afiche ke zòn sa a kan/dòmi ta dwe femen sou _____ak nenpot ki byen pesonel kite dèyè ta dwe konsidere kom abandone dapre lwa eta (705, F.S.) a epi retire nan. Gen kèk ki pa kontamine afè pèsonèl (ID a, dokiman legal, elatriye) kite dèyè ka yo te mete tanporèman nan depo. Si ou ap chèche pou byen pèsonèl ou ka kite dèyè tanpri rele _____. Tanpri sonje ke byen pèsonèl kite dèyè ke yo estoke pral sèlman estoke pou dis biznis (10) jou soti nan dat avi sa a oswa jiskaske _____ak Lè sa a, yo pral dispoze de.

Outreach Worker
Initials/Team: _____

HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL

USING THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HOMELESS TRUST
HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL TO RESPOND TO HOMELESS PERSONS

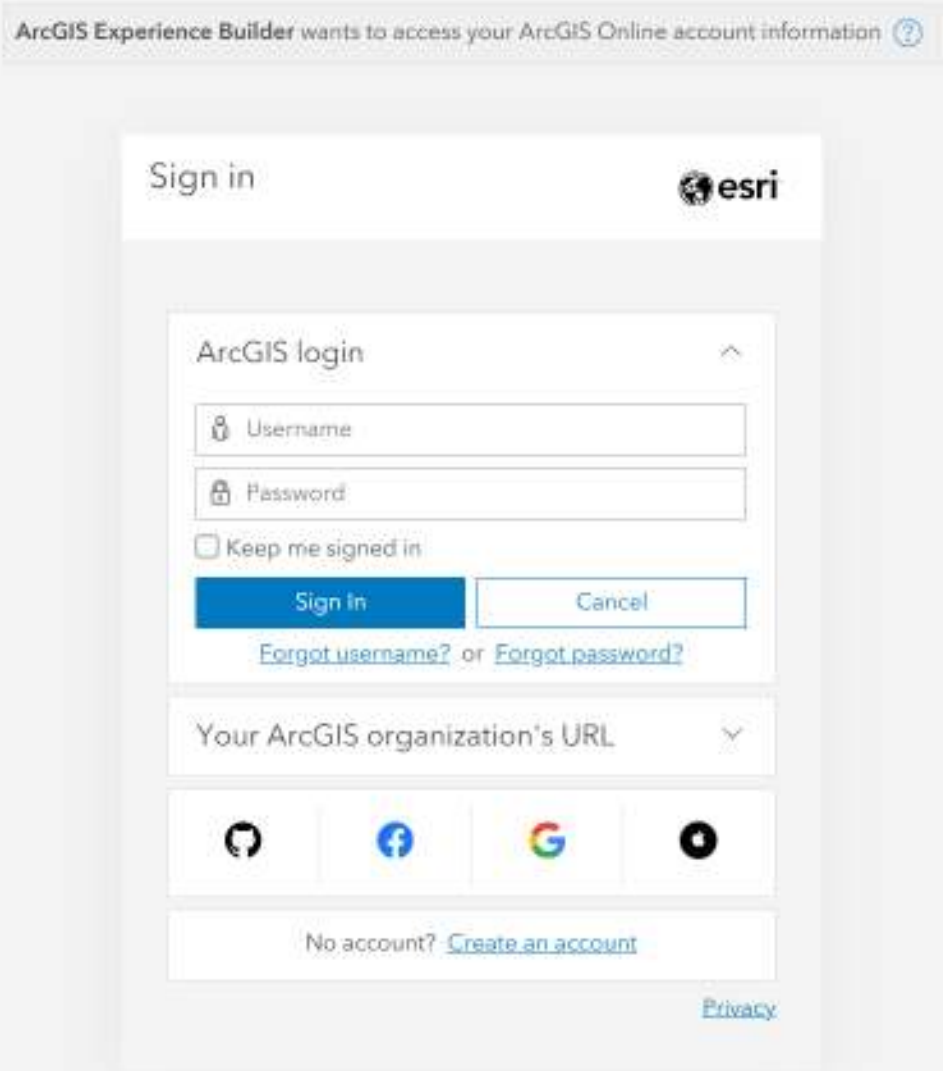
HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL

- Created by Miami Dade County Homeless Trust and Miami-Dade County's Information Technology Department
- Provides a direct link between law enforcement and other government agencies, and the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust-funded Outreach Teams

HOMELESS REPORTING TOOL

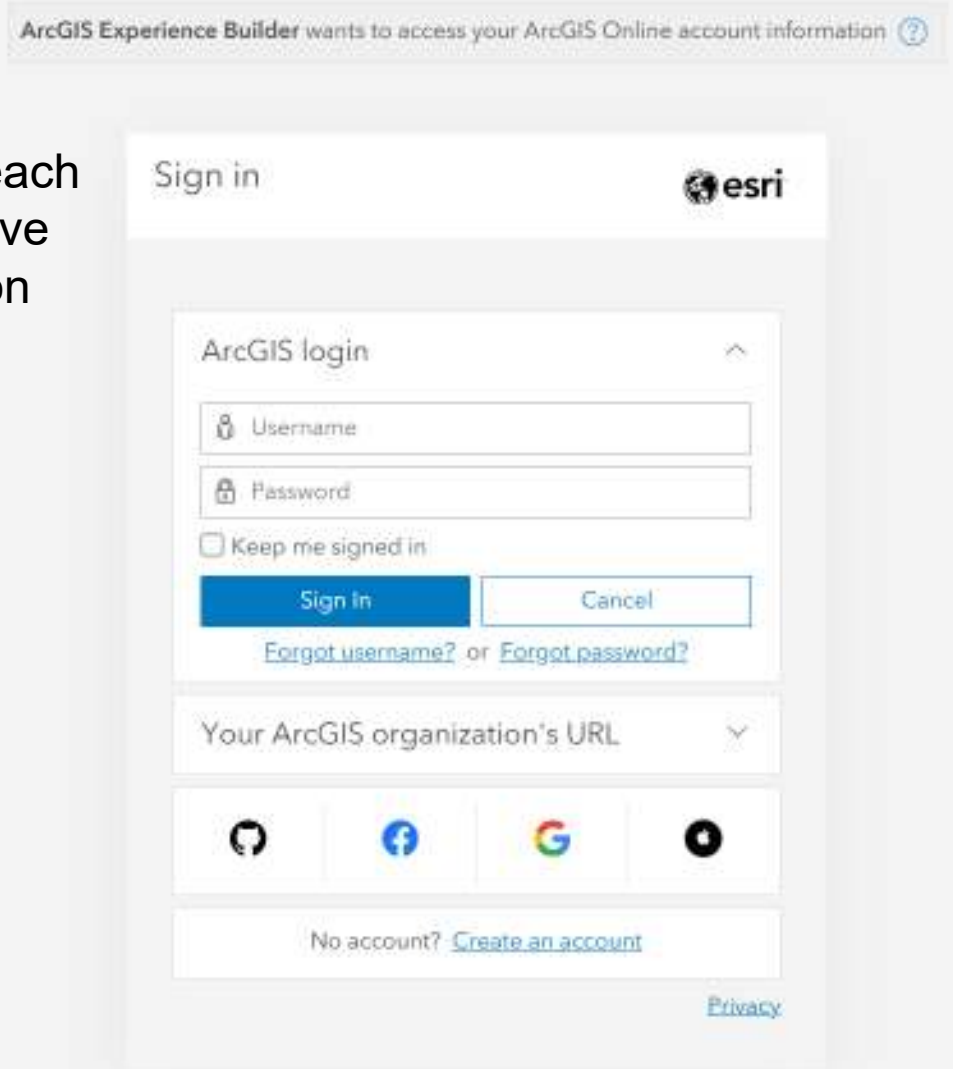
- Allows for a record of engagement with a homeless person resulting from a
  - Proactive engagement
  - Informal complaint/report
  - Official (Formal) complaint
- Web-based; can be accessed from laptop, tablet, phone

ACCESSING THE HRT

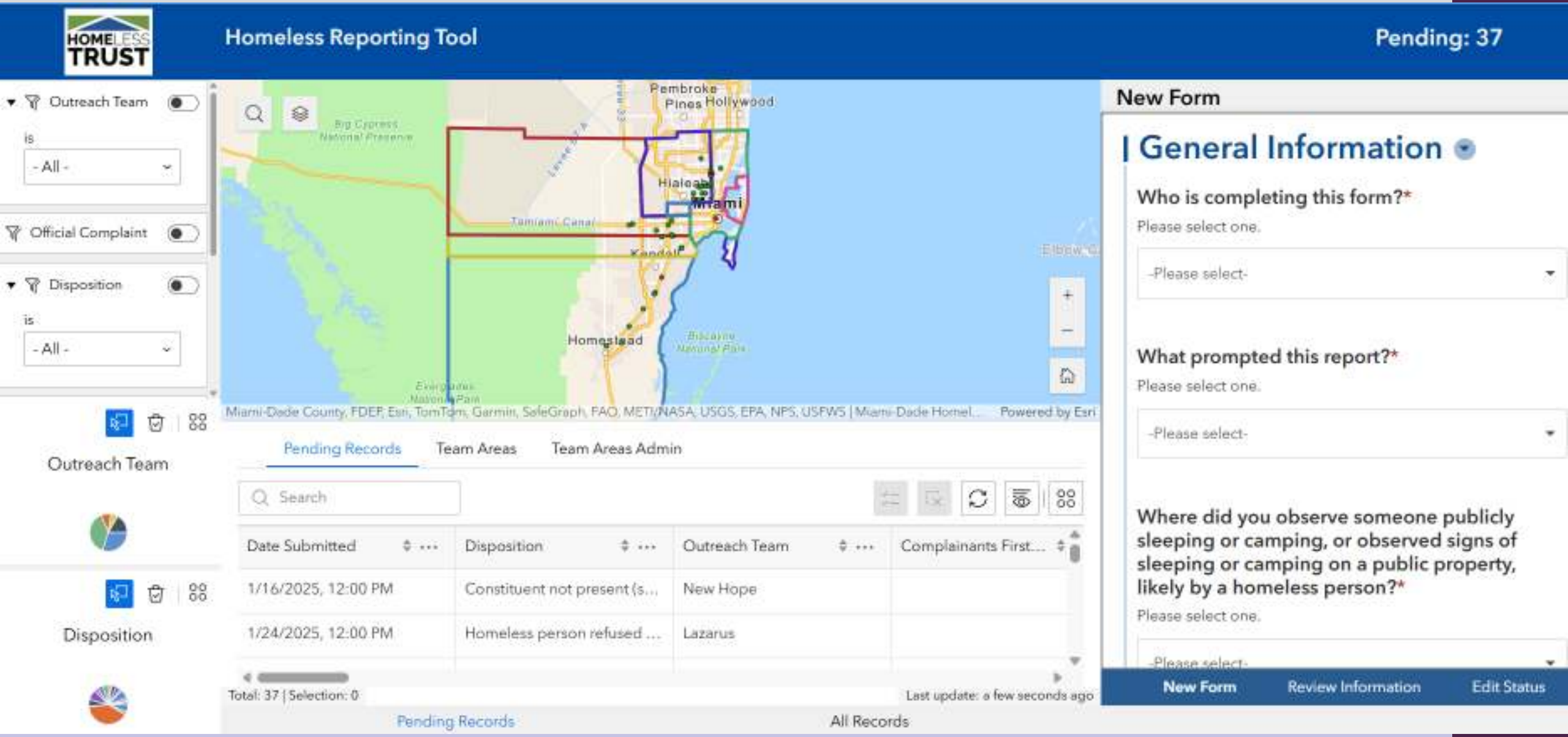


ACCESSING THE HRT

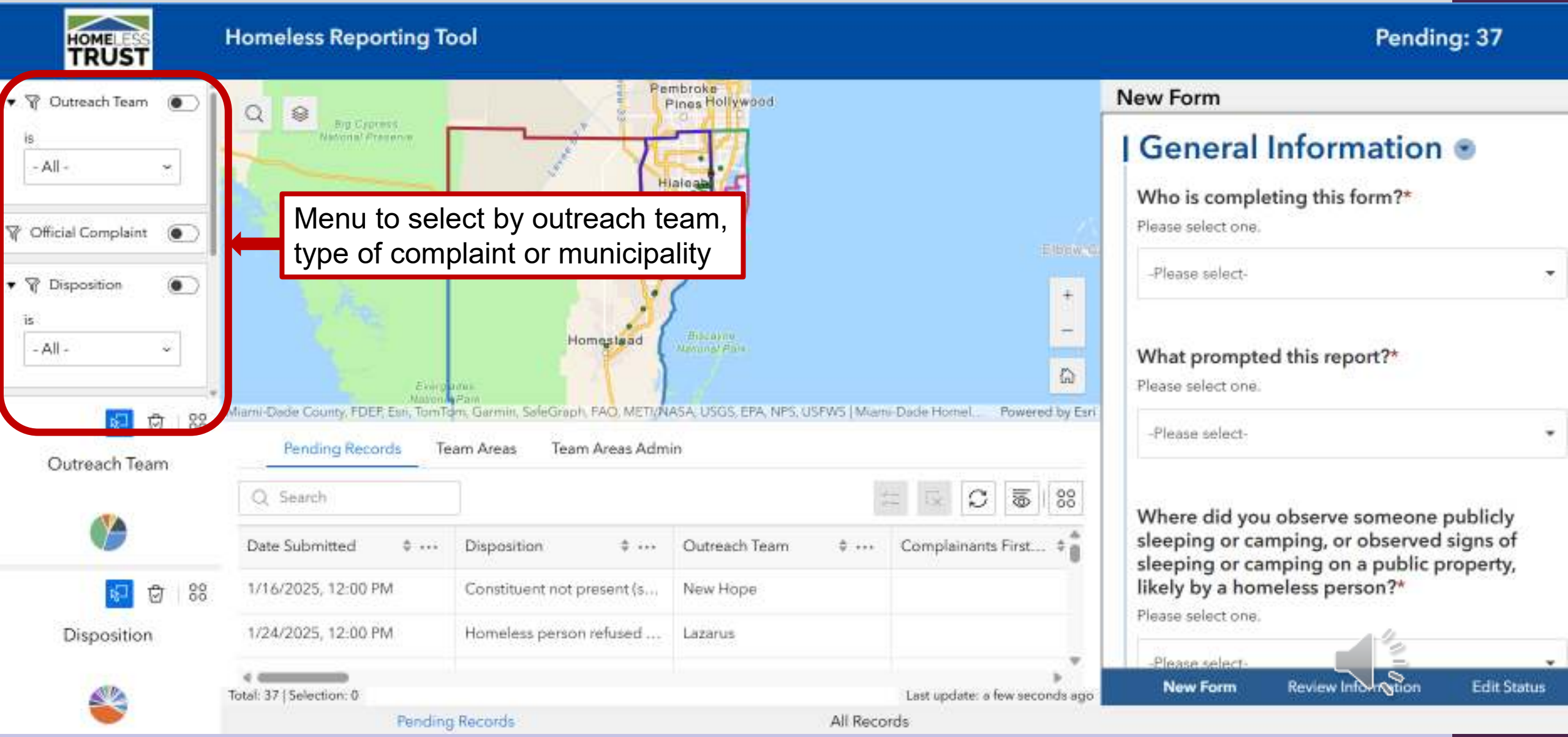
- Municipality/County/Outreach Team decides who will have access to enter information into the HRT



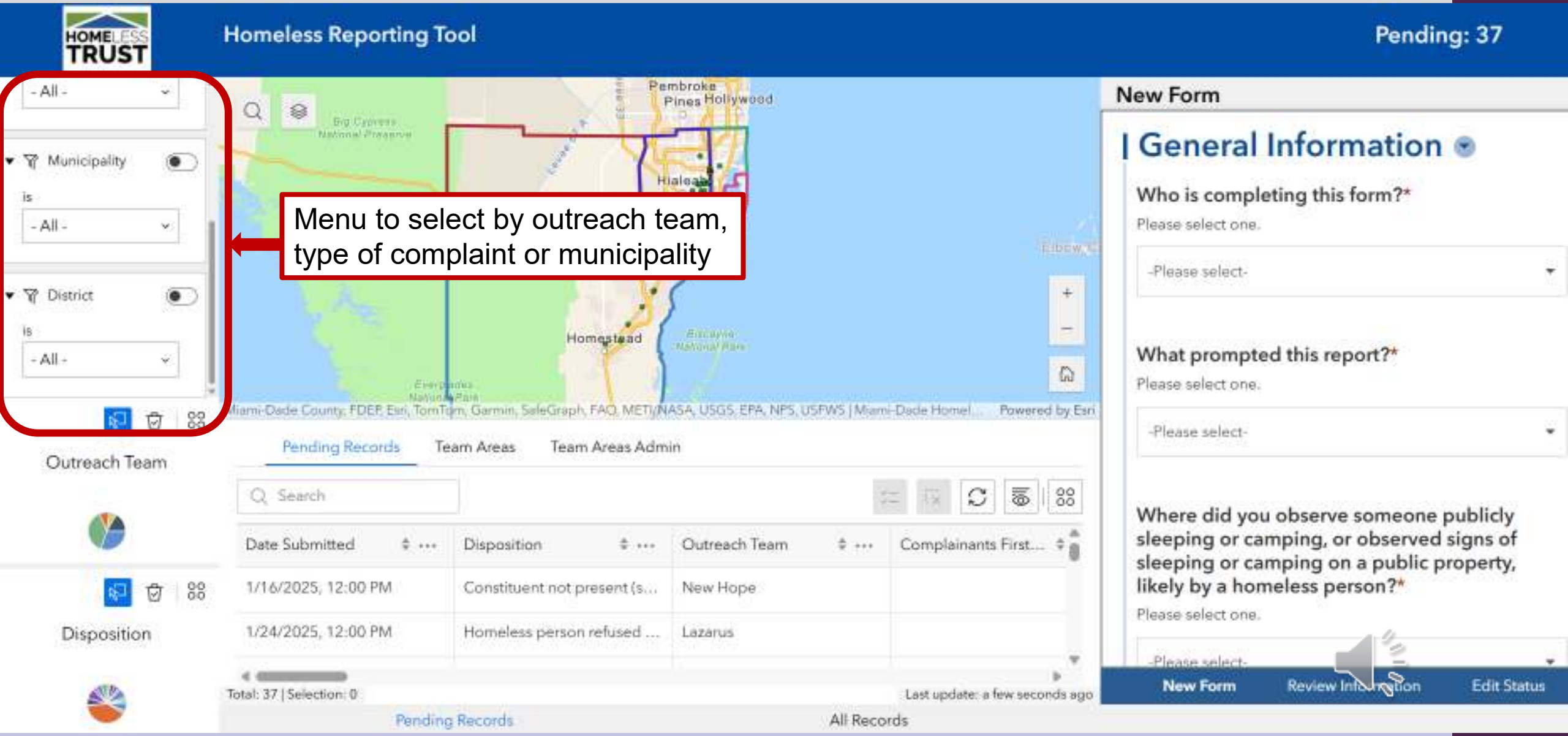
HRT DASHBOARD



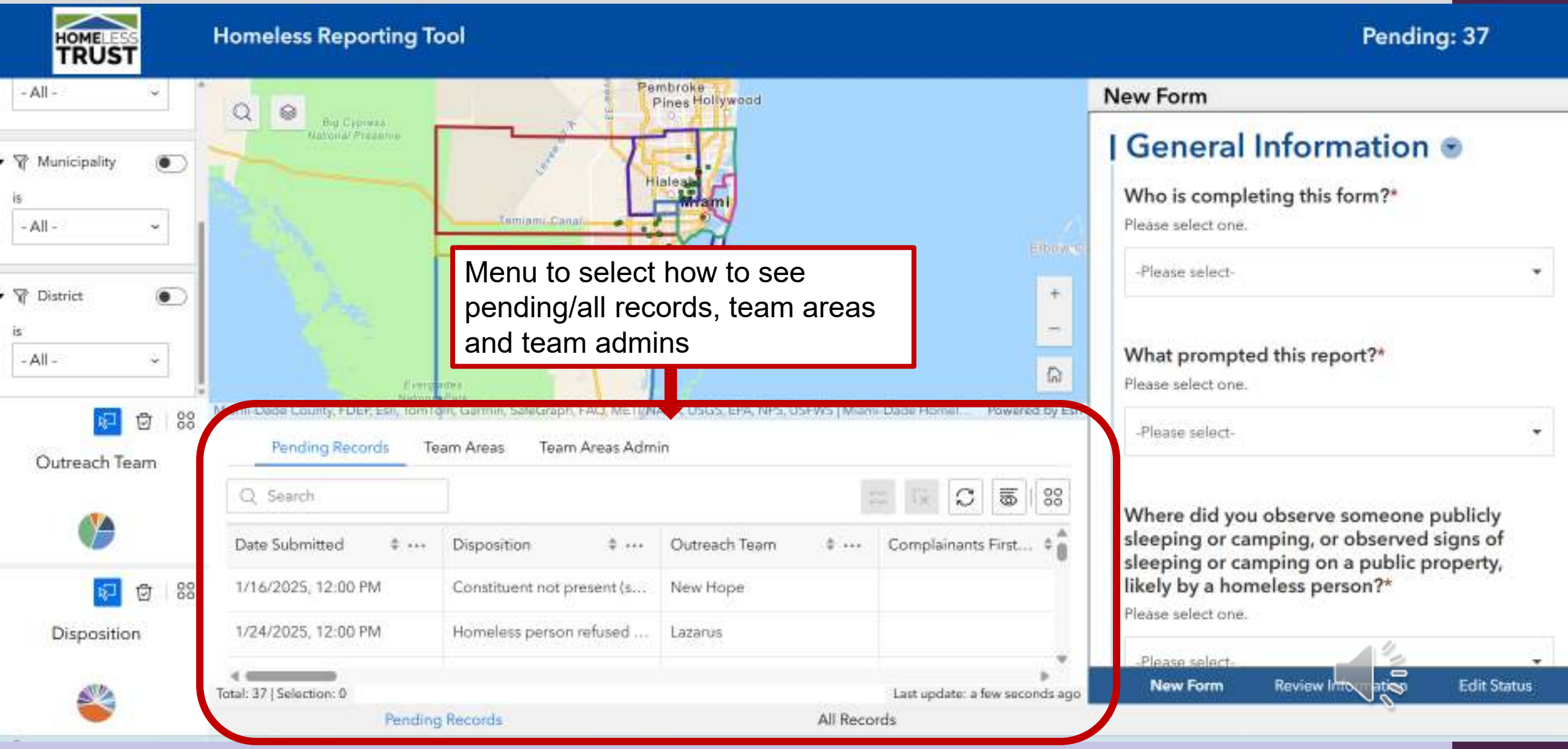
HRT DASHBOARD



HRT DASHBOARD

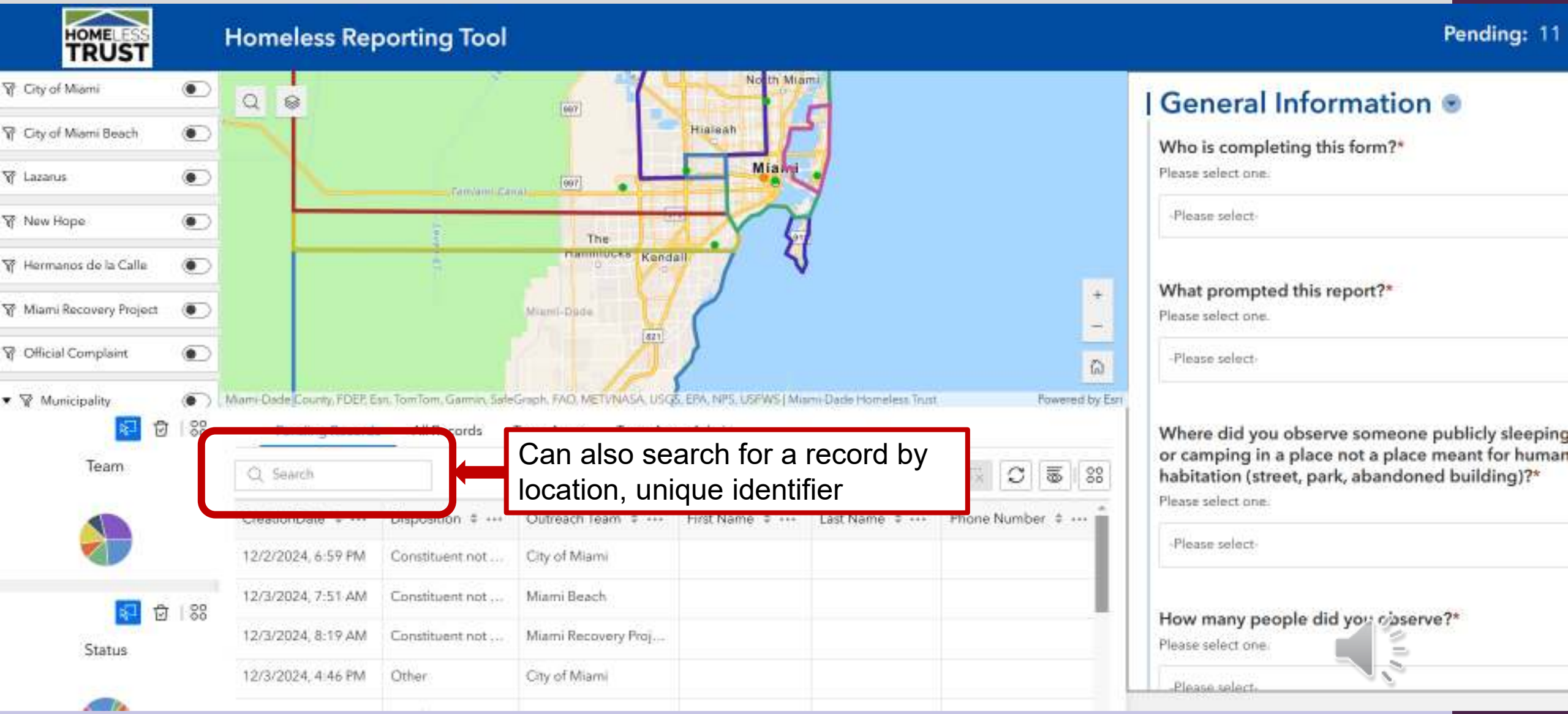


HRT DASHBOARD

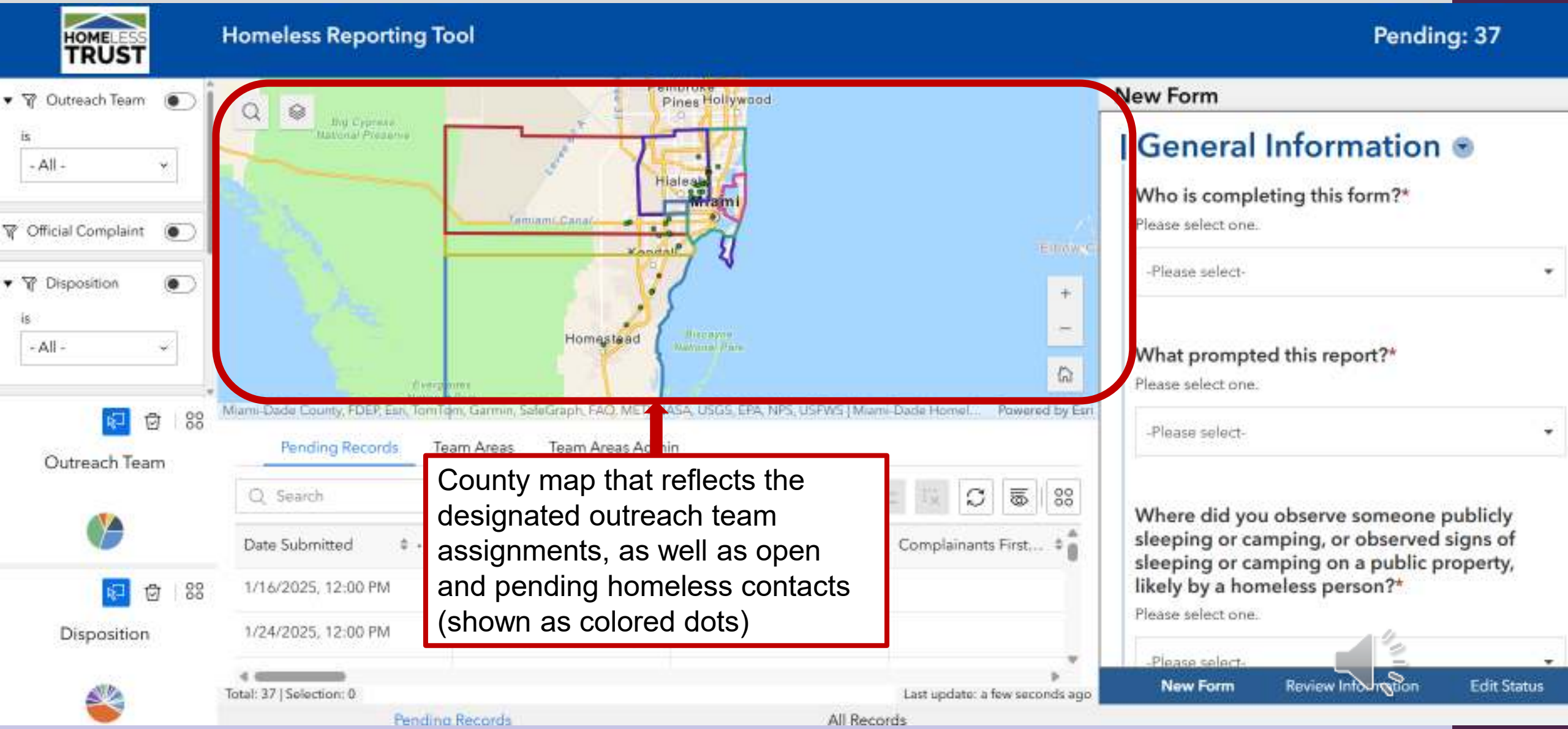


Menu to select how to see pending/all records, team areas and team admins

HRT DASHBOARD

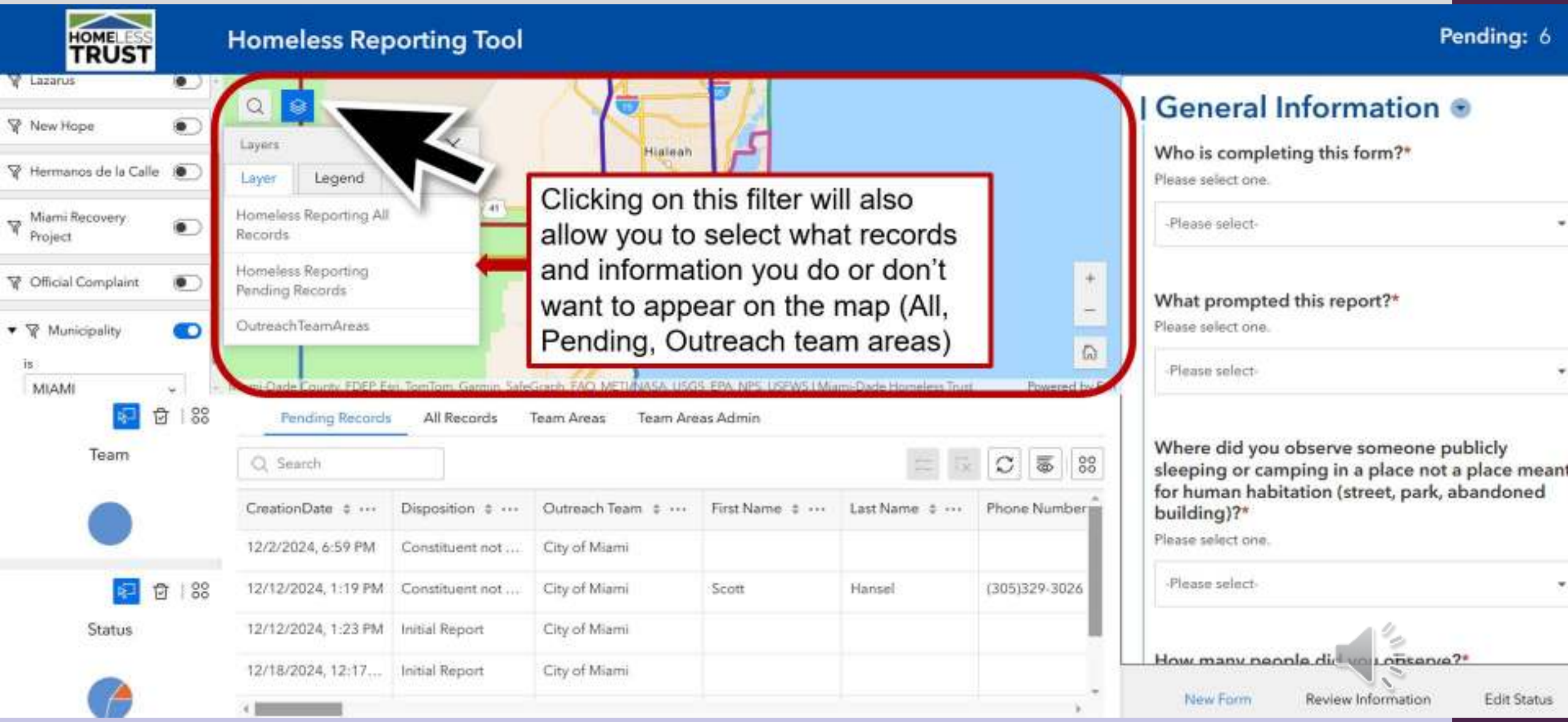


HRT DASHBOARD

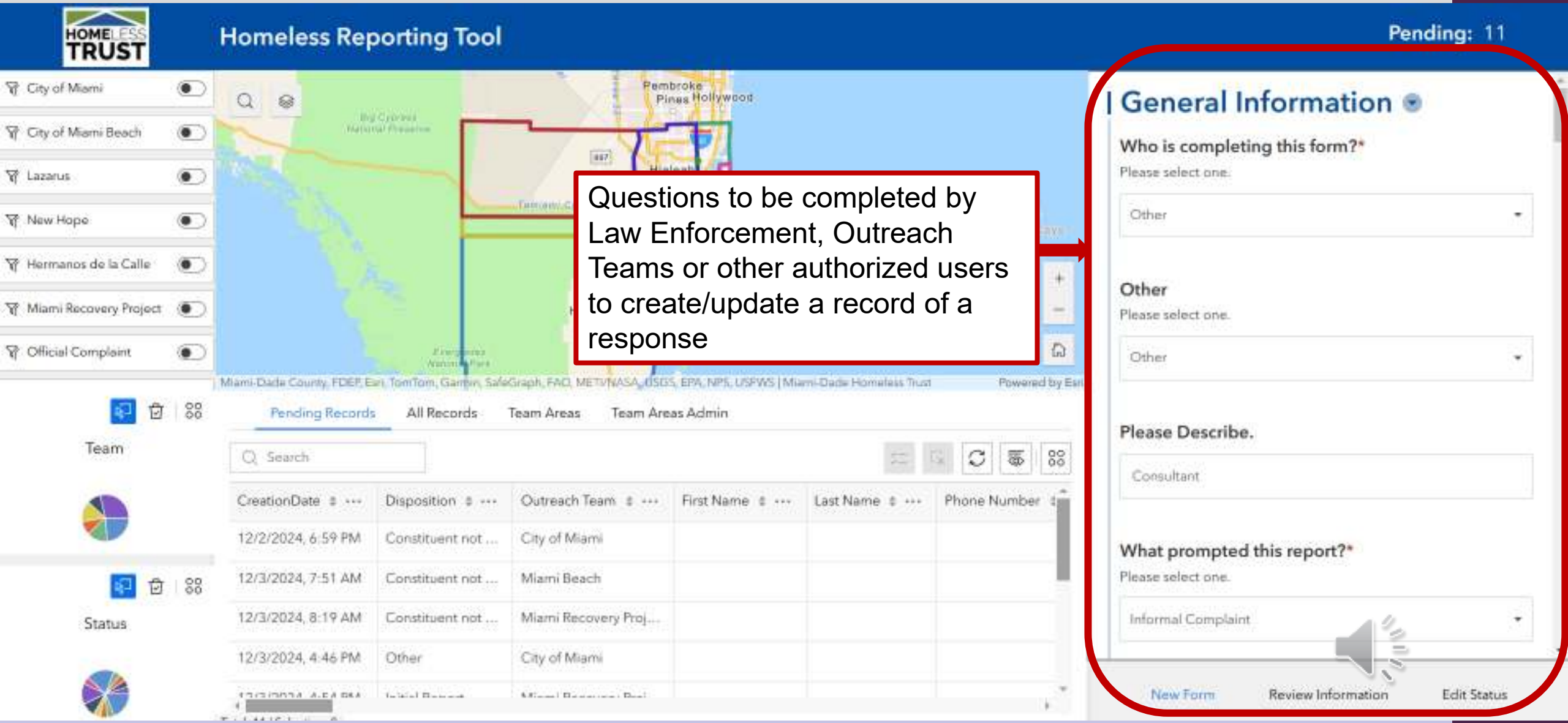


County map that reflects the designated outreach team assignments, as well as open and pending homeless contacts (shown as colored dots)

HRT DASHBOARD



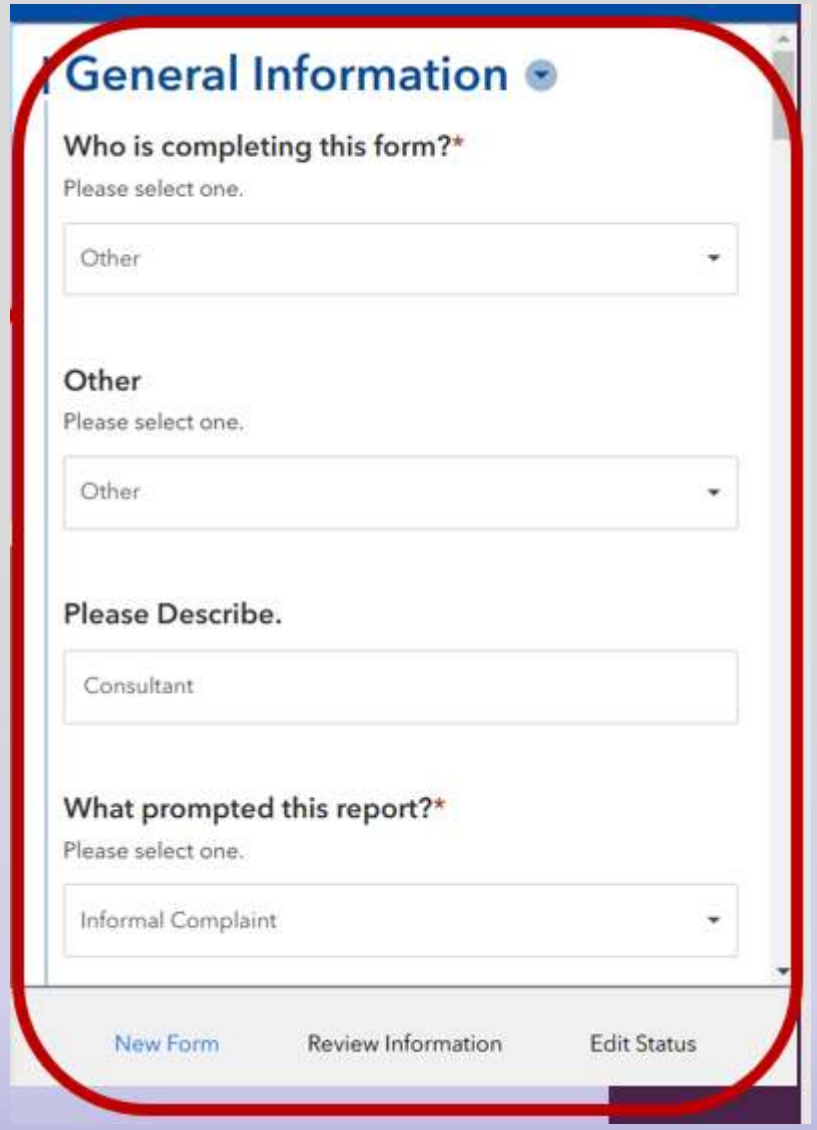
HRT DASHBOARD



Questions to be completed by Law Enforcement, Outreach Teams or other authorized users to create/update a record of a response

FOCUS OF THIS PRESENTATION:

Entering/Reviewing/Updating a Report on a Response

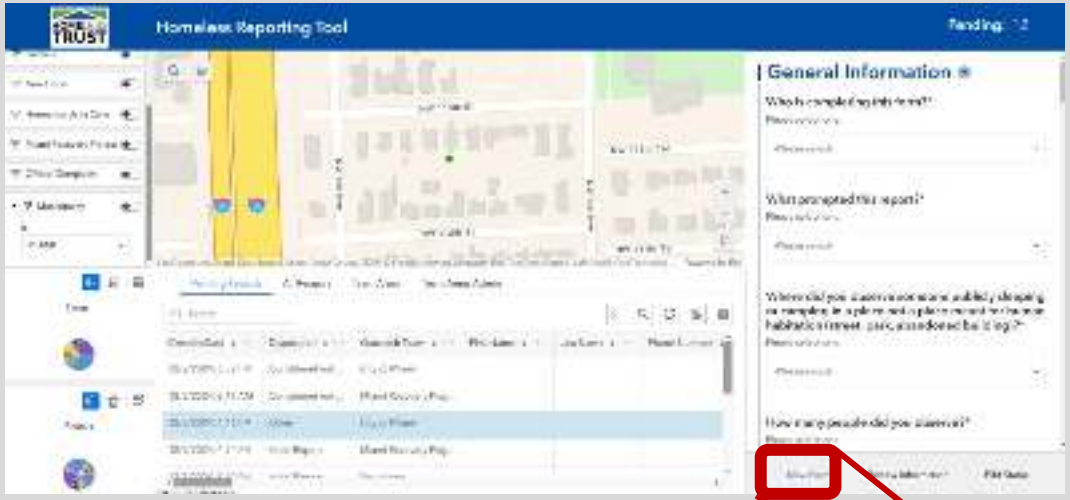


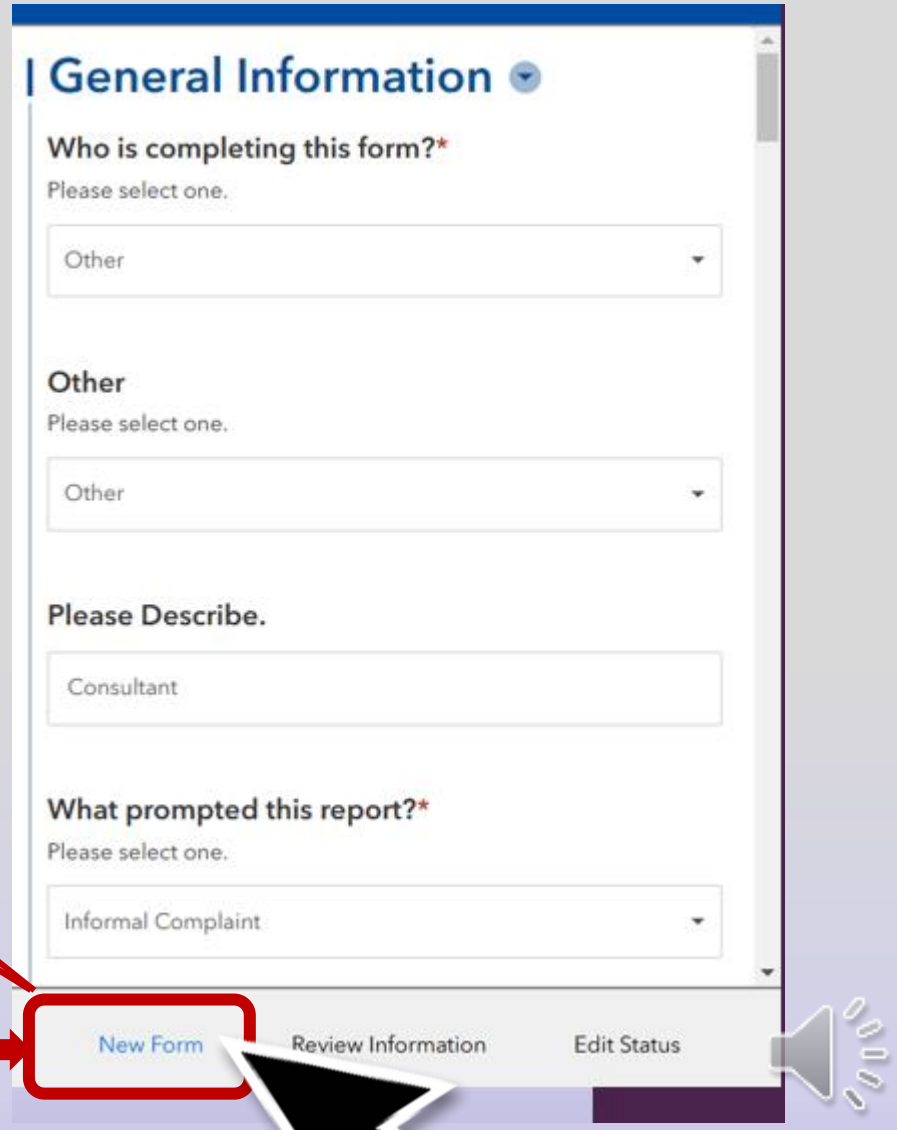
CREATING/ENTERING A RECORD

HOW TO **CREATE** A RECORD

- A Response Form is completed to document the response
- A blank Response Form can be accessed **2** ways

HOW TO **CREATE** A RECORD

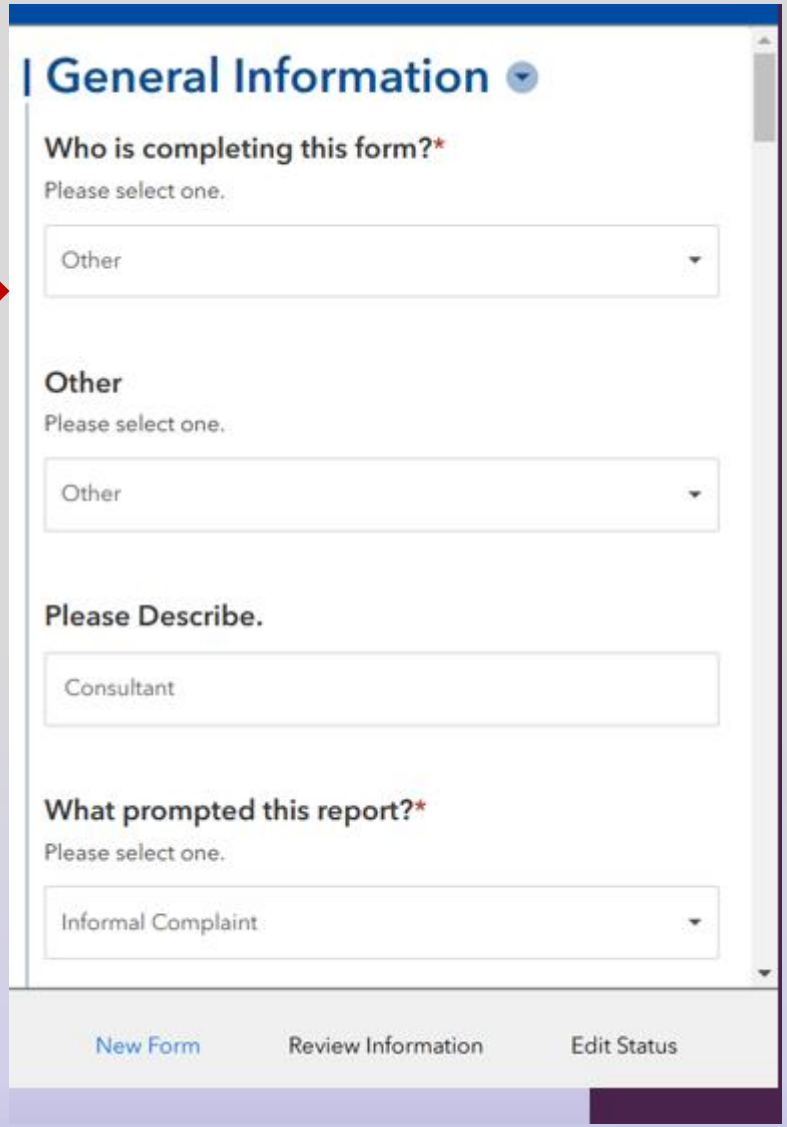




#1: Select “New Form” on the bottom of the right Menu Bar

HOW TO **CREATE** A RECORD

#2: Start entering information on the form that is on the right side of the dashboard



HOW TO **CREATE** A RECORD

- Completing a NEW form involves:
  - Answering a few questions
  - Providing whatever information is available on the homeless person(s)
  - Adding a “disposition” for the response/encounter
  - Providing your contact information
  - Providing contact information on any complainant
  - Providing a location where the response occurred

General Information

Who is completing this form?*

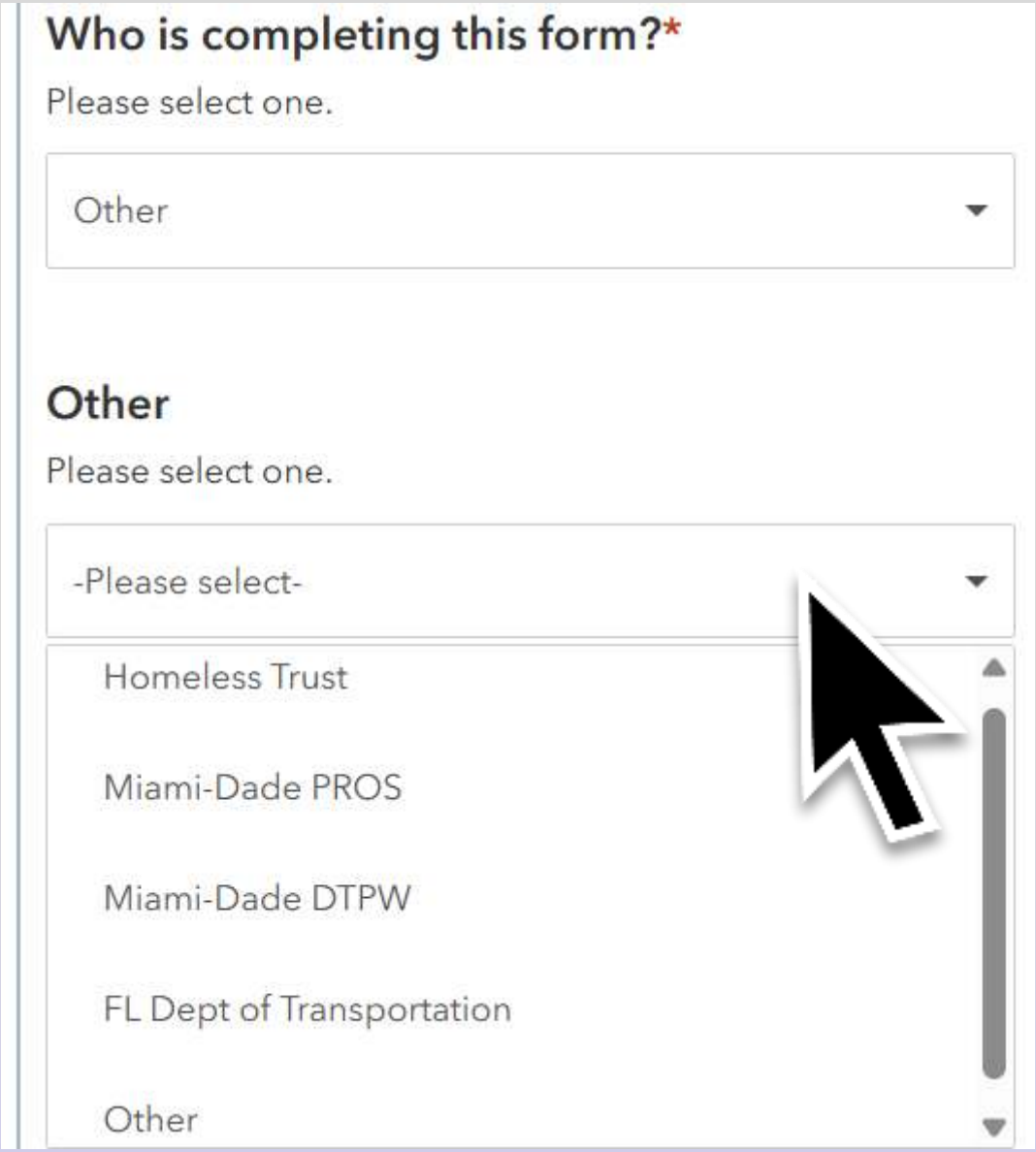
Please select one.

-Please select-

Law Enforcement Officer (LEO)

Outreach Worker

Other


Who is completing this form?*
Please select one.
Other
Other
Please select one.
-Please select-
Homeless Trust
Miami-Dade PROS
Miami-Dade DTPW
FL Dept of Transportation
Other

General Information

Who is completing this form?*

Please select one.

Law Enforcement Officer (LEO)

What prompted this report?*

Please select one.

-Please select-

- Official Complaint
- Engagement in the field
- Informal Complaint

- Result of formal <u>written</u> complaint
- Highest Priority

General Information

Who is completing this form?*

Please select one.

Law Enforcement Officer (LEO)

What prompted this report?*

Please select one.

-Please select-

Official Complaint

Engagement in the field

Informal Complaint

General Information

Who is completing this form?*

Please select one.

Law Enforcement Officer (LEO)

What prompted this report?*

Please select one.

-Please select-

Official Complaint

Engagement in the field

Informal Complaint

- Proactive Contact with homeless person in the field

General Information

Who is completing this form?*

Please select one.

Law Enforcement Officer (LEO)

What prompted this report?*

Please select one.

-Please select-

- Official Complaint
- Engagement in the field
- Informal Complaint

- Referral from an agency
- Report but not a complaint

What prompted this report?*

Please select one.

Informal Complaint

Where did you observe someone publicly sleeping or camping, or observed signs of sleeping or camping on a public property, likely by a homeless person?*

Please select one.

-Please select-

Street/ROW

Park

Abandoned Building

Empty Lot

Other

- ***Helpful information for Outreach Teams***

Where did you observe someone publicly sleeping or camping, or observed signs of sleeping or camping on a public property, likely by a homeless person?*

Please select one.

Street/ROW

How many total people and/or camping/sleeping areas did you observe?*

Please select one.

-Please select-

1

2 to 3

4 or more

Unkown Number

- ***Helpful information for Outreach Teams***

Where did you observe someone publicly sleeping or camping, or observed signs of sleeping or camping on a public property, likely by a homeless person?*

Please select one.

Street/ROW

How many total people and/or camping/sleeping areas did you observe?*

Please select one

-Please select-

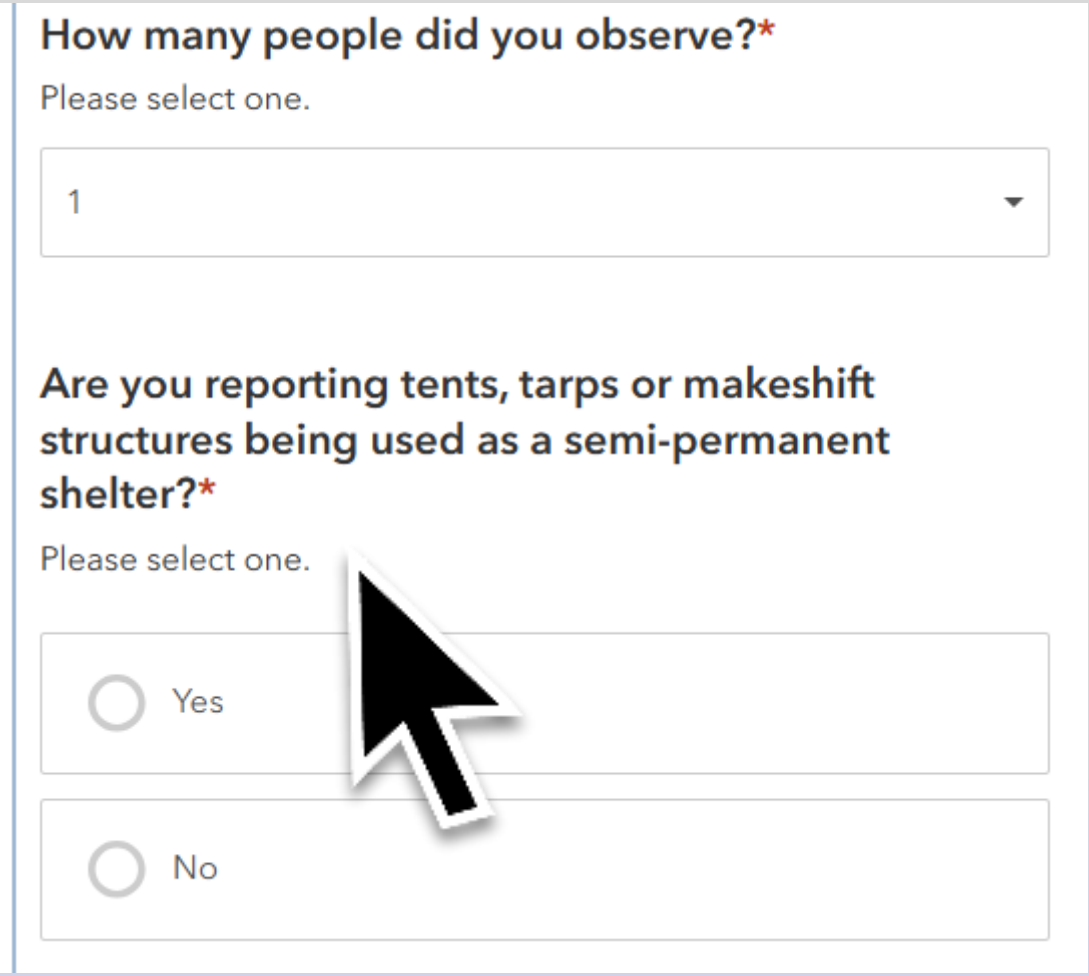
1

2 to 3

4 or more

Unkown Number

- ***Helpful information for Outreach Teams***



- ***Helpful information for Outreach Teams***

- ***Helpful information for Outreach Teams***

- Is YES, select what type of pet

Did you observe any pets?*

Please select one.

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Type

Please select one.

-Please select-

- Dog(s)
- Cat(s)
- Other

- ***Helpful information for Outreach Teams***

Homeless Person(s)/Encampment Questions

Additional information on homeless person(s)/encampment (e.g. observed gender/race and other physical attributes of person(s), name/contact info of person(s) etc.)

1000

- ***Helpful information for Outreach Teams***

Homeless Person(s)/Encampment Questions

Additional information on homeless person(s)/encampment (e.g. observed gender/race and other physical attributes of person(s), name/contact info of person(s) etc.)

2 White Females, mid 40's, one with an arm cast; black male;

939

Additional information on homeless person(s)/encampment (e.g. observed gender/race and other physical attributes of person(s), name/contact info of person(s) etc.)

2 White Females, mid 40's, one with an arm cast; black male;

939

Did you observe any vulnerable populations?*

Please select one.

- Yes
- No

- ***Helpful information for Outreach Teams***

- If “NO” selected: *Move to next question*

- If “YES” selected:

Select from options given for “type” of observed vulnerability

Type

You can select multiple options.

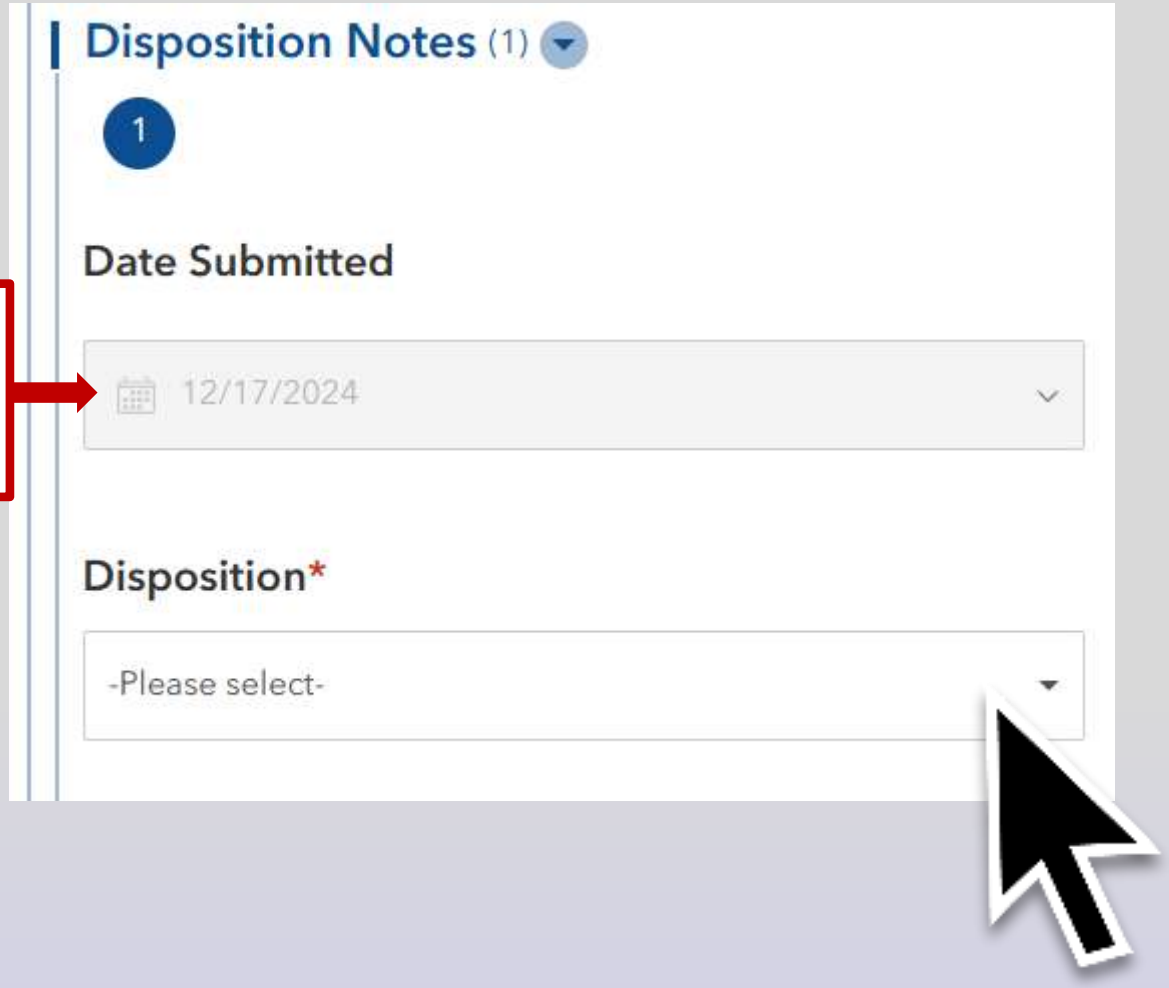
-Please select-

- [ ] Senior 65 or older
- [ ] Unaccompanied Minor
- [ ] Parent with Minor Child(ren)
- [ ] Wheelchair user
- [ ] Person with visible medical issues
- [ ] Person who you suspect may be labelled with Severe Mental Illness
- [ ] Person observed using illegal substances

Select **ALL** that are observed

- Photo(s) of individual and/or sleeping area(s)

- Automatically populated on date record created



- 17 Disposition options to choose from; only one is selected

Disposition*

-Please select-

Initial Report
Homeless person was not present, sleeping area observed
Homeless person was not present, no sleeping area observed
Private Property- Person refused services and remained at location
Private Property- Person refused services but vacated the location
Diverted to natural support systems.
Placed of Emergency Shelter or Transitional Hous waiting list.
Placed in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing
Transported to hospital or crisis.
Referred directly to Permanent Housing (constitue refused immediate crisis housing)
Placed in Permanent Housing
Homeless person refused all services but vacated the location
Homeless person refused all services and remained in the location.
Other
Duplicate Record
5-Day Notice Posted
Area cleared after 5-day notice
Closed

- Type of disposition selected will determine whether the record is

Active/Pending
or
Resolved/Closed

Disposition*

-Please select-

Initial Report
Homeless person was not present, sleeping area observed
Homeless person was not present, no sleeping area observed
Private Property- Person refused services and remained at location
Private Property- Person refused services but vacated the location
Diverted to natural support systems.
Placed of Emergency Shelter or Transitional Hous
waiting list.
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refused immediate crisis housing)
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Homeless person refused all services but vacated the location
Homeless person refused all services and remained in the location.
Other
Duplicate Record
5-Day Notice Posted
Area cleared after 5-day notice
Closed

Disposition*

Initial Report

Additional Notes

2000

- Provide information about the location to help outreach teams find the individual(s) or sleeping area(s)

Disposition*

Initial Report

Additional Notes

Individual sleeping in alley next to park; contact Gas Station Manager (Frank) for additional information

1895

Submitter Name

YOUR NAME WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY INSERTED

Submitter Email

YOUR EMAIL WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY INSERTED

- Automatically created for every record

Submitter Name

YOUR NAME WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY INSERTED

Submitter Email

YOUR EMAIL WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY INSERTED

Unique ID

5639fbbd-9719-4561-85e3-a1b9a9646a39

- If provided, include in the report; allows the outreach teams to contact the complainant and provide status updates

Complainant Information

First Name

Please enter the complainants first name.

Last Name

Please enter the complainants last name.

Phone Number

Please enter the complainants phone number.

( ) -

Email

Please enter the complainants email.

- Helpful for Outreach Team to contact LEO submitter for clarification or additional information

Law Enforcement Point of Contact

Officers First Name

Officers Last Name

Officers Email

Officers Phone Number

( ) -

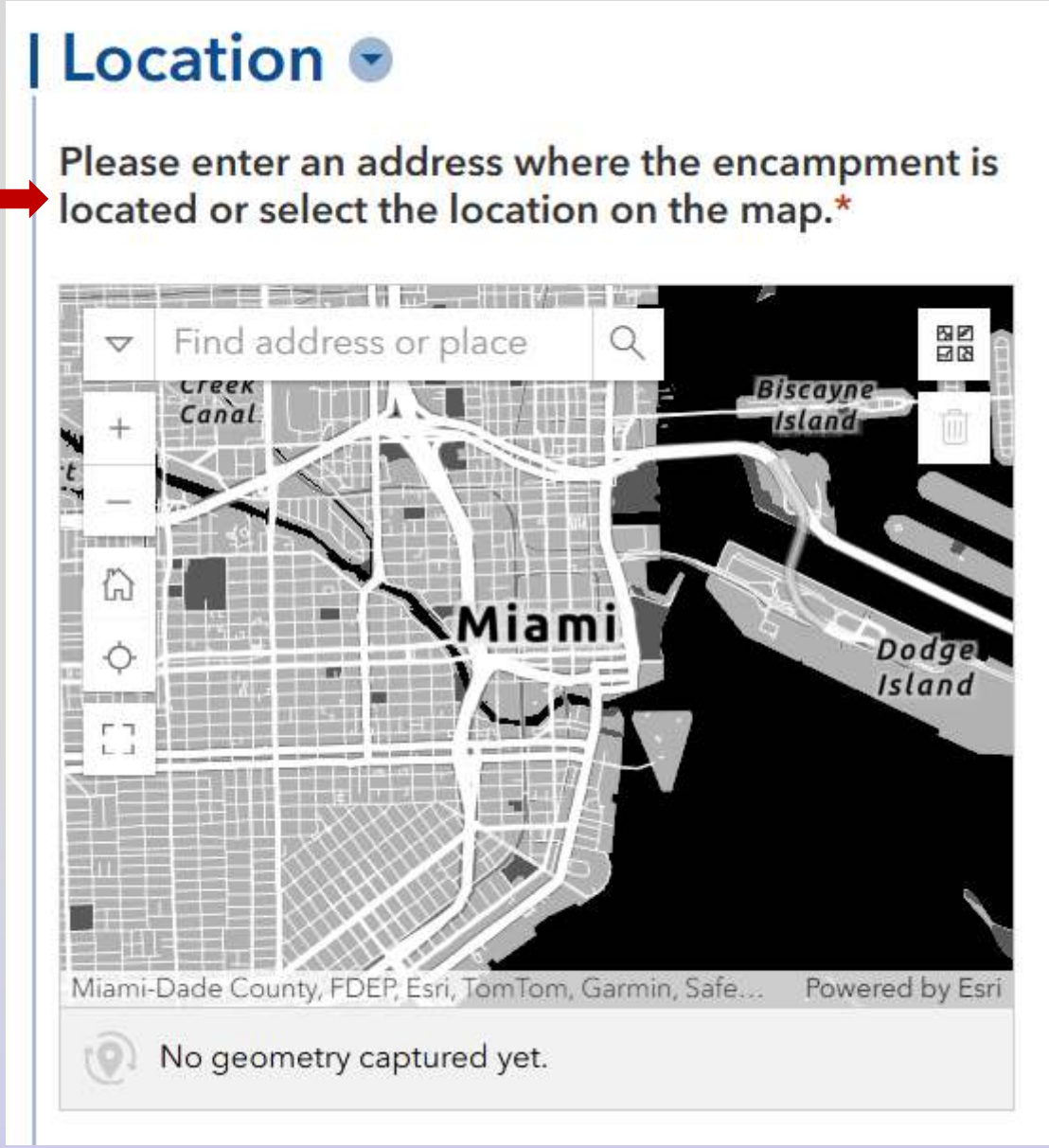
Add File

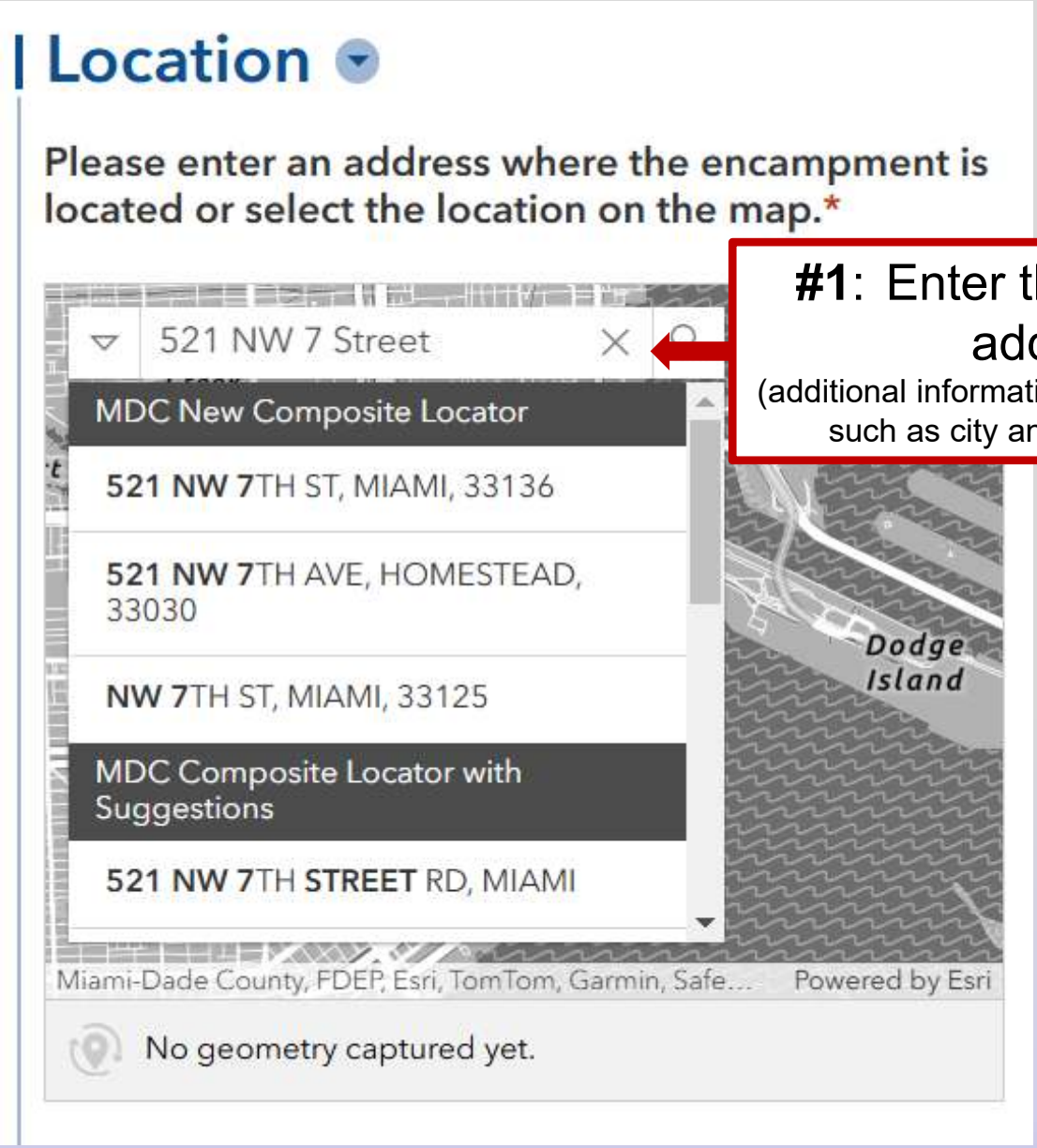
Attach documentation regarding this case.

1 Drop file here or select file

- Attach any additional info that would be helpful to Outreach Teams

- There are **2** ways to enter the location address





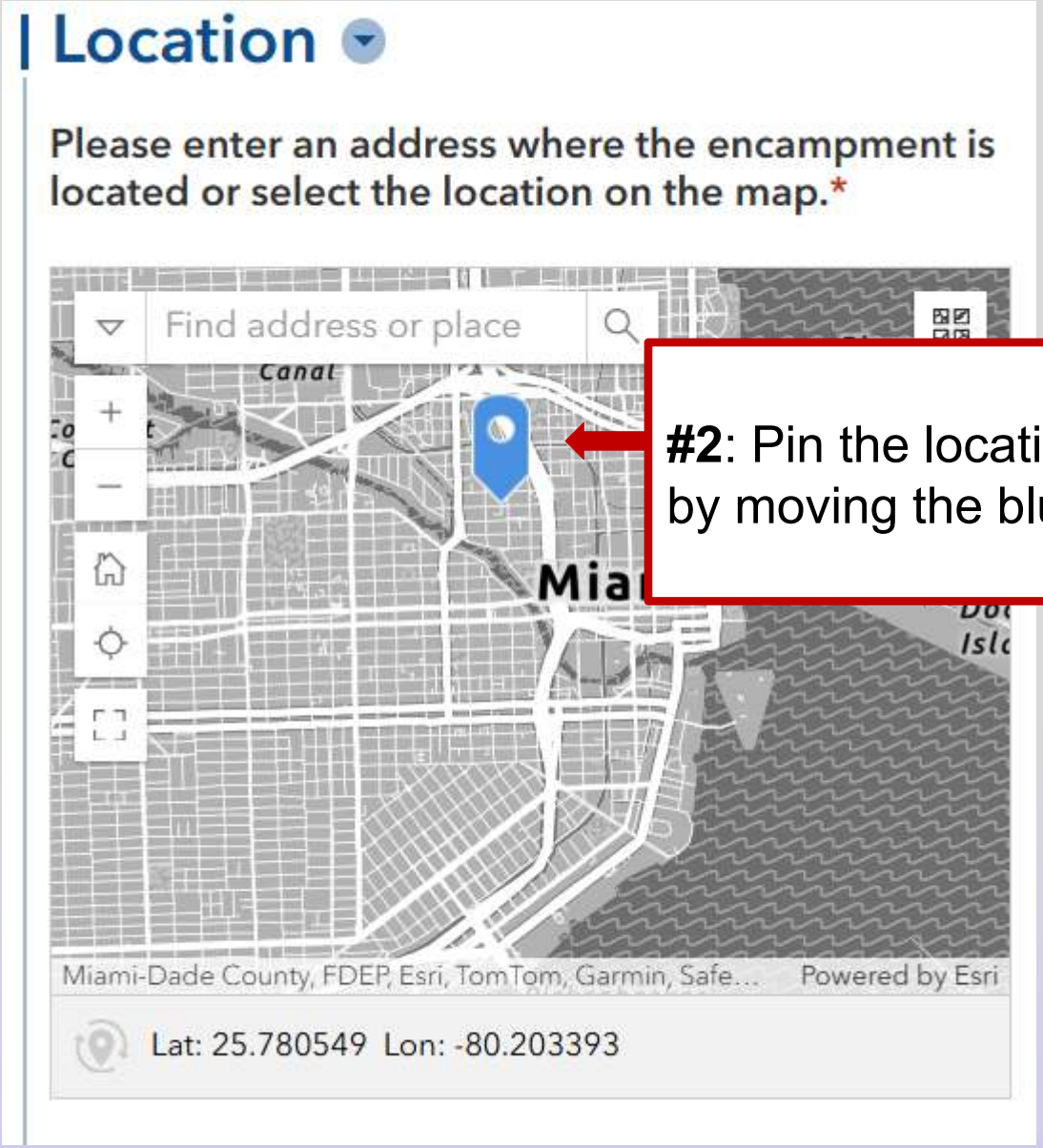
#1: Enter the actual address

(additional information will populate, such as city and zip code)

Location

Please enter an address where the encampment is located or select the location on the map.*

#1: Or the intersection
(using "and" between the cross-streets)



#2: Pin the location on the map by moving the blue pin

- Information on the location is automatically populated based on the address entered or the pinned location.

- Includes name of ***geographically assigned*** outreach team

Address*

521 NW 7TH ST, MIAMI, 33136

Zip Code

33136

Municipality

MIAMI

Commission District (COUNTY COMMISSION)

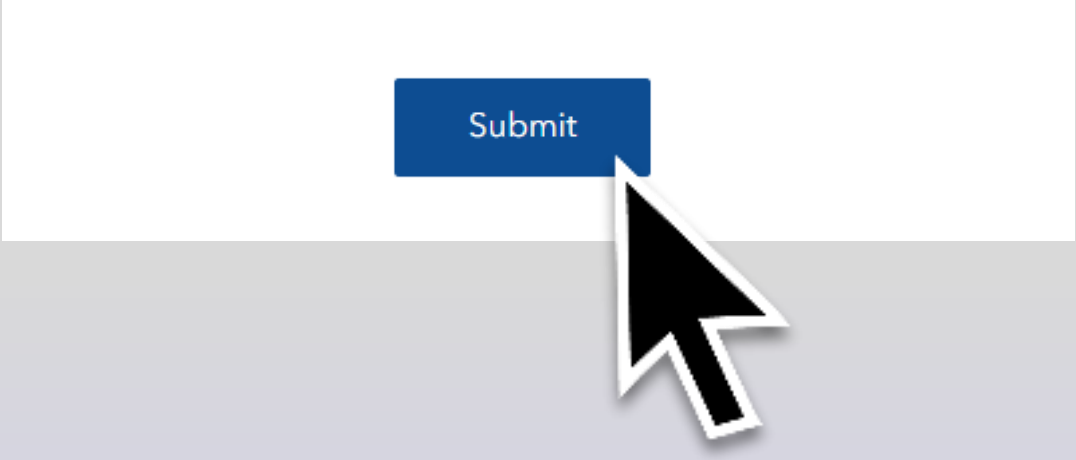
3

Police District (FOR MDSO)

Outreach Team

City of Miami

- When complete, hit “Submit” button



- Once the form is submitted:
  - Information is populated as a new “ACTIVE” record in HRT
  - Additional information can be added to the record (through “Edit Status”) but *the information entered cannot be deleted/changed*

- Once the form is submitted:
  - Entry is noted on the map with a colored “DOT” at the location

GREEN DOT: Informal Complaint/Engagement in Field

ORANGE DOT: Official/ Formal Complaint within the 5-day cure window

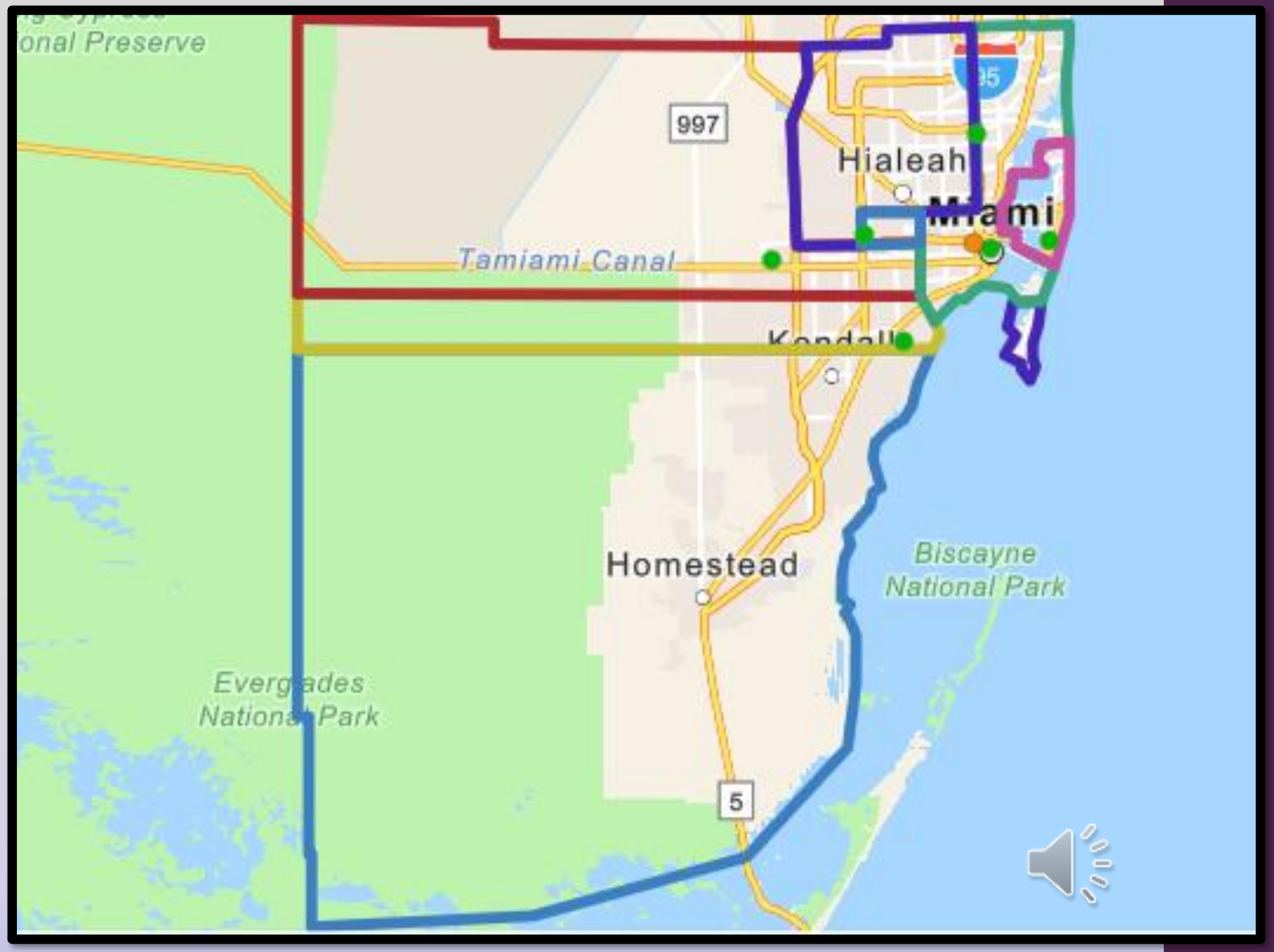
RED DOT: Official/ Formal Complaint beyond the 5-day cure window

- Once the form is submitted:
  - Dots on map in the “Pending” tab will reflect only records that are ACTIVE
  - An **ORANGE** dot will change to **RED** automatically after five (5) business days have elapsed *if the disposition of the record has not been resolved*
  - When a disposition reflects the record has been *resolved*, the dot will automatically be removed from the “Pending” tab and map, but can still be found in the “All Records” tab.

- Once the form is submitted:
  - Email is sent to the Geographically assigned Outreach Team for their response
    - **Official/Formal Complaint**: Response is priority (most often the same business day the email is received)
    - **Engagement in Field/Informal Complaints**: will be added to Outreach Team's schedule for response as soon as possible

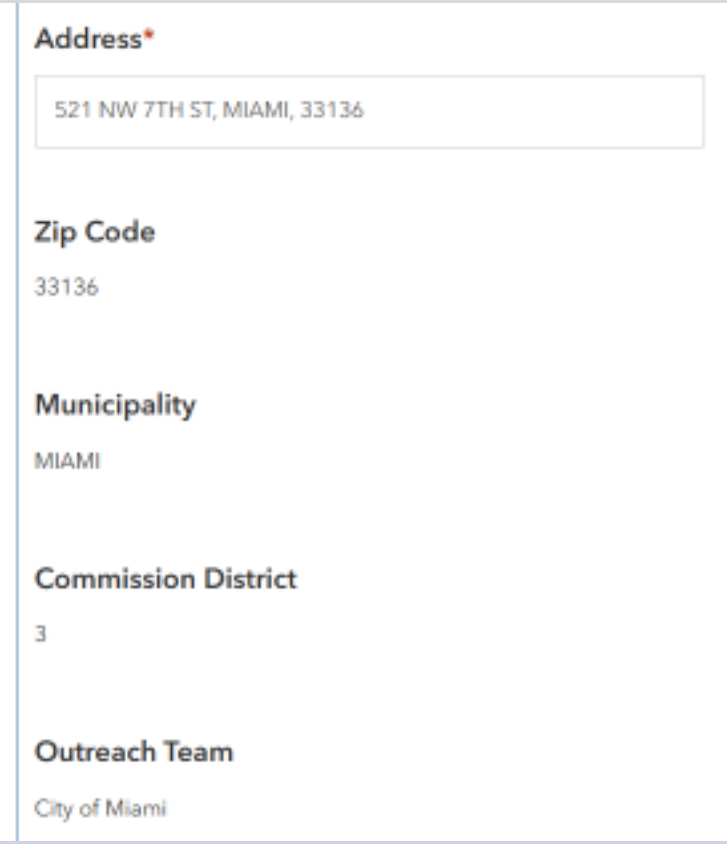
GEOGRAPHICALLY ASSIGNED OUTREACH TEAMS

- Camillus Lazarus Team
- Hermanos de la Calle
- New Hope Corps
- City of Miami Outreach
- Miami Recovery Project
- Miami Beach Outreach



WAYS TO **IDENTIFY** ASSIGNED OUTREACH TEAM:

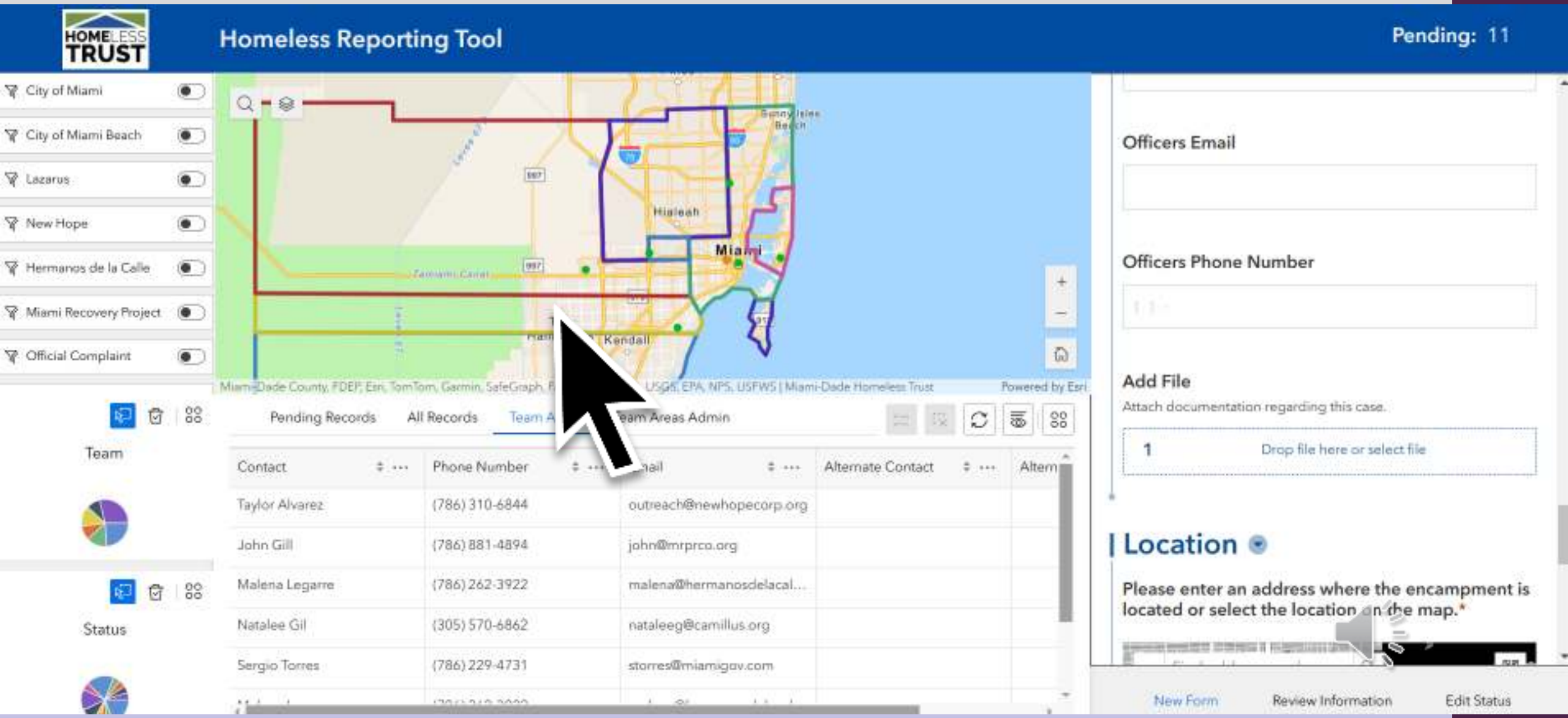
- Information automatically populated at end of the completed form once address pinned/entered



- Name of assigned outreach team automatically populated on submitted form

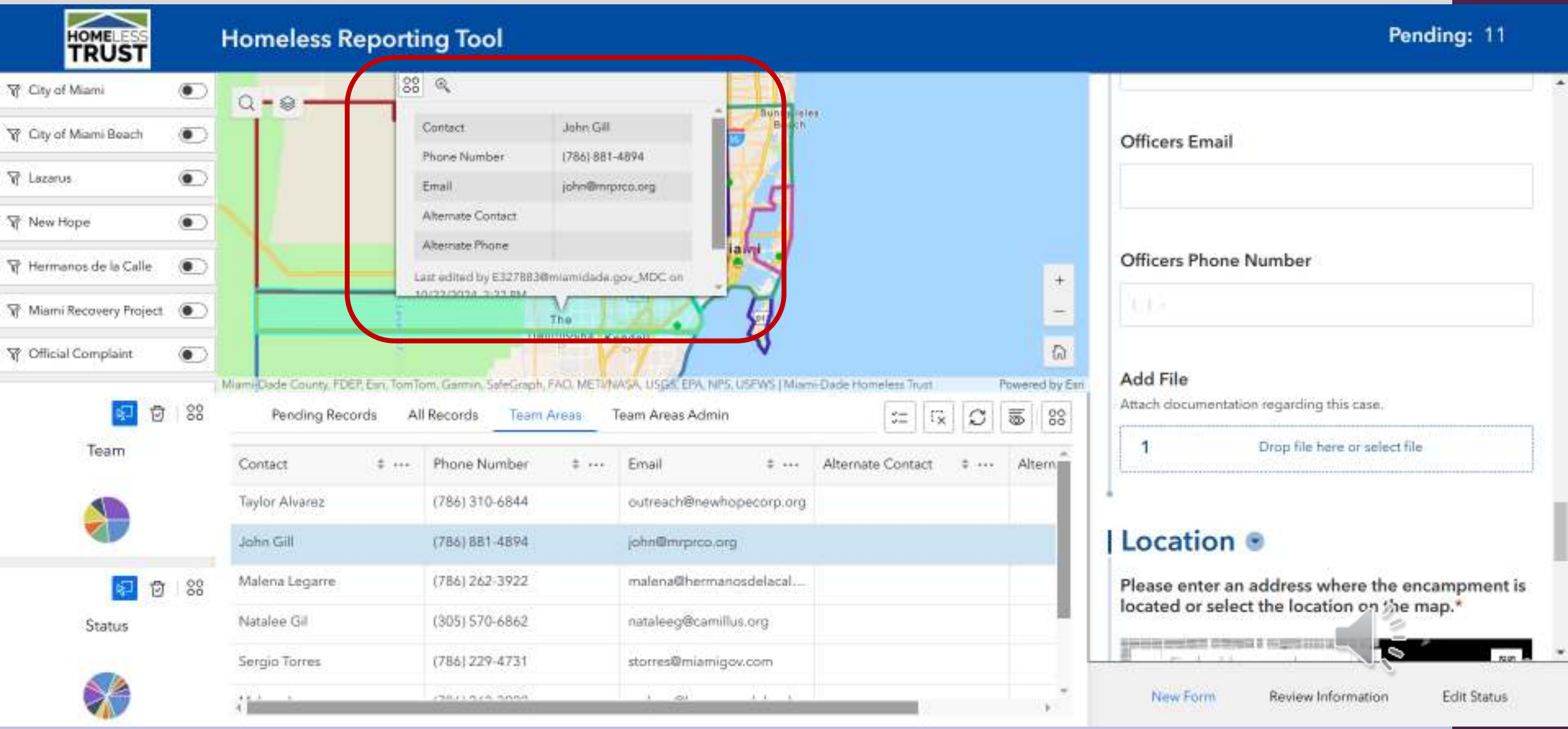
WAYS TO **IDENTIFY** ASSIGNED OUTREACH TEAM:

- Click on the outlined area on the map after form submitted



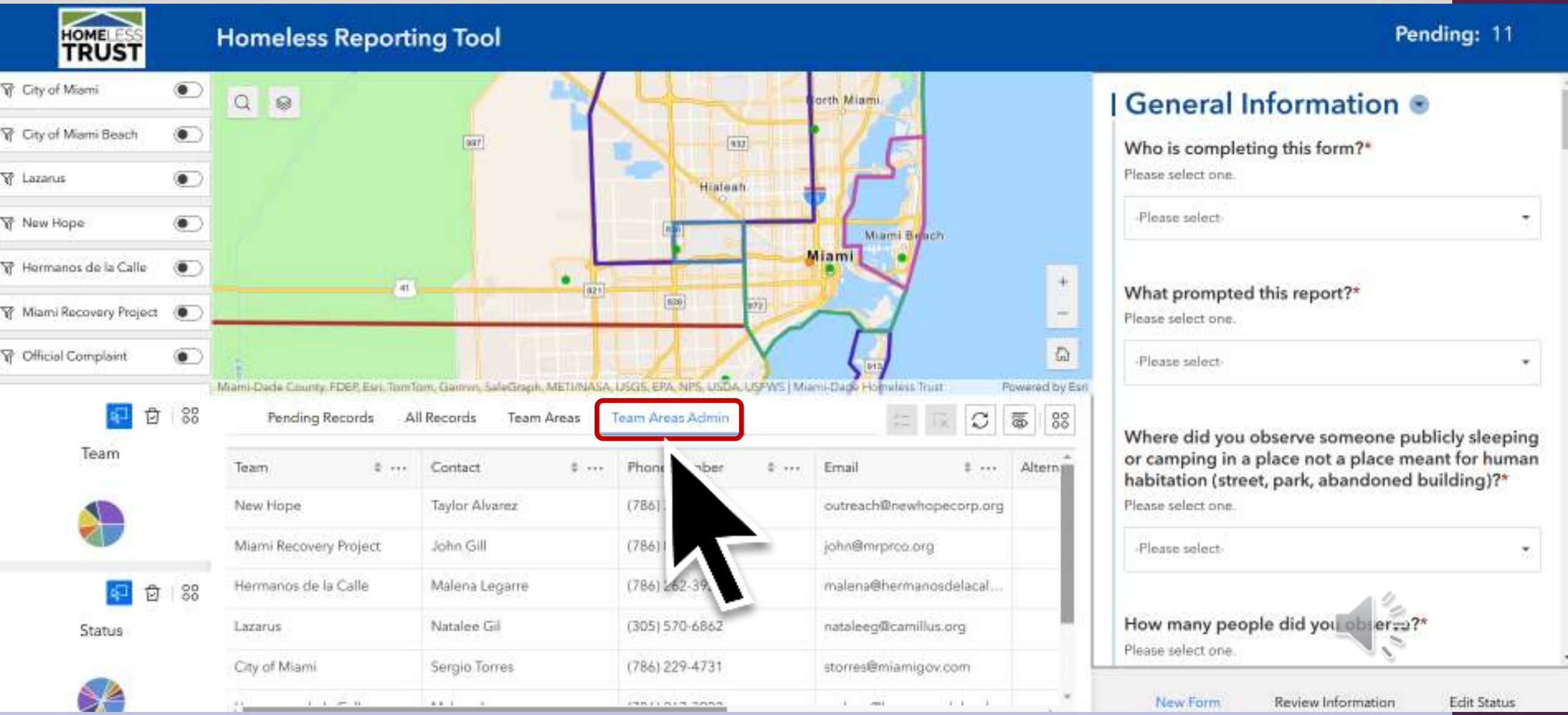
WAYS TO **IDENTIFY** ASSIGNED OUTREACH TEAM:

- Information on outreach team contact will appear



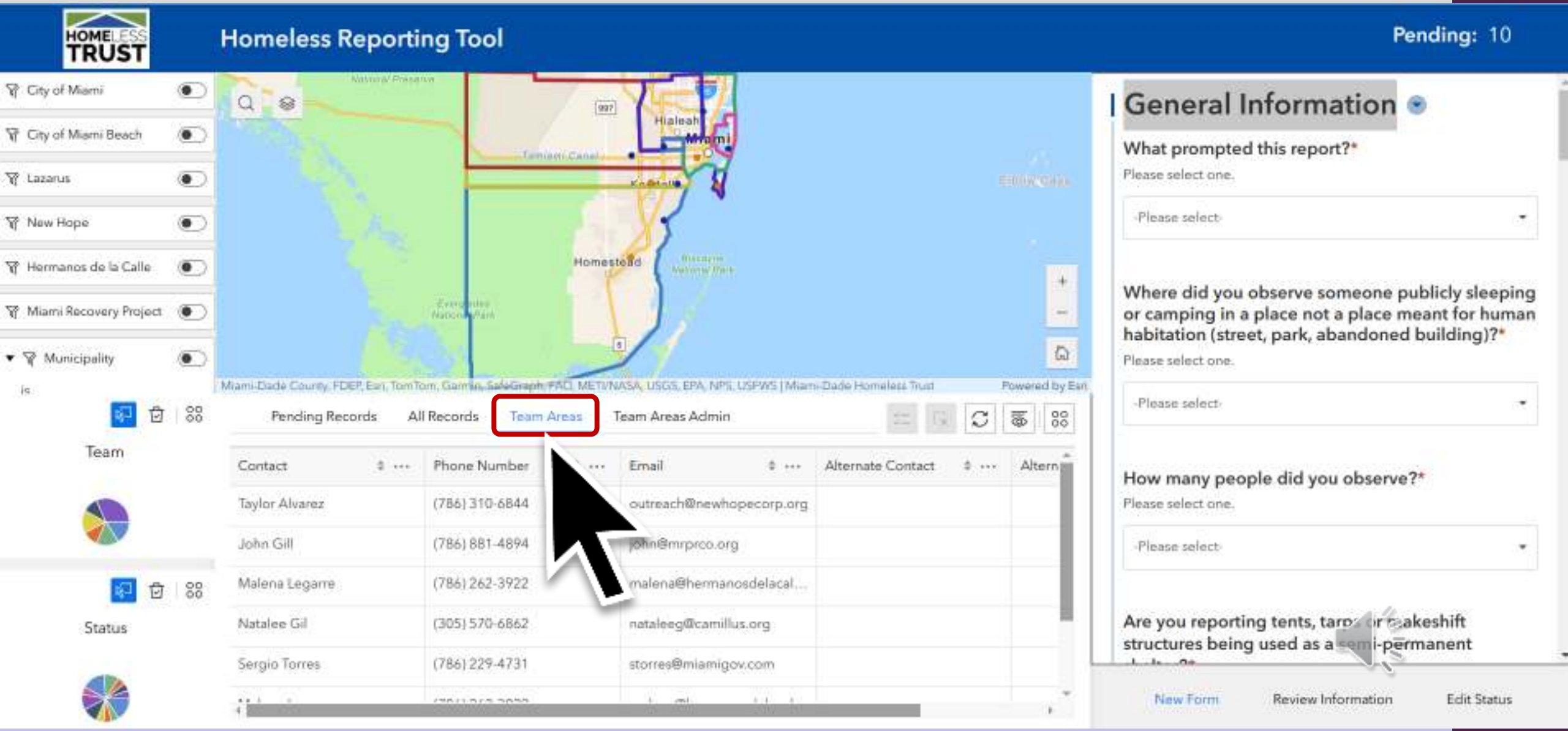
WAYS TO **CONTACT** ASSIGNED OUTREACH TEAM:

- Click on “Team Areas Admin” tab for contact information on team area administrators



WAYS TO **CONTACT** ASSIGNED OUTREACH TEAM:

- Click on “Team Areas” tab for contact information



UPDATING A RECORD

HOW TO **UPDATE** A RECORD

- Process is used to update a change in disposition on an **active** record resulting from a new engagement/contact
- Allows multiple updates to one record for purposes of tracking the result of all contacts, following the initial response through resolution

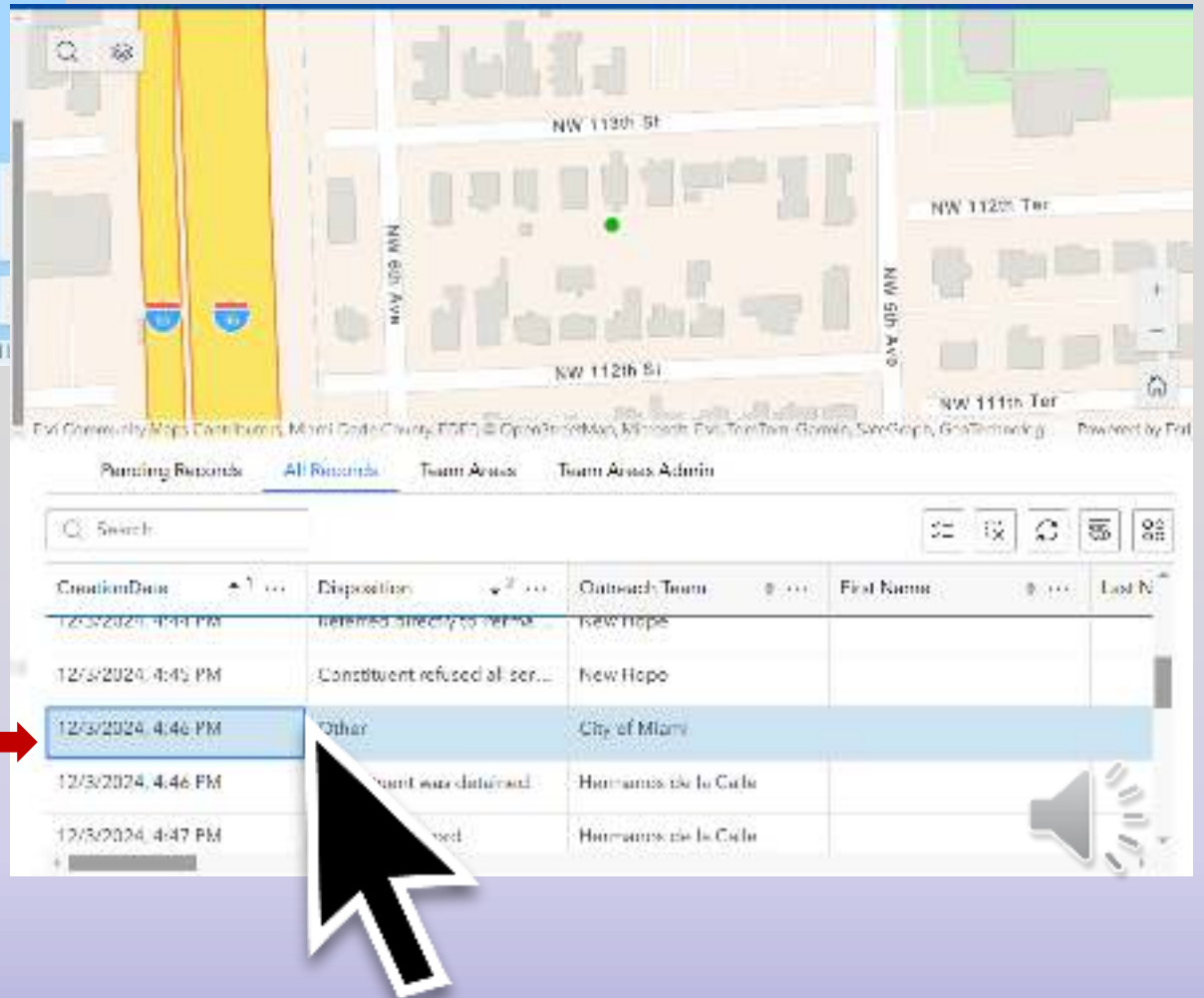
HOW TO **UPDATE** A RECORD

- Find the ACTIVE record to be updated. There are 2 ways:

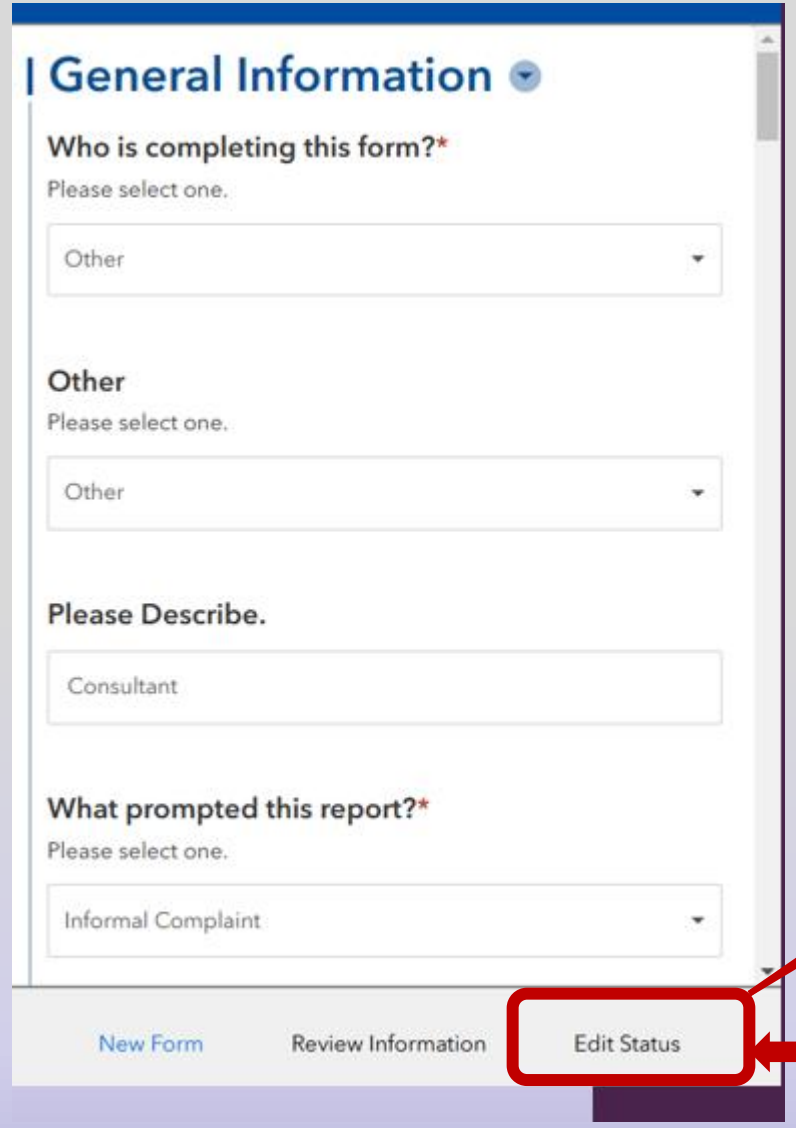
#1: Select the location of the record that requires updating (dot) on the map

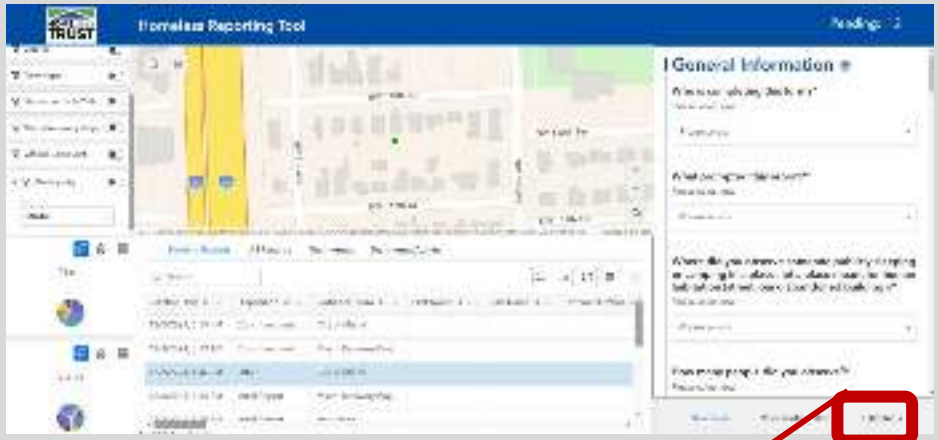
OR

#2: Select the record that requires updating on the table



HOW TO **UPDATE** A RECORD

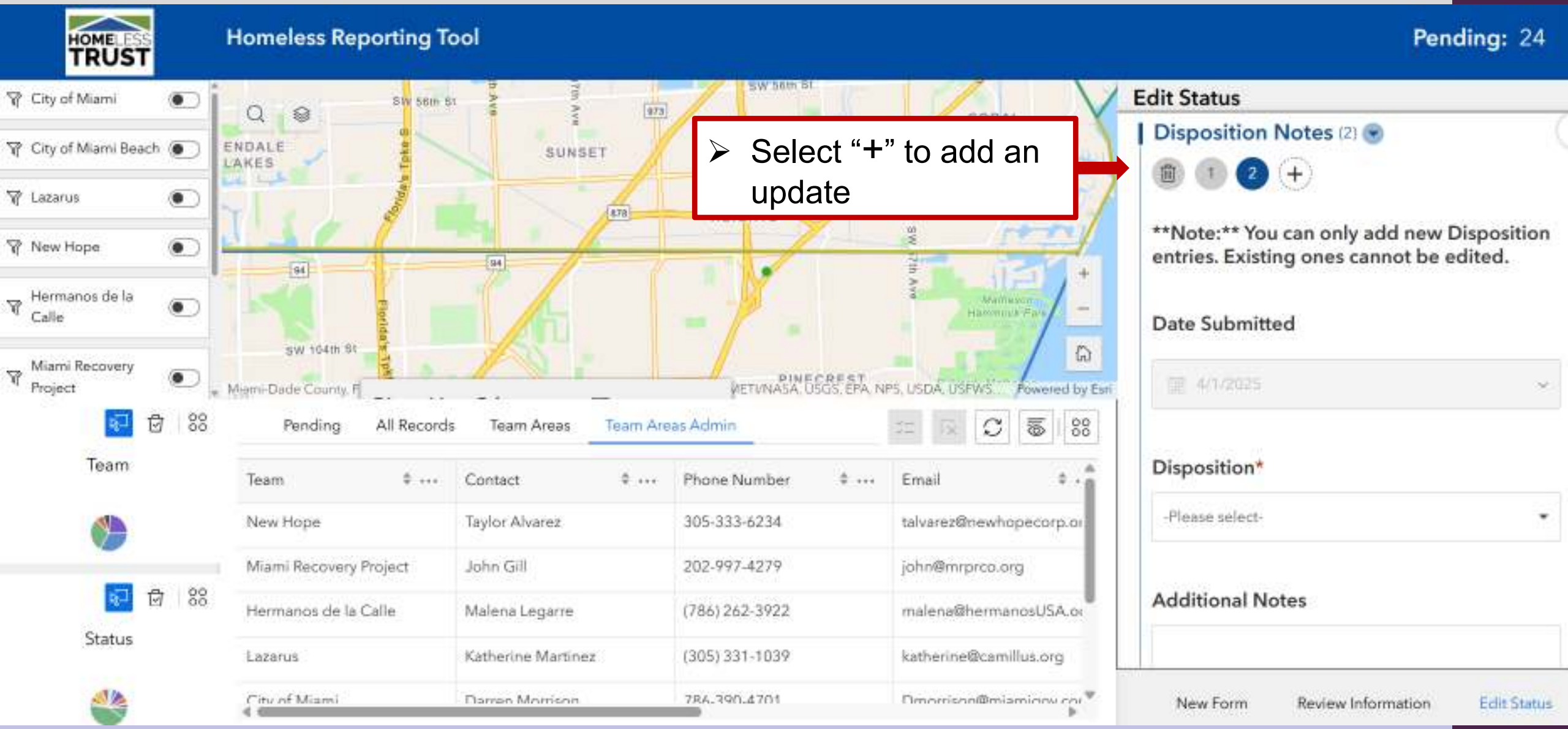




Once the Record to be updated appears: Select “Edit Status” on the bottom of the right Menu Bar on the dashboard

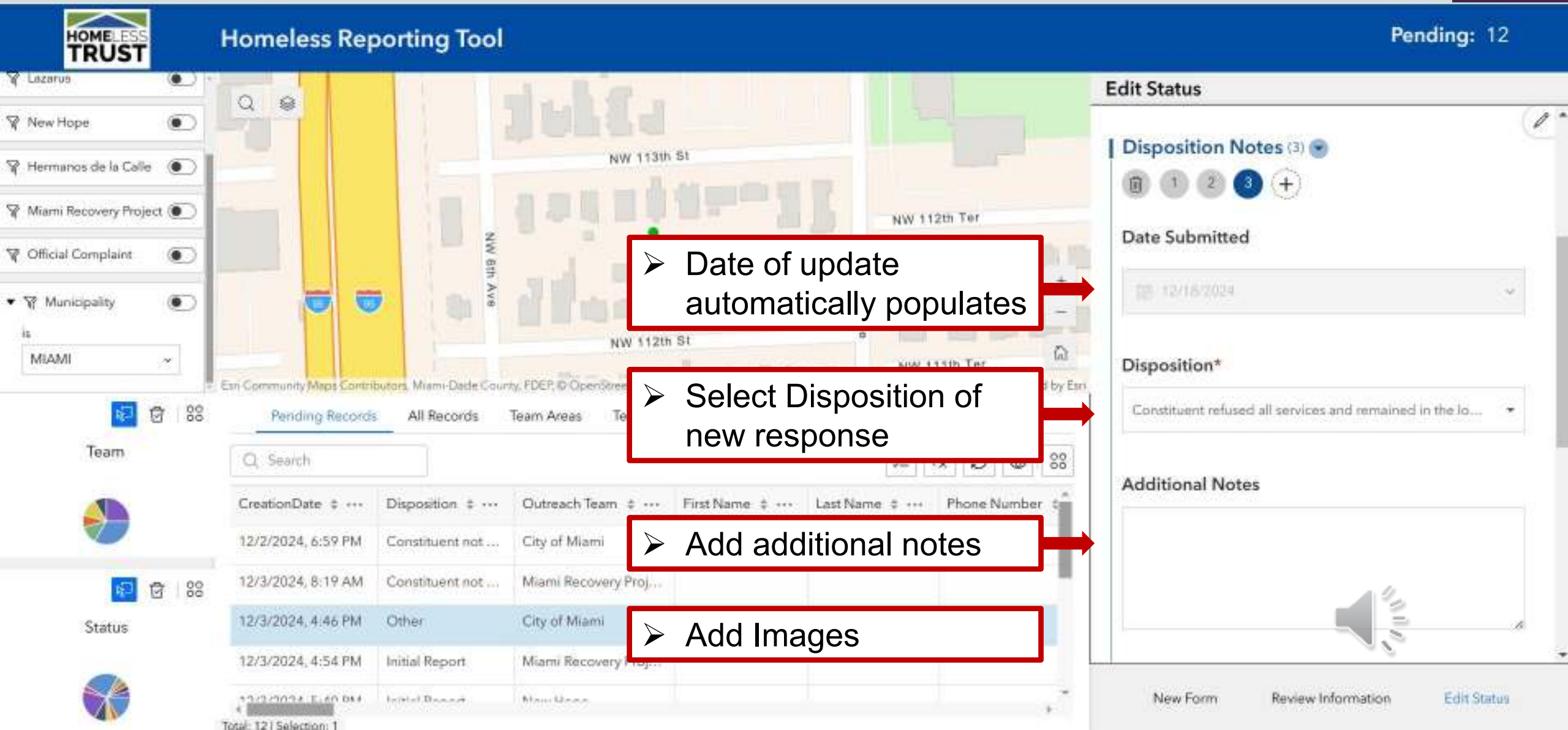
HOW TO **UPDATE** A RECORD

Information on the active record will appear



HOW TO **UPDATE** A RECORD

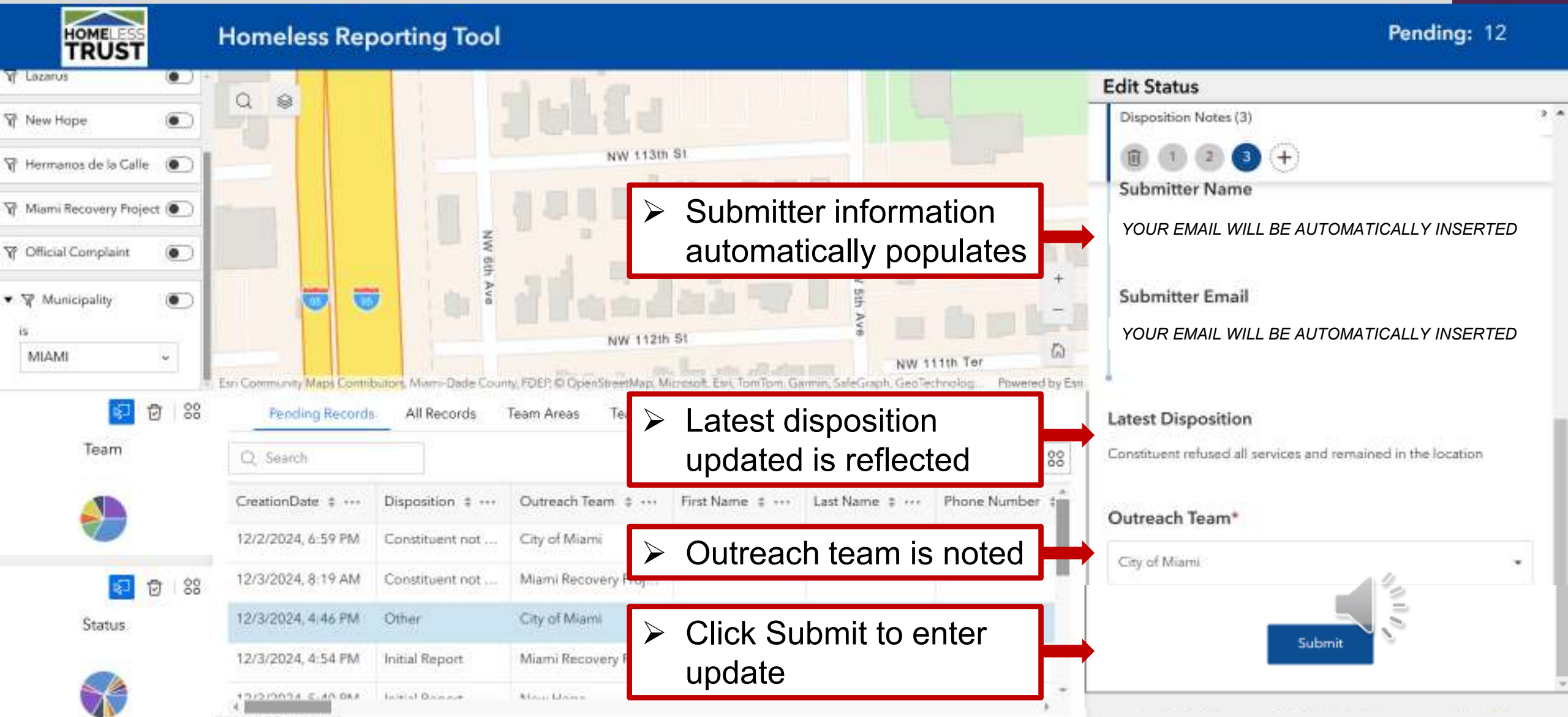
Information on the active record will appear



- Date of update automatically populates
- Select Disposition of new response
- Add additional notes
- Add Images

HOW TO **UPDATE** A RECORD

Information on the active record will appear



- Submitter information automatically populates
- Latest disposition updated is reflected
- Outreach team is noted
- Click Submit to enter update

HOW TO **UPDATE** A RECORD

- Once update is submitted a new Disposition Note will appear with the new information.
- If update is a resolution of the case, then the dot will automatically be removed from the map (Pending), but record(s) of response remain (All Records)

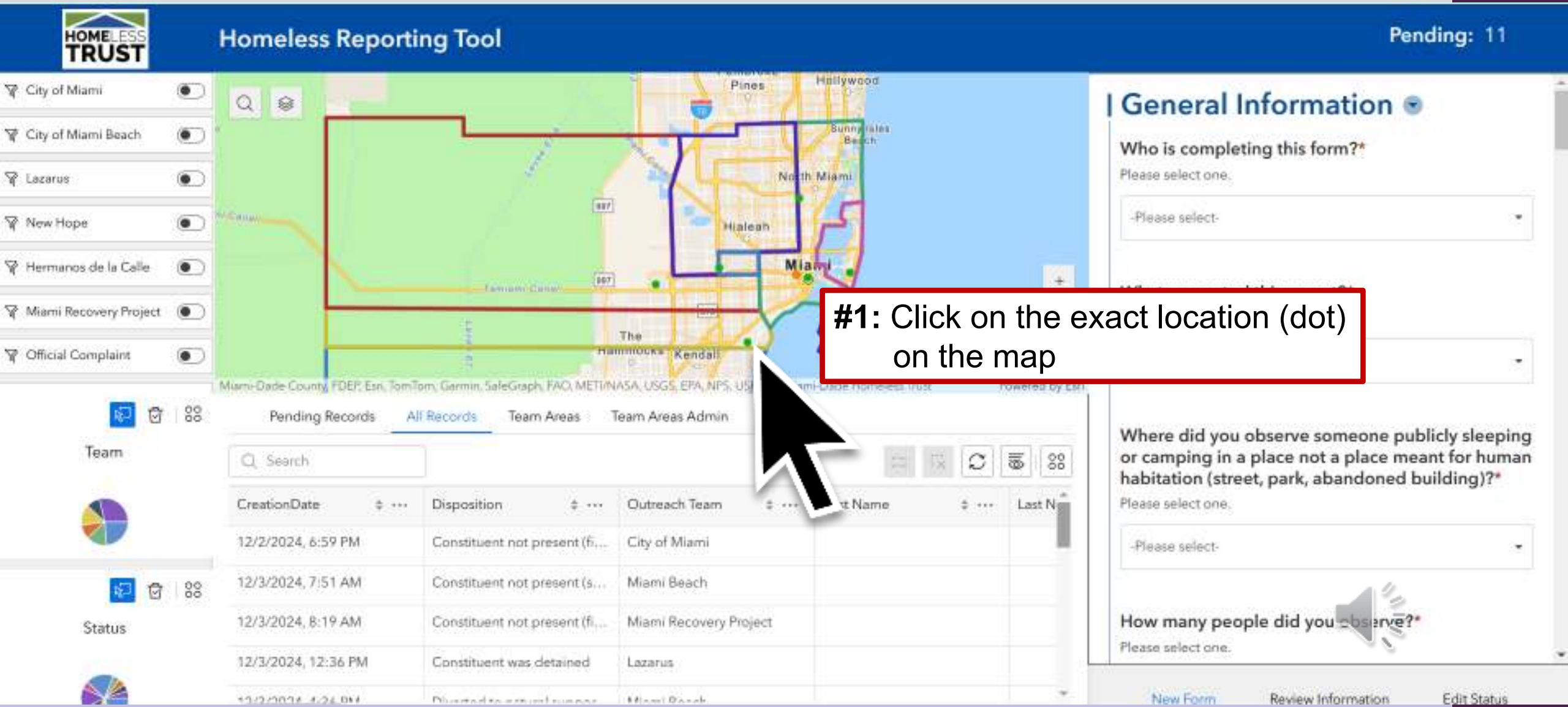
CHECKING ON RECORD STATUS

HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS

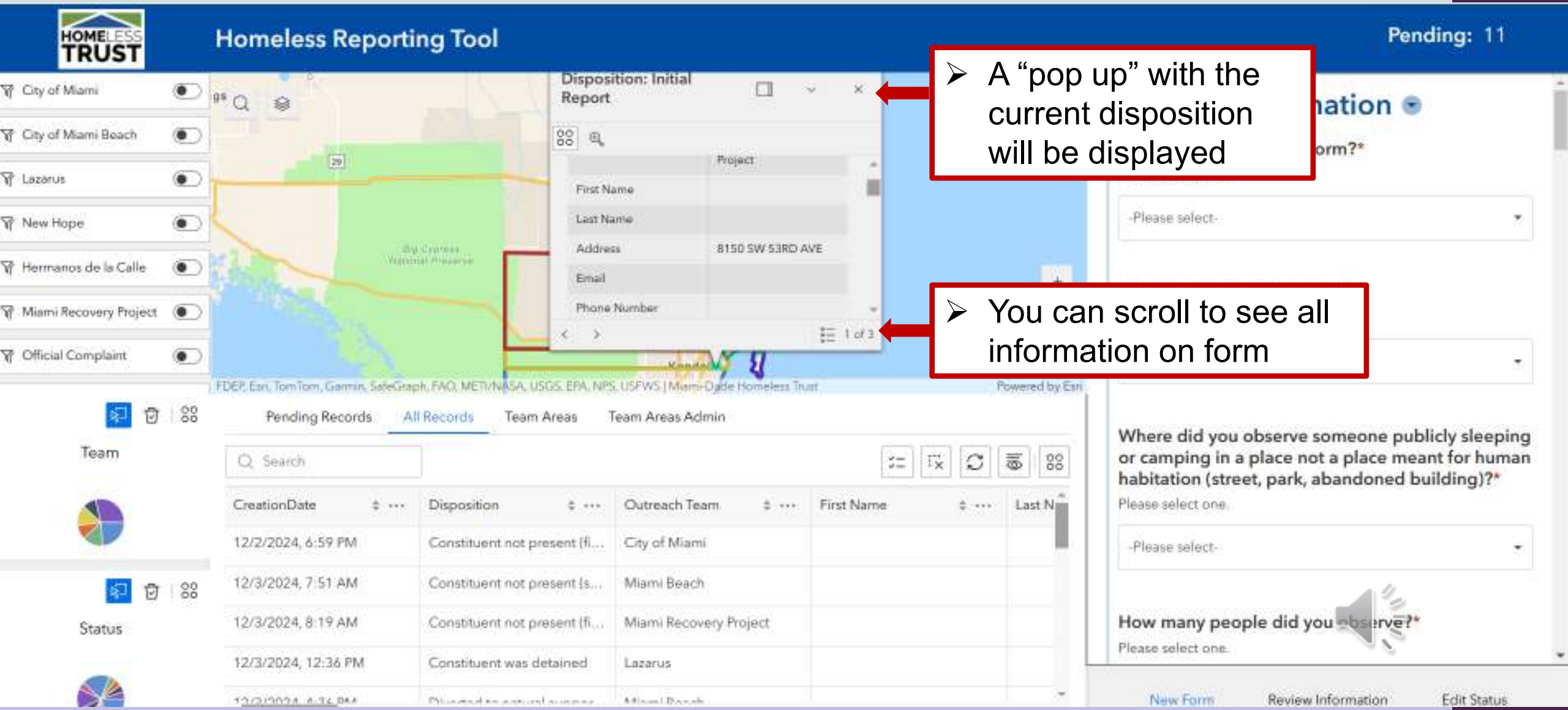
- Check on active cases to ensure they are being timely handled
- Check to see changes in disposition

HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS

- There are 2 ways to check on the status of a record



HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS



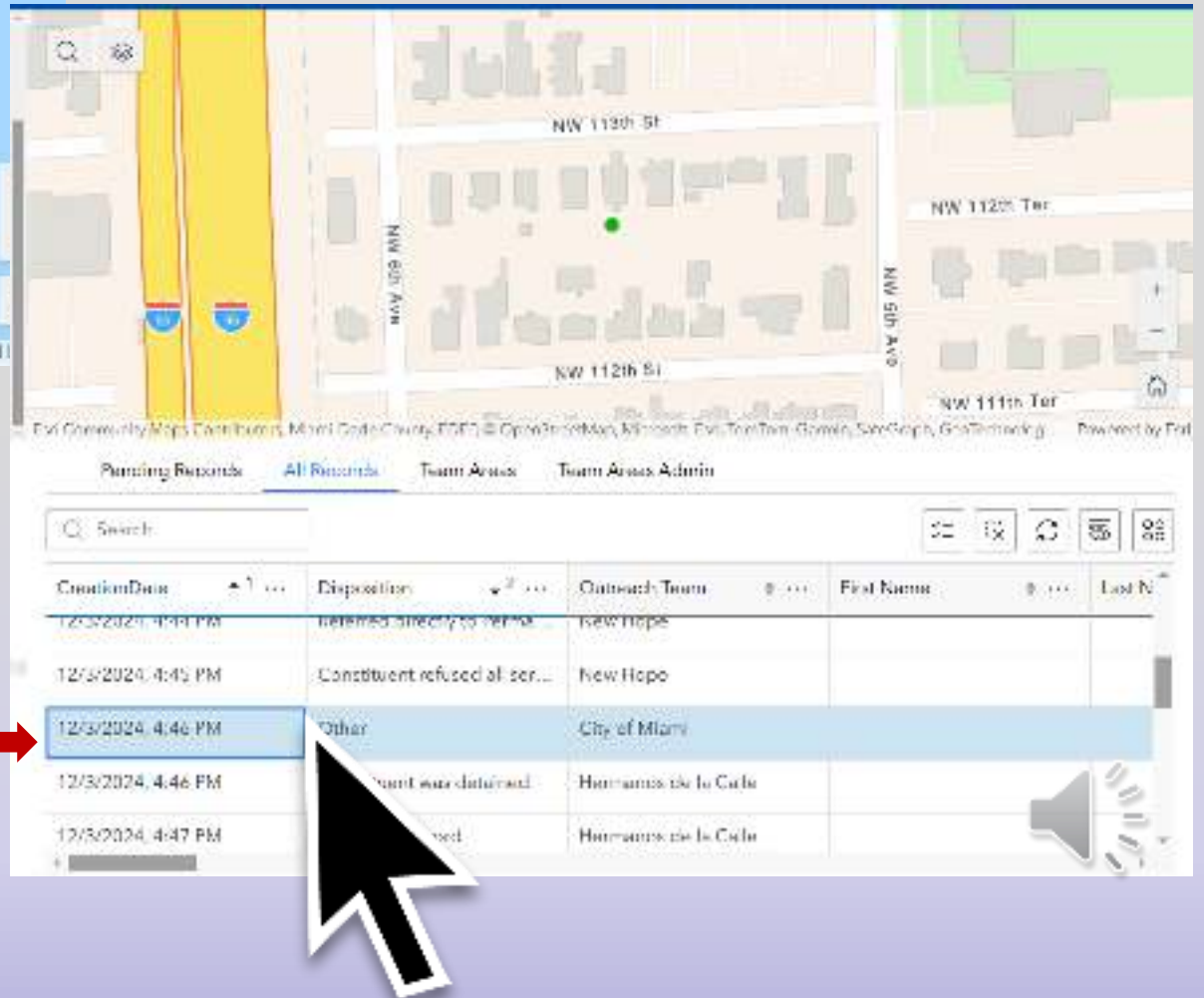
- A "pop up" with the current disposition will be displayed
- You can scroll to see all information on form

HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS

#2: Select the location of the record (dot) on the map

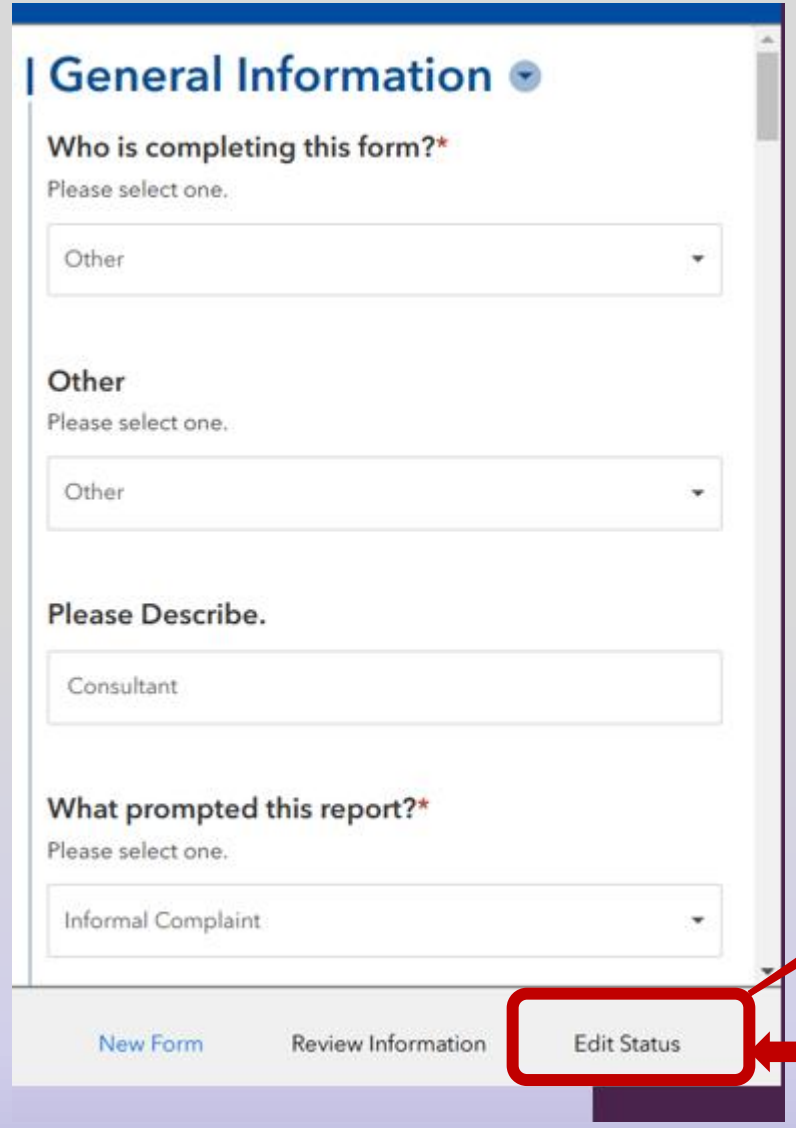
OR

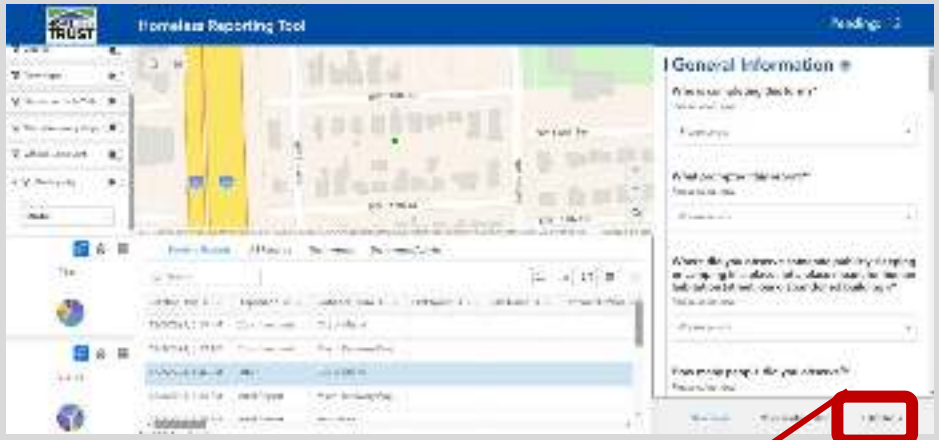
Select the record from the table



HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS

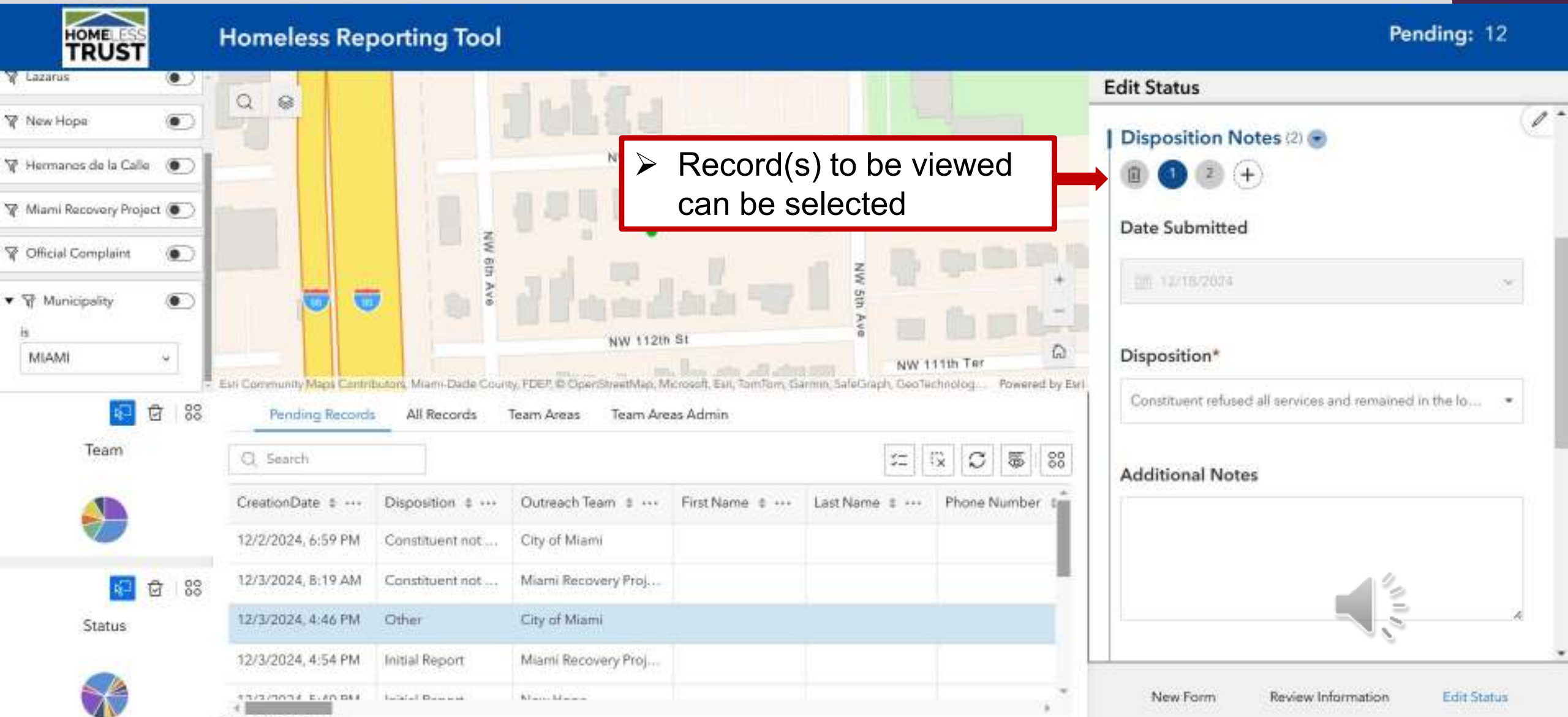
#2:





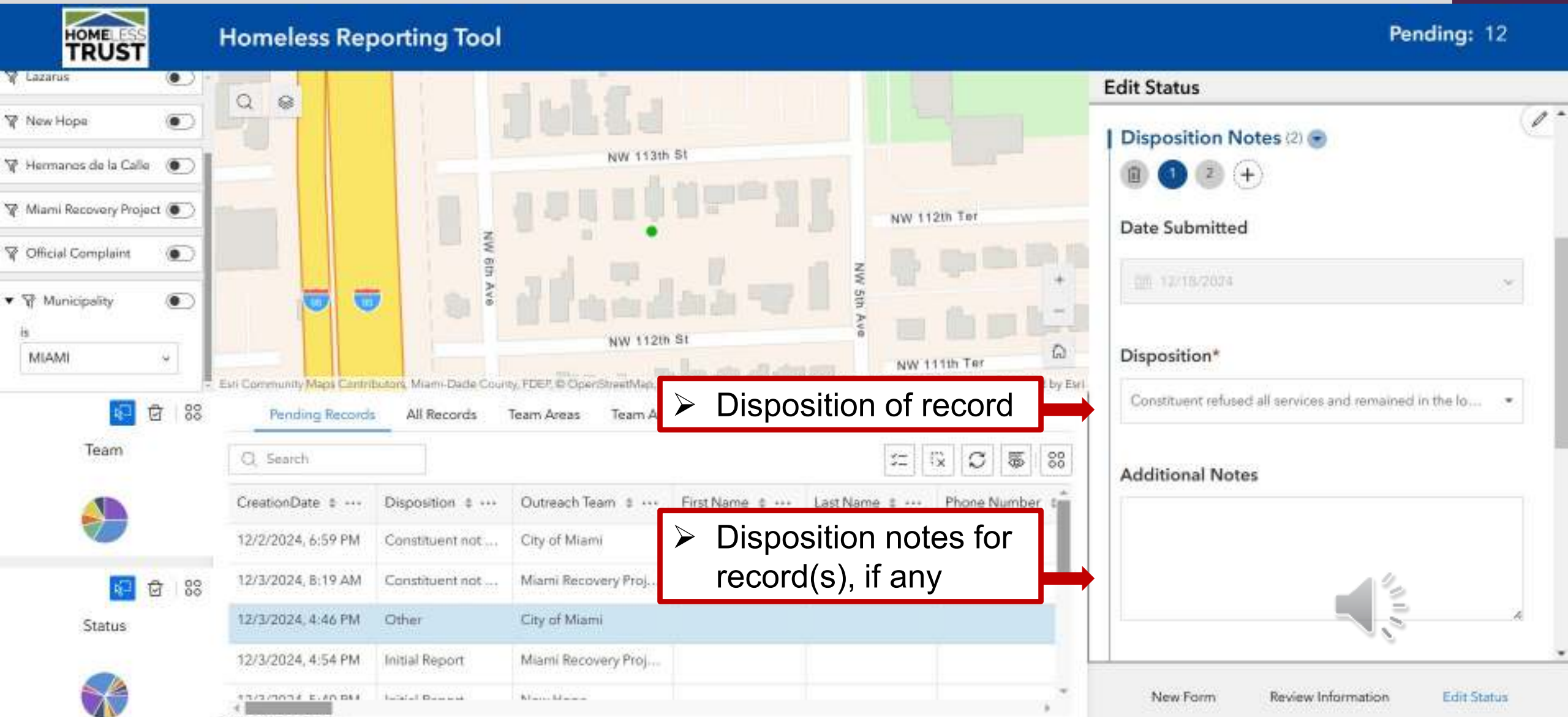
Once the Record appears:
Select “Edit Status” on the bottom of the right Menu Bar on the dashboard

HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS

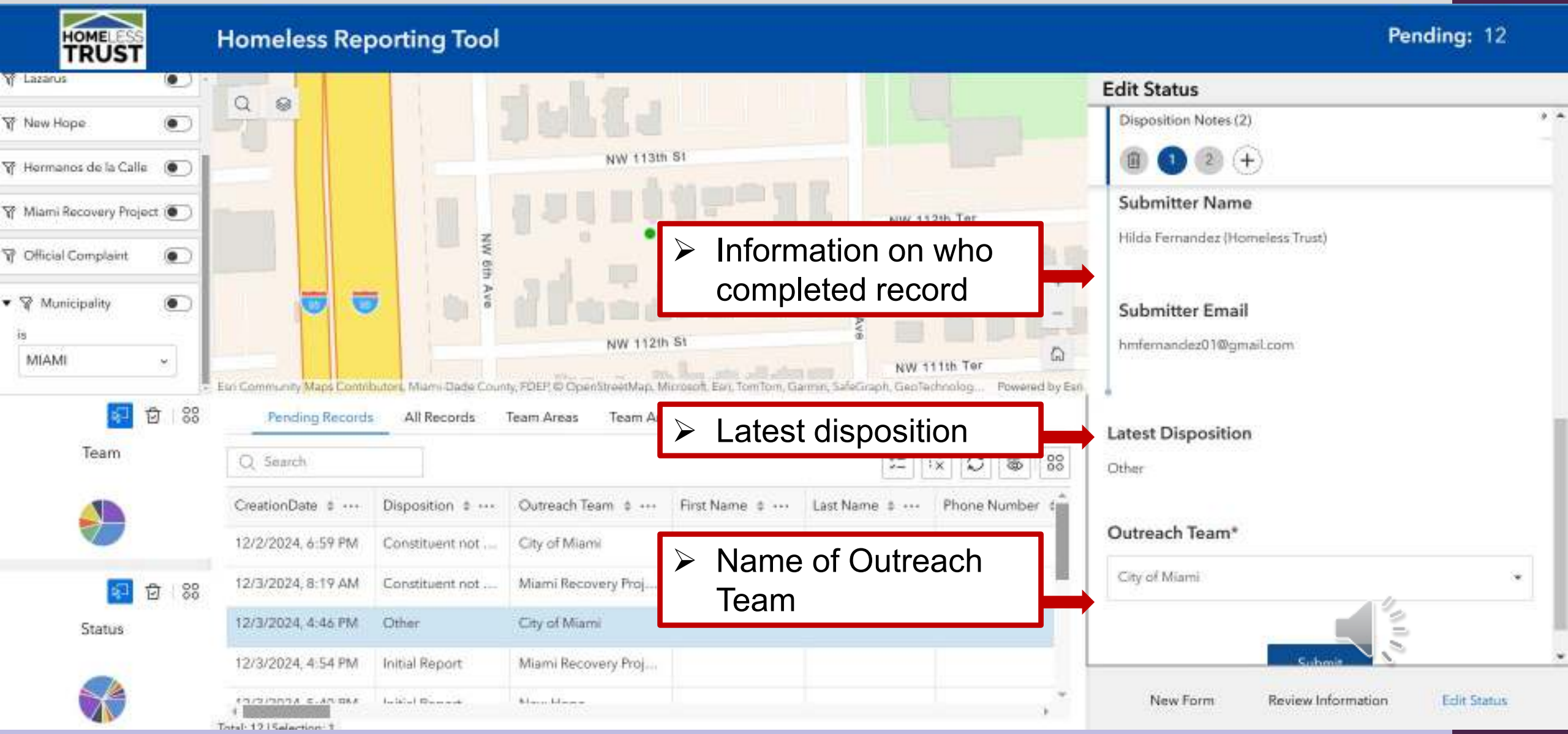


➢ Record(s) to be viewed can be selected

HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS



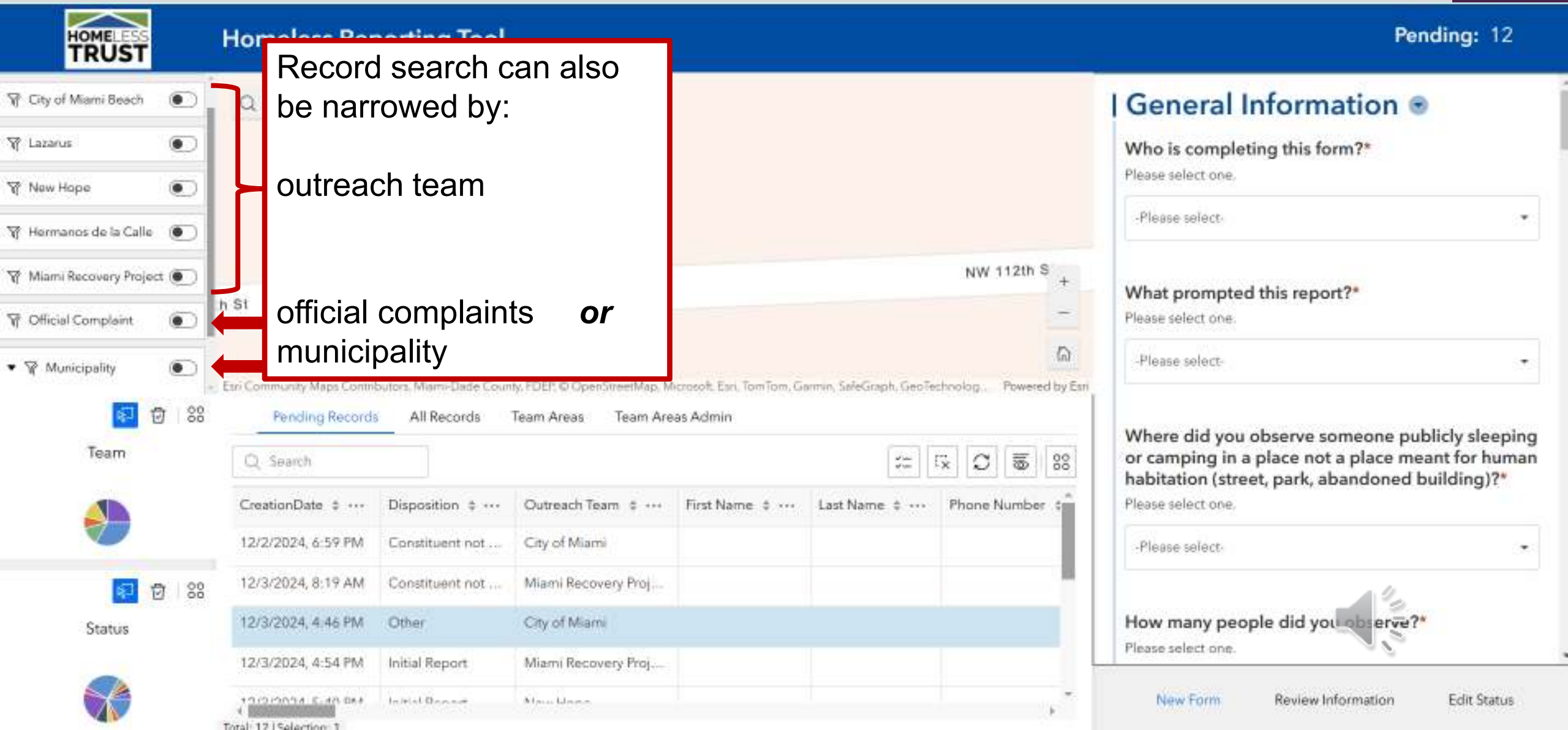
HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS



- Information on who completed record
- Latest disposition
- Name of Outreach Team

HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS

- Search can be narrowed by outreach team, official complaints or municipality



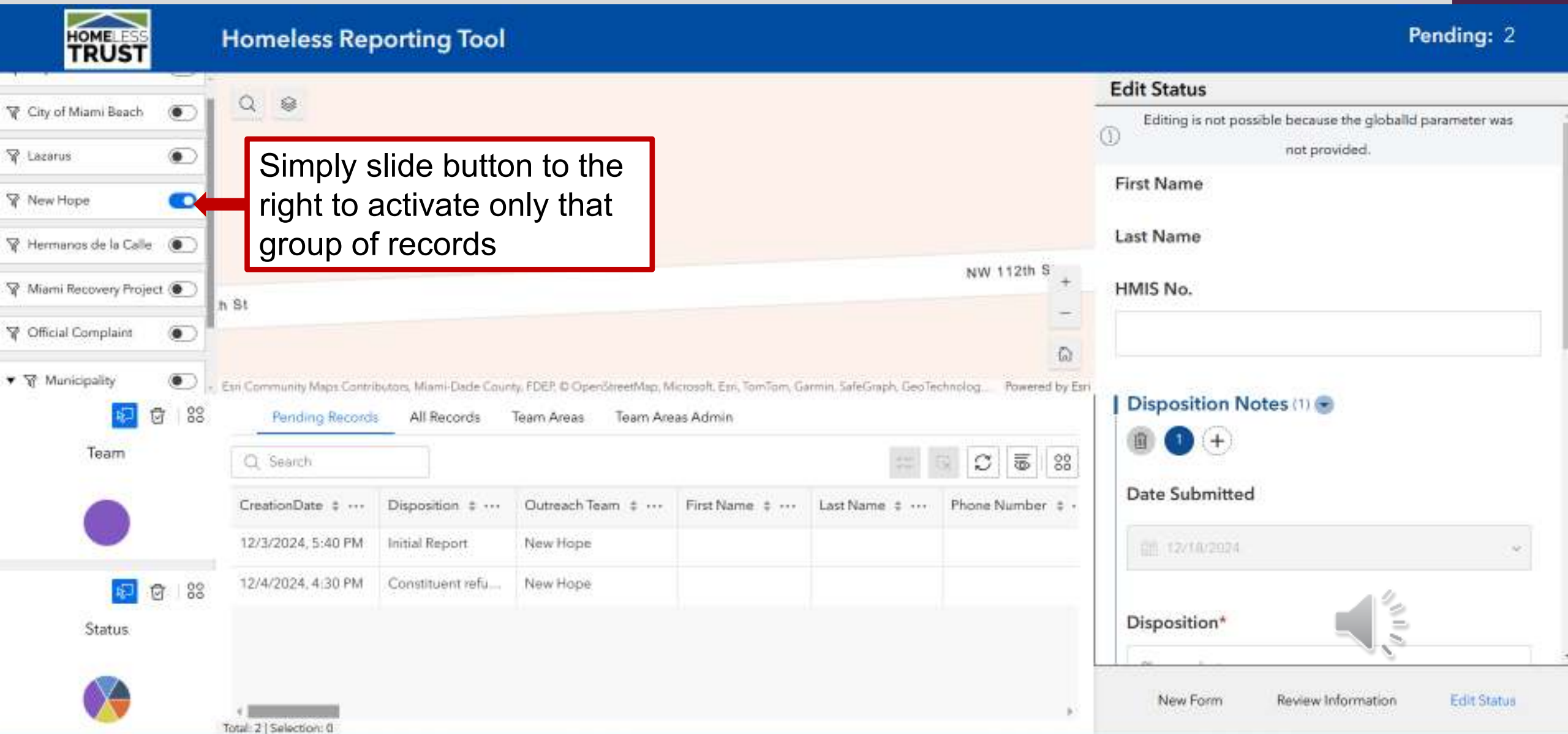
Record search can also be narrowed by:

outreach team

official complaints ***or*** municipality

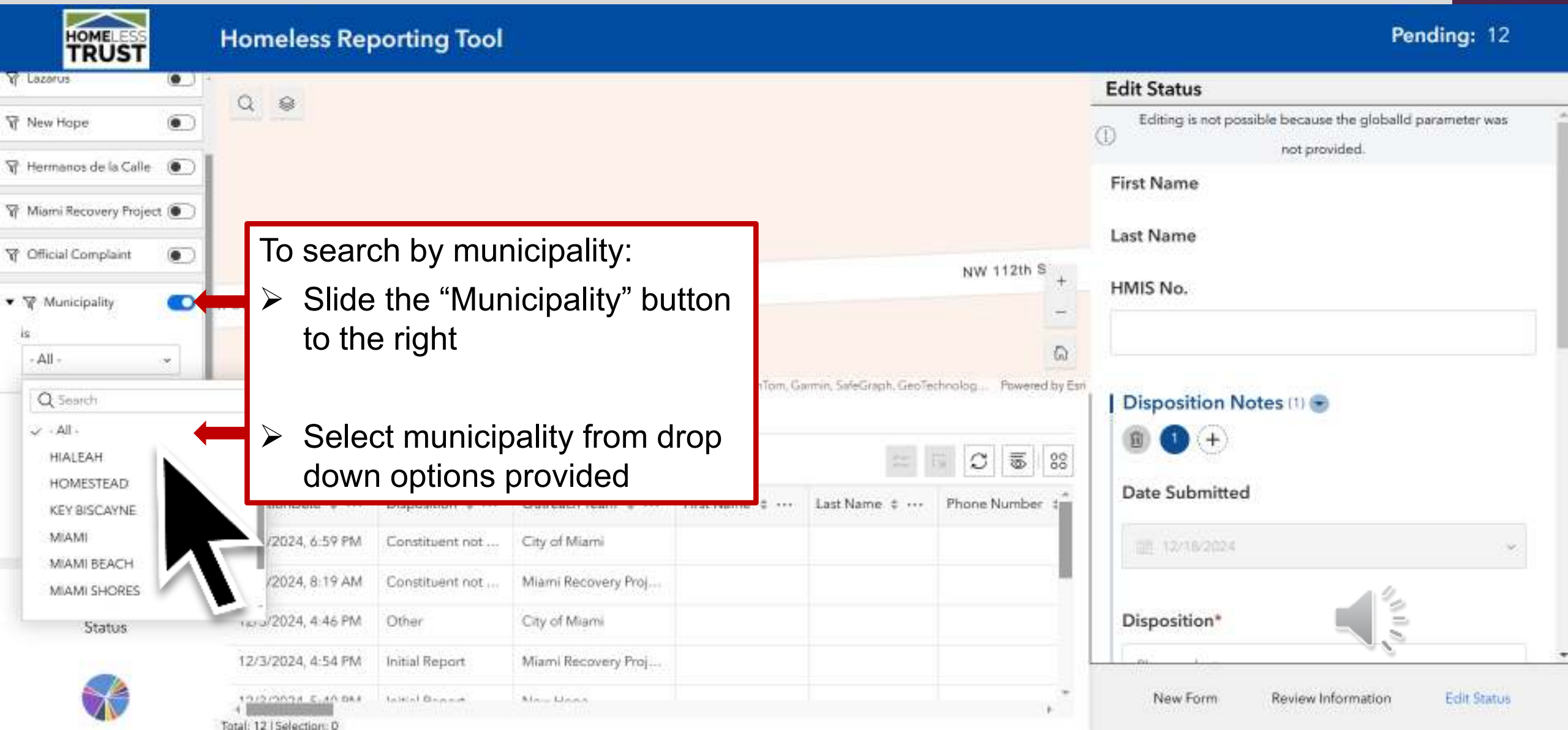
HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS

- Search can be narrowed by outreach team, official complaints or municipality



HOW TO **CHECK** ON RECORD STATUS

- Search can be narrowed by outreach team, official complaints or municipality



To search by municipality:

- Slide the “Municipality” button to the right
- Select municipality from drop down options provided

FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HRT

Contact:

Manuel Sarria, Asst. Executive Director
Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust
Manuel.Sarria@miamidade.gov

Hilda M. Fernandez
TheHFactorMiami@gmail.com

Scoresheet for CoC Programs

Reviewer name: Terrell Ellis

Organization reviewed: New Hope Corps Project Name: Wayfinders

SECTION	Points Awarded	AVAILABLE POINTS
A. Applicant Experience and Performance	30	32
B. Scope of Services	40	40
C. Applicant Capacity and Performance	4	4
D. Financial	7	8
E. Bonus Points	14	16
Total	95	100
System Performance criteria	26	28
Objective criteria including cost-effectiveness, performance data, and type of population served.	53	56

Reviewer Notes (Notes are required for scores below 2 points): 0 = N/A Bonus points =

A: APPLICANT EXPERIENCE AND PERFORMANCE	POINTS	AVAILABLE
Past experience of applicant, its employees, or its partners/subcontractors in providing the solicited service, partnering with other organizations when needed to provide comprehensive supportive services, using data and people with lived expertise to make decisions. **Source**: Project Application - C. Experience #1	8	8
Performance: HMIS Annual Progress Reports for similar projects reflect achievement of RAH priorities (1) exits to Permanent Destinations at least 50% [4 points], (2) increase household employment income at least 50% [4 points], (3) a rate of returns to homelessness below 10% [4 points], and (4) data quality and timeliness of data entry [4 points]. **New Agencies not participating in HMIS or Victim Service Providers**: a record of system performance from an equivalent database that is validated by a third party payer, and a compelling explanation of the agency's connections to this community which positions them to serve homeless households considering the RAH priorities listed above. **Source**:	14	16

1. APR Q23c: Percentage of persons exiting to positive housing destinations 2. APR Q19a2: Number of Adults with Any Income (i.e. Total income column) Performance measure: Percent of Persons who accomplished this Measure 3. APR Q.6a, 6b, 6c, 6d & 6f below 10% 4. APR Q.6e most of the data entered in 6 days or less Proposer's audit finding(s) are resolved or applicant provided an acceptable explanation **Source**: Project Application - C. Experience #4	4	4
Proposer intake procedures describe how they collect data to verify lawful presence for persons referred into TH and PH, how homeless verification is obtained (and chronic homeless verification for PSH), how disability verification is obtained, and what documents are collected to calculate client income. Proposal describes how documents are stored electronically and available for review by CoC staff. **Source**: Project Application - C. Experience #5	4	4
Section Total	30	32

B: SCOPE OF SERVICES	POINTS	AVAILABLE
Proposal describes alignment with the target population to be served, and how they will establish the amount of assistance needed. **Source**: Project Application - E. Project Description #1	4	4
Proposal describes strategies for increasing employment income for persons served. **Source**: Project Application - F. Supp Services for Participants #1	4	4
Proposal describes how behavioral health services will be rendered (must be on-site for TH and PH). **Source**: Project Application - E. Project Description #2	4	4
TH applications describe meeting the 20 hour supportive service requirements (virtual coursework will not exceed 25% of the curriculum). **Source**: Project Application - E. Project Description #2	4	4
Proposal describes how healthcare and housing resources are leveraged through third-party payors, and ideally suited to meet the solicitation goals. For full points leveraging must be valued at greater than 50% of the requested proposal after match is accounted for. At 50% of leveraging, providers may be awarded 3 points. Leveraging between 25-49% will be awarded 2 points. Any leveraging below 25% will be awarded 1 point. **Source**: Project Application - E. Leveraging #3	4	4
Proposal outlines specific plan for ensuring program participants will be assisted to obtain the benefits of mainstream social and employment programs for which they are eligible (e.g. Medicare, Medicaid, SSI, Food Stamps, local Workforce office, early childhood education) **Source**: Project Application - F. Supp Services for Participants #4	4	4
Applicant provides evidence of existing or future partnerships to support proposal (MOU(s) attached)	4	4

Source: Project Application – C. Application Attachments #2		
Applicant seeking Permanent or Transitional Housing describes how project will impose mandatory service participation requirements. CE and Street Outreach proposals describe how they will engage unsheltered persons who are service resistant **Source**: Project Application - C. Project Description #1	12	12
Section Total	40	40
C: APPLICANT CAPACITY AND PERFORMANCE	POINTS AWARDED	AVAILABLE POINTS
Proposed timeline for project implementation and occupancy is reasonable – no later than 6 months after the award of funds or by the timeline proposed in the RFA **Source**: Project Application - C. Start Date #3	4	4
Section Total	4	4

D: FINANCIAL	POINTS AWARDED	AVAILABLE POINTS
Proposed project budget is: a. clear, as evidenced by following the HUD budget categories b. detailed, as evidenced by a comprehensive budget narrative c. reasonable, as evidenced by including only allowable activities, and d. cost effective, as compared to other projects providing the same component **Source**: Project Application Attachment – Budget	3	4
Applicants have financial systems in place to successfully execute the solicited activities. The organizations management structure includes a description of internal and external controls and the financial accounting system used. **Source**: Project Application - D. Org. Structure #1	4	4
Section Total	7	8

E: BONUS POINTS	POINTS AWARDED	AVAILABLE POINTS
Project is in an Opportunity Zone **Source**: Project Application - B. OZ #1	4	4
TH proposal adopts a shared housing approach (4 points), or **Source**: E. Project Application #1	4	4
Projects that reallocate PH to create new TH (4 points), or TH proposals using a site-based approach (4 points). **Source**: Project Application B. Consolidating #2	6	8
Section Total	14	16

CoC Number: FL-600
Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust
Local CoC Competition Selection Results

Project Name	Score	Status	Rank	Requested Funding Amount	Reallocated Funds
Harding and Liberty Village Consolidation	100	Accepted	1	**$1,361,680**	
Better Way Apartments	96	Accepted	2	**$998,633**	
Little Haiti, Little River and Coalition Consolidation	96	Accepted	3	**$2,236,458**	
Villa, Royalton and Amistad Consolidation	96	Accepted	4	**$3,777,928**	
Rivermont House	96	Accepted	5	**$736,984**	
Ethyl Elan Apartments Consolidation	96	Accepted	6	**$4,310,098**	
Shaman	96	Accepted	7	**$735,628**	
Montega Revamped	96	Accepted	8	**$1,851,395**	
Marie Toussaint	96	Accepted	9	**$629,163**	
Hogar 2	95	Accepted	10	**$1,790,930**	
Hogar I	95	Accepted	11	**$1,412,697**	
Housing ACT Consolidation	94	Accepted	12	**$7,507,153**	
Verde Gardens	93	Accepted	13	**$895,430**	
Better Way West Wing	92	Accepted	14	**$379,280**	
Shepherd's Court Samaritan	92	Accepted	15	**$883,434**	
Casa Matias	92	Reduced Reallocation	16	**$971,995**	$ (669,030)
Del Prado and Karis Consolidation	92	Accepted	17	**$1,215,374**	
Community Connections Program	92	Accepted	18	**$890,975**	
Northside Commons	92	Reduced Reallocation	19	**$608,303**	$ (220,755)
Coconut Grove Consolidation	92	Accepted	20	**$150,090**	
Homestead Scattered Site	92	Accepted	21	**$303,484**	
J. Moss Consolidation	89	Accepted	22	**$2,929,128**	
Mayfair	83	Accepted	23	**$285,073**	
Hope Gardens Consolidation	80	Accepted	24	**$790,571**	
Right Directions	80	Accepted	25	**$240,953**	
Stepping Stones, fka. Camillus House Reconciliation	92	Reduced Reallocation	26	**$1,805,112**	$ (3,345,560)

Project Name	Score	Status	Rank	Requested Funding Amount	Reallocated Funds
The Wayfinders TH	95	Accepted	27	**$2,018,695**	$ 2,018,695
St. Michael's TH	94	Accepted	28	**$1,149,749**	$ 1,149,749
NCL TH	92	Accepted	29	**$3,372,940**	$ 3,372,940
Camino TH	92	Accepted	30	**$1,190,412**	$ 1,190,412
VOAF Launch Point TH	92	Accepted	31	**$1,510,968**	$ 1,510,968
Coconut Grove TH	91	Accepted	32	**$564,733**	$ 564,733
Mother Seton Family Forward	90	Accepted	33	**$1,715,869**	$ 1,715,869
Better Way of Miami TH	90	Accepted	34	**$771,141**	$ 771,141
Citrus Youth TH	88	Accepted	35	**$1,797,169**	$ 1,797,169
The Salvation Army Life TH	87	Accepted	36	**$2,303,088**	$ 521,501
SHIFT 4 Youth	87	Accepted	37	**$2,833,179**	$ 2,833,179
Citrus Youth YHDP	84	Accepted	38	**$1,132,424**	$ 1,132,424
Educate Tomorrow Youth CE	71	Accepted	39	**$457,756**	$ 457,756
Pathways 365	96	Accepted	40	**$926,552**	$ 926,552
VOAF Housing Compass Program	96	Accepted	41	**$345,952**	$ 345,952
Workforce Training & Education Program and its Subs	90	Accepted	42	**$1,555,122**	$ 1,555,122
Better Way of Miami SO	89	Accepted	43	**$457,840**	$ 457,840
Love Attack & Beyond	88	Accepted	44	**$565,708**	$ 565,708
City of Miami Beach Outreach	87	Accepted	45	**$279,475**	$ 279,475
MRP SSO	86	Accepted	46	**$429,868**	$ 429,868
MRP Street Outreach	86	Accepted	47	**$662,630**	$ 662,630
Miami Opportunity Works	86	Accepted	48	**$768,818**	$ 768,818
Miami Homeless Assistance Program	85	Accepted	49	**$1,549,976**	$ 1,549,976
Solara Living Network	87	Accepted	50	**$278,781**	
MRP TH	84	Accepted	51	**$502,334**	
Project Connect Village	81	Accepted	52	**$1,507,756**	
Hope House Miami	77	Accepted	53	**$816,365**	
Carrfour Scattered Site TH	84	Accepted	54	**$3,000,000**	

Project Name	Score	Status	Rank	Requested Funding Amount	Reallocated Funds
Project Connect Safe Haven	79	Accepted	55	**$556,167**	
Bridging Families & Communities	81	Accepted	56	**$858,103**	
A New Beginning		Accepted	57	**$585,730**	
Miami Homeless Assistance Program Consolidation		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (782,752)
Coconut Grove Consolidation		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (298,981)
City of Miami Beach Outreach		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (73,391)
Hand Up		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (223,409)
Educate Tomorrow		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (76,651)
Educate Tomorrow: Youth CE Program		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (159,848)
Educate Tomorrow: Youth Success Program		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (267,033)
A.R.C.		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (331,029)
Pathways		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (404,309)
Citrus Health Youth Housing Program		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (1,836,343)
St. Michael		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (1,136,747)
Pridelines		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (1,293,478)
The Health Council of South Florida		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (1,378,641)
Pathways Plus		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (845,770)
Partners for Homes		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (1,264,245)
Mother Seton PH		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (821,114)
Bonita Cove		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (205,313)
THOP Expansion		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (3,141,593)
Genesis Hopeful Haven		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (491,837)
Citrus Health Network: Cuuko		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (832,522)
MB Cares		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (686,528)
MDC Domestic Violence Rapid Re-Housing Project		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (2,231,773)
Brother Richard		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (2,533,244)
Brother Raphael		Fully Reallocated	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ (1,026,581)
Hermanos Connect		Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
Supportive Services for Self-Sufficiency (S3)	81	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -

Project Name	Score	Status	Rank	Requested Funding Amount	Reallocated Funds
Supported Employment & Life Skills Program	64	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
EZRI Justice Reentry Housing Stabilization Program	64	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
We Out Here MDC	63	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
FWHFC Miami-Dade Supportive Services and Housin	63	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
Pathways to Employment and Housing Stability Progr	62	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
MRP DV CE	69	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
MRP St. Michaels	84	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
Mission of Transition	73	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
Pathways Home	72	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
Mary and Elizabeth's House TH	63	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
Her Path Forward TH	57	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -
Village Outreach TH	33	Rejected	Not Ranked	**$0**	$ -

HOMELESS TRUST: HUD CoC NOFO Selection Committee Recommendations

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Marenco, Merlyn A. (HT)
To
Bcc: Abreu, Maria (HT); 'Aileen Perez'; 'Alba Tarre'; 'Ali Sadeghi'; 'Alina@thelohm.org'; 'Althea Birtch'; 'amartinez@westcare.com'; 'Amelia Nickerson'; 'amoore@tacolcy.org'; 'Amy Alfonso'; 'anarubirosa@411veterans.com'; 'Anderson Erika'; 'angel@411veterans.com'; 'Angela Correa'; 'Angela Gambino'; 'Angela Mooss'; 'Angelia Fritts'; 'Anjuli Castaño'; 'Anna Kopper'; 'Annie hewitt'; **+277 others**

Fri 8/7/2026 4:01 PM

HUD CoC Collaborative Application.pdf
1 MB

Shared on behalf of Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust

From: Sarria, Manuel (HT) <Manuel.Sarria@miamidade.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 7, 2026 3:51 PM
To: Marenco, Merlyn A. (HT) <Merlyn.Marenco@miamidade.gov>
Subject: HUD CoC NOFO Selection Committee

Merlyn please share the attached Selection Committee recommendations with providers.

Thank you,

Manny Sarria, Asst. Executive Director
Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust
111 N.W. 1st Street, 27th Floor, Miami, Florida 33128
305.375.5739 Office 305.546.4427 Mobile Phone

Memorandum

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Date: August 6, 2026

To: Daniella Levine-Cava
Mayor

From: Manny Sarria, Asst. Executive Director
Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust

Subject: HUD Continuum of Care Collaborative Application

On June 1, 2026, the FY2026 Continuum of Care (CoC) Program Competition, also knows a the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), was officially released by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As the Collaborative Applicant for federal and state funding dedicated to homelessness and in anticipation of the NOFO's release, the Homeless Trust issued its annual local Request for Applications (RFA) seeking proposed projects for inclusion in the FY 2026 NOFO.

This year's NOFO was designed to shift a substantial portion of grant funding from Permanent Housing toward Transitional Housing (TH) with robust wraparound supports and mandatory service participation requirements, and Supportive Services Only (SSO) programming, including Street Outreach (SO).

HUD has continued a two-tier approach and setting Tier 1 at 60% (non-competitive) and Tier 2 at 40% of CoC Annual Renewal Demand (ARD). The ARD is the total dollar amount needed to renew all existing, eligible homeless assistance projects in our CoC portfolio. Tier 1 is traditionally protected if basic thresholds are met, whereas Tier 2 competes nationally based heavily on the overall CoC application score. Additionally, our community can apply for funding under two bonus categories: up to $5,000,000 for the Domestic Violence (DV) Bonus and up to $5,000,000 for the CoC Bonus.

The Trust's ARD is more than $66 million. To protect local disabled individuals, the Trust strategically allocated its entire Tier 1 threshold to safeguard much of its $39,697,949 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) portfolio. The remaining ARD balance of $26,465,300, plus a possible $5,000,000 in CoC Bonus bunding, was competed under Tier 2 as we sought new SSO, including SO, Transitional Housing (TH), and Coordinated Entry (CE) projects for youth and young adults ages 18–24. HUD earmarked part of Tier 2, $4,423,359 to renew Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) grants, while a separate $5,000,000 was earmarked for Domestic Violence (DV) Bonus grants offering specialized CE, TH, and/or Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) programs.

The funding opportunity was publicized via email and advertised in English, Spanish, and Creole newspapers. Following a pre-application workshop on June 1, 2026, the Trust received 70 applications (26 renewals and 44 new) by the deadline on July 27, 2026. Among these, four DV Bonus requests totaled less than the available $5,000,000 allocation, of which one was deemed ineligible. Another DV Bonus application was received late. A Mayor-appointed Selection Committee convened on August 5 and 6, 2026, to rate and rank the submissions. The committee approved advancing all 26 renewal PSH projects into Tier 1; 23 were maintained at their full Annual Renewal Amount (ARA), while three were reduced through reallocation.

For the remaining categories, the Selection Committee recommended funding one Youth CE and two TH replacement projects under the YHDP allocation. Under the DV Bonus, they recommended one RRH project and two TH projects, while granting staff the discretion to submit a County-backed RRH proposal utilizing the remaining balance. The committee approved a DV CE proposal that was later rejected by staff because its activities duplicated existing services within the county's certified DV program.

Out of 20 competitive TH proposals, 14 were approved, five were rejected, and one failed to meet the minimum scoring threshold. The FY 2026 NOFO awards full merit points if a CoC provides one dedicated unit for every two people reporting chronic substance use. While the CoC only needed 310 transitional housing beds based on the latest PIT count, the CoC's Collaborative Application yields 1,122 beds.

For the SSO category, 10 projects were recommended for funding and six were rejected. Of the approved SSO programs, six focus on Street Outreach, two on supportive employment, and two on multidisciplinary care inclusive of behavioral health.

Finally, the committee granted staff the administrative discretion to amend final project amounts and service numbers with respondents, and to fund eligible rejected projects should negotiations yield additional funds. The complete list of scoring, funding, and ranking recommendations is attached and will be considered for final approval by the Homeless Trust's Executive Committee on Tuesday, August 11, 2026, at 9:30 a.m.

Attached please find a list of scoring, funding and ranking recommendations.

These recommendations will be considered by the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust's Executive Committee on Tuesday, August 11, 2026, at 9:30 a.m.

We appreciate the Selection Committee's participation and diligence throughout this process.

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions or require additional information.

Attachment

cc: Ronald L. Book, Chairman, Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust
Cathy Burgos, Director, Community Services Officer
Victoria Mallette, Executive Director, Homeless Trust
Shannon Summerset-Williams, Esq., Asst. County Attorney
RFA Selection Committee Members & Respondents

OMB Number: 2501-0036
Expiration Date: 03/31/2023

Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points

I certify that the information provided on this form and in any accompanying documentation is true and accurate. (Type or clearly print the following information)

Applicant Organization:

Name of the Federal Program to which the applicant is applying:

U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) which the proposed activities/projects will benefit:

Designated Opportunity Zone Census Tracts can be found at: https://www.cdfifund.gov/Pages/Opportunity-Zones.aspx using the "List of designated Qualified Opportunity Zones". Please provide the full 11-digit census tract number. (ex: 06067001101)

The application meets which of the following criteria (please select one):

- ☐ The proposed activities/projects will occur solely within the Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) listed above.
- ☐ The proposed activities/projects will occur within the Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) listed above and other communities.
- ☐ The proposed activities/projects will occur outside Opportunity Zone Census Tracts, but substantial and direct benefits will accrue within the Opportunity Zone Census Tracts listed above.

Note: Projects which substantially and directly benefit Opportunity Zone Census Tracts, but which do not consist of activities delivered within Opportunity Zone Census Tracts may be considered for competitive preference. If applicable, the respective Federal Agency will clearly define "substantially and directly" in the relevant funding announcement.

Estimated Funding Allocations

Estimate a percentage of the total dollar amount of awarded federal funding that would result in a direct benefit within the Opportunity Zone Census Tracts listed above:

- ☐ **76% - 100%**
- ☐ **51% - 75%**
- ☐ **26% - 50%**
- ☐ **11% - 25%**
- ☐ **1% - 10%**

Provide a narrative explaining and/or reference the section in the application that explains how the project will support public and private investment in urban and economically distressed areas, specifically qualified Opportunity Zones (300-word limit):

Example: "The Main Street project described in this application will stimulate economic opportunity and mobility, encourage entrepreneurship, expand quality educational opportunities, and promote workforce development for those families residing within the XYZ Opportunity Zone."

Check the following boxes that accurately reflect the nature or purpose of the proposed project:

- ☐ Access to Capital
- ☐ Asset Building
- ☐ Business Assistance
- ☐ Community Capacity Building
- ☐ Economic Development
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Healthy Food Access
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Human Services and Family Support
- ☐ Community Infrastructure
- ☐ Public Safety
- ☐ Workforce Development
- ☐ Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) or other rent restricted housing
- ☐ Market rate housing
- ☐ Industrial development
- ☐ Commercial or retail development
- ☐ Other business development
- ☐ "Above ground" infrastructure – streets, sidewalks, lighting
- ☐ "Below ground" infrastructure – water, sewer, gas, electric
- ☐ Schools or other educational facilities
- ☐ Hospitals or other health care facilities

Name:

Prefix: First: Middle:

Last: Suffix:

Title:

Organization:

Signature:

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 07/24/2026

OMB Number: 2501-0036
Expiration Date: 03/31/2023

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U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

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- ☐ Public Safety
- ☐ Workforce Development
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- ☐ Market rate housing
- ☐ Industrial development
- ☐ Commercial or retail development
- ☐ Other business development
- ☐ "Above ground" infrastructure – streets, sidewalks, lighting
- ☐ "Below ground" infrastructure – water, sewer, gas, electric
- ☐ Schools or other educational facilities
- ☐ Hospitals or other health care facilities

Name:

Prefix: First: Middle:

Last: Suffix:

Title:

Organization:

Signature:

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 07/27/2026

OMB Number: 2501-0036
Expiration Date: 03/31/2023

Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points

I certify that the information provided on this form and in any accompanying documentation is true and accurate. (Type or clearly print the following information)

Applicant Organization:

Name of the Federal Program to which the applicant is applying:

U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) which the proposed activities/projects will benefit:

Designated Opportunity Zone Census Tracts can be found at: https://www.cdfifund.gov/Pages/Opportunity-Zones.aspx using the "List of designated Qualified Opportunity Zones". Please provide the full 11-digit census tract number. (ex: 06067001101)

The application meets which of the following criteria (please select one):

- ☐ The proposed activities/projects will occur solely within the Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) listed above.
- ☐ The proposed activities/projects will occur within the Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) listed above and other communities.
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Note: Projects which substantially and directly benefit Opportunity Zone Census Tracts, but which do not consist of activities delivered within Opportunity Zone Census Tracts may be considered for competitive preference. If applicable, the respective Federal Agency will clearly define "substantially and directly" in the relevant funding announcement.

Estimated Funding Allocations

Estimate a percentage of the total dollar amount of awarded federal funding that would result in a direct benefit within the Opportunity Zone Census Tracts listed above:

- ☐ **76% - 100%**
- ☐ **51% - 75%**
- ☐ **26% - 50%**
- ☐ **11% - 25%**
- ☐ **1% - 10%**

Provide a narrative explaining and/or reference the section in the application that explains how the project will support public and private investment in urban and economically distressed areas, specifically qualified Opportunity Zones (300-word limit):

Example: "The Main Street project described in this application will stimulate economic opportunity and mobility, encourage entrepreneurship, expand quality educational opportunities, and promote workforce development for those families residing within the XYZ Opportunity Zone."

Check the following boxes that accurately reflect the nature or purpose of the proposed project:

- ☐ Access to Capital
- ☐ Asset Building
- ☐ Business Assistance
- ☐ Community Capacity Building
- ☐ Economic Development
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Healthy Food Access
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Human Services and Family Support
- ☐ Community Infrastructure
- ☐ Public Safety
- ☐ Workforce Development
- ☐ Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) or other rent restricted housing
- ☐ Market rate housing
- ☐ Industrial development
- ☐ Commercial or retail development
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- ☐ "Above ground" infrastructure – streets, sidewalks, lighting
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- ☐ Schools or other educational facilities
- ☐ Hospitals or other health care facilities

Name:

Prefix: First: Middle:

Last: Suffix:

Title:

Organization:

Signature: Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

OMB Number: 2501-0036
Expiration Date: 03/31/2023

Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points

I certify that the information provided on this form and in any accompanying documentation is true and accurate. (Type or clearly print the following information)

Applicant Organization:

Name of the Federal Program to which the applicant is applying:

U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

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OMB Number: 2501-0036
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Applicant Organization:

Name of the Federal Program to which the applicant is applying:

U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

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Date (MM/DD/YYYY): Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

OMB Number: 2501-0036
Expiration Date: 03/31/2023

Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points

I certify that the information provided on this form and in any accompanying documentation is true and accurate. (Type or clearly print the following information)

Applicant Organization: Camillus House, Inc.

Name of the Federal Program to which the applicant is applying:

U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) which the proposed activities/projects will benefit:

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12086003100

The application meets which of the following criteria (please select one):

- [x] The proposed activities/projects will occur solely within the Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) listed above.
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Example: "The Main Street project described in this application will stimulate economic opportunity and mobility, encourage entrepreneurship, expand quality educational opportunities, and promote workforce development for those families residing within the XYZ Opportunity Zone."

The NCL Transitional Housing Project is a 100-bed facility-based development located within a federally designated qualified Opportunity Zone in Miami-Dade County. The project is designed to serve adults experiencing homelessness (ages <62) with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders who require intensive stabilization. By providing stable, fully accessible housing alongside comprehensive supportive services, Transitional Housing directly contributes to the revitalization goals intended for Opportunity Zones. By helping residents achieve economic and housing stability within a designated Opportunity Zone, the NCL Transitional Housing Project promotes the conditions necessary to attract additional public and private investment.

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Name:

Prefix: | First: Eduardo | Middle: J.

Last: Gloria | Suffix:

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Organization: Camillus House, Inc.

Signature: Completed on submission to Grants.gov. Signed by: Eduardo J. Gloria B37507BC4B8E492...

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

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- ☐ **76% - 100%**
- ☐ **51% - 75%**
- ☐ **26% - 50%**
- ☐ **11% - 25%**
- ☐ **1% - 10%**

Provide a narrative explaining and/or reference the section in the application that explains how the project will support public and private investment in urban and economically distressed areas, specifically qualified Opportunity Zones (300-word limit):

Example: "The Main Street project described in this application will stimulate economic opportunity and mobility, encourage entrepreneurship, expand quality educational opportunities, and promote workforce development for those families residing within the XYZ Opportunity Zone."

Check the following boxes that accurately reflect the nature or purpose of the proposed project:

- ☐ Access to Capital
- ☐ Asset Building
- ☐ Business Assistance
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- ☐ Education
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Name:

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Title:

Organization:

Signature: Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

OMB Number: 2501-0036
Expiration Date: 03/31/2023

Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points

I certify that the information provided on this form and in any accompanying documentation is true and accurate. (Type or clearly print the following information)

Applicant Organization:

Name of the Federal Program to which the applicant is applying:

U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) which the proposed activities/projects will benefit:

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The application meets which of the following criteria (please select one):

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Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points

I certify that the information provided on this form and in any accompanying documentation is true and accurate. (Type or clearly print the following information)

Applicant Organization: New Hope C.O.R.P.S., Inc.

Name of the Federal Program to which the applicant is applying:

U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) which the proposed activities/projects will benefit:

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12086980700 (accoding to https://www.hud.gov/opportunity-zones this is an "Eligible Opportunity Zone 2.0 (2027)")

The application meets which of the following criteria (please select one):

- [x] The proposed activities/projects will occur solely within the Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) listed above.
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Provide a narrative explaining and/or reference the section in the application that explains how the project will support public and private investment in urban and economically distressed areas, specifically qualified Opportunity Zones (300-word limit):

Example: "The Main Street project described in this application will stimulate economic opportunity and mobility, encourage entrepreneurship, expand quality educational opportunities, and promote workforce development for those families residing within the XYZ Opportunity Zone."

The St. Michael Project supports public and private investment within designated Opportunity Zone by addressing critical transitional and permanent housing needs while expanding access to behavioral health, substance use treatment, and supportive services in economically distressed communities. The project provides safe, affordable housing and comprehensive wraparound services for individuals experiencing homelessness, substance use or co-occurring disorders, unemployment, and economic hardship.

By integrating housing with workforce development, behavioral health care, and recovery services, the project promotes long-term stability, financial independence, and employment opportunities. Through partnerships with local employers, training programs, and community service providers, participants will gain the skills and support needed to secure and maintain meaningful employment.

The St. Michael Project strengthens both individual outcomes and community resilience by increasing access to housing, treatment, counseling, and workforce opportunities. These combined efforts are expected to improve economic mobility, expand the local workforce, and generate lasting economic and social benefits throughout the Opportunity Zone served.

Check the following boxes that accurately reflect the nature or purpose of the proposed project:

- ☐ Access to Capital
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- ☐ Business Assistance
- ☐ Community Capacity Building
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- ☐ Education
- ☐ Healthy Food Access
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- ☐ Hospitals or other health care facilities

Name:

Prefix: | First: Stephen | Middle:

Last: Alvarez | Suffix:

Title: Executive Director

Organization: New Hope C.O.R.P., Inc.

Signature: Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 7/23/2026 Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

OMB Number: 2501-0036
Expiration Date: 03/31/2023

Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points

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12086011203
12086011104
12086011302
12086010803
(accoding to https://www.hud.gov/opportunity-zones this is an "Eligible Opportunity Zone 2.0 (2027)")

The application meets which of the following criteria (please select one):

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Provide a narrative explaining and/or reference the section in the application that explains how the project will support public and private investment in urban and economically distressed areas, specifically qualified Opportunity Zones (300-word limit):

Example: "The Main Street project described in this application will stimulate economic opportunity and mobility, encourage entrepreneurship, expand quality educational opportunities, and promote workforce development for those families residing within the XYZ Opportunity Zone."

The Wayfinders Transitional Housing Project will support public and private investment within designated Opportunity Zones by addressing critical gaps in transitional and permanent housing, behavioral health, substance use treatment, and supportive services in economically distressed communities. The project will provide safe, affordable housing and comprehensive wraparound services for individuals experiencing homelessness, substance use or co-occurring disorders, unemployment, and economic hardship.

By integrating housing with workforce development, behavioral health care, and recovery services, the project will promote long-term stability, economic mobility, and financial independence. Partnerships with local employers, training programs, and community service providers will support skill development, job placement, and sustained employment, strengthening both individual outcomes and the local workforce.

The Wayfinders Transitional Housing Project will also expand access to counseling, behavioral health care, substance use treatment, and housingstabilization services, improving the long-term health, resilience, and quality of life of Opportunity Zone residents. By aligning housing, employment, and recovery supports, the project is expected to generate lasting economic and social benefits while fostering a healthier, more stable, and economically resilient community.

Check the following boxes that accurately reflect the nature or purpose of the proposed project:

- ☐ Access to Capital
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Certification for Opportunity Zone Preference Points

I certify that the information provided on this form and in any accompanying documentation is true and accurate. (Type or clearly print the following information)

Applicant Organization: Better Way of Miami, Inc.

Name of the Federal Program to which the applicant is applying:

U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

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12086001502

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U.S. HUD CoC NOFO

Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) which the proposed activities/projects will benefit:

Designated Opportunity Zone Census Tracts can be found at: https://www.cdfifund.gov/Pages/Opportunity-Zones.aspx using the "List of designated Qualified Opportunity Zones". Please provide the full 11-digit census tract number. (ex: 06067001101)

The application meets which of the following criteria (please select one):

- ☐ The proposed activities/projects will occur solely within the Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) listed above.
- ☐ The proposed activities/projects will occur within the Opportunity Zone Census Tract(s) listed above and other communities.
- ☐ The proposed activities/projects will occur outside Opportunity Zone Census Tracts, but substantial and direct benefits will accrue within the Opportunity Zone Census Tracts listed above.

Note: Projects which substantially and directly benefit Opportunity Zone Census Tracts, but which do not consist of activities delivered within Opportunity Zone Census Tracts may be considered for competitive preference. If applicable, the respective Federal Agency will clearly define "substantially and directly" in the relevant funding announcement.

Estimated Funding Allocations

Estimate a percentage of the total dollar amount of awarded federal funding that would result in a direct benefit within the Opportunity Zone Census Tracts listed above:

- ☐ **76% - 100%**
- ☐ **51% - 75%**
- ☐ **26% - 50%**
- ☐ **11% - 25%**
- ☐ **1% - 10%**

Provide a narrative explaining and/or reference the section in the application that explains how the project will support public and private investment in urban and economically distressed areas, specifically qualified Opportunity Zones (300-word limit):

Example: "The Main Street project described in this application will stimulate economic opportunity and mobility, encourage entrepreneurship, expand quality educational opportunities, and promote workforce development for those families residing within the XYZ Opportunity Zone."

Check the following boxes that accurately reflect the nature or purpose of the proposed project:

- ☐ Access to Capital
- ☐ Asset Building
- ☐ Business Assistance
- ☐ Community Capacity Building
- ☐ Economic Development
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Healthy Food Access
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Human Services and Family Support
- ☐ Community Infrastructure
- ☐ Public Safety
- ☐ Workforce Development
- ☐ Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) or other rent restricted housing
- ☐ Market rate housing
- ☐ Industrial development
- ☐ Commercial or retail development
- ☐ Other business development
- ☐ "Above ground" infrastructure – streets, sidewalks, lighting
- ☐ "Below ground" infrastructure – water, sewer, gas, electric
- ☐ Schools or other educational facilities
- ☐ Hospitals or other health care facilities

Name:

Prefix: First: Middle:

Last: Suffix:

Title:

Organization:

Signature: Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): Completed on submission to Grants.gov.

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HOMELESS TRUST **POLICY & PROCEDURES**

POLICY NO:

SUBJECT: Prohibition of use of CoC funds for Drug Consumption Site (includes injection, smoking, inhalation, etc.)s, safe consumption sites, or any facility where illegal controlled substances are used

EFFECTIVE DATE:
REVISED DATE:

I. PURPOSE

This policy establishes the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust's compliance with applicable federal statutes, regulations, Executive Orders as implemented by federal agencies, HUD Notices, grant agreements, and other federal requirements governing the use of Continuum of Care (CoC) funds. The policy ensures that CoC-funded activities do not support, operate, facilitate, or knowingly allow the operation of drug consumption sites, supervised consumption sites, or any facility where illegal controlled substances are consumed in violation of federal law, including injection, smoking, or inhalation.

II. SCOPE

This policy applies to:

A. All Continuum of Care (CoC) program recipients, subrecipients and partner agencies.
B. All programs, projects, and activities funded by the CoC.
C. All employees, contractors, volunteers, and partner agencies operating under CoC-funded agreements.
D. All facilities owned, leased, or operated by CoC-funded agencies.

III. DEFINITIONS

Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust (MDCHT): unit of local government that serves as the coordinating entity for the local homeless Continuum of Care system, and in this capacity oversees the use of the local Food and Beverage Tax and other state and federal funding.

Continuum of Care (CoC): The local system of housing and services envisioned by U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD) (24 CFR part 578) that promotes a community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness through the development of coordinated services that are designed to quickly rehouse homeless individuals, families, persons fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused by homelessness; the expansion of housing options for persons transitioning out of homelessness; access to and effective utilization of mainstream

programs by homeless individuals and families; and the optimization of self-sufficiency among those experiencing homelessness.

Sub-Recipient: Refers to a private nonprofit organization, State or local government, or instrumentality of a State or local government that receives funding, including U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD) CoC Funds, under a contract with the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust to operate a project with funds that have been awarded to the MDCHT, when the MDCHT serves as the pass-through entity for those funds. The definition of "subrecipient" is consistent with the definition of "project sponsor" found in Section 401 of the McKinney-Vento Act. Contractual, compliance and regulatory requirements imposed on MDCHT by the funders are likewise imposed by the MDCHT on the sub-recipient selected to receive the pass-through funds.

General Participant, or Participant, or Client:
A general participant, also "client", is a general term used to describe a person and/or household at any stage of engagement, enrollment, or exit from a CoC project such as emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, TH, TH-RRH, and permanent supportive housing. A general participant is distinct from a project participant in that a general participant of the homelessness system need not be enrolled (with an entry date) in a CoC homelessness assistance project, whereas a project participant describes a person's status only while actively enrolled in a homelessness assistance project.

Drug Consumption Site (Safe Consumption Site or Supervised Consumption Facility):
A location where individuals are Permit, facilitate, or knowingly allowed, supervised, encouraged, or otherwise allowed to consume illegal controlled substances.

IV. LEGAL AUTHORITY

- **McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act**
- **24 CFR Part 578**
- **Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200)**
- **Applicable HUD Notices and grant agreements**
- **Controlled Substances Act**
- **Executive Orders and federal directives, where applicable to HUD funding**

V. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

A CoC-funded agency shall not permit, facilitate, or knowingly allow, support, or operate any drug consumption site (includes injection, smoking, inhalation, etc.), safe consumption site, supervised consumption facility, or any space—temporary or permanent—where individuals may use illegal controlled substances. The CoC further prohibits:

A. Allowing clients to inject, smoke, inhale, or otherwise consume illegal controlled substances on the premises of any CoC-funded project.

B. Providing sterile injection equipment, drug paraphernalia, or supplies intended for the consumption of illegal substances.

C. Designating any room, area, or outdoor space for the purpose of drug use.

D. Partnering with or subcontracting to any entity that operates or promotes drug consumption sites.

VI. PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

Agencies are expected to take reasonable and appropriate steps to prevent illegal drug use on CoC-funded premises. The occurrence of isolated unauthorized drug use by a participant does not, by itself, constitute operation or permission of a drug consumption site when staff respond promptly in accordance with agency policies. This policy does not restrict evidence-based harm-reduction or health-promotion activities that are allowed under federal law and HUD guidance, including:

A. Distribution of naloxone or other overdose-reversal medications.

B. Provision of fentanyl test strips where permitted by state law.

C. Substance use disorder treatment, recovery support, and case management.

D. Outreach, engagement, and referral to medical or behavioral health services.

E. Education on safer practices that does not involve facilitating drug use.

All permitted activities must be delivered in a manner that does not create, imply, or function as a safe consumption site. Nothing in this policy prohibits evidence-based overdose prevention, emergency response practices that are expressly authorized under federal law, HUD guidance, applicable state law, or the terms and conditions of the applicable award, provided such activities do not facilitate, encourage, supervise, or Permit, facilitate, or knowingly allow the use of illegal controlled substances on CoC-funded property.

Nothing in this policy shall discourage or prohibit staff from:

- administering naloxone;
- calling 911;
- providing first aid;
- taking reasonable actions necessary to preserve life.

VII. COC FUNDED AGENCY EXPECTATIONS

All CoC-funded agencies must:

A. Maintain drug-free premises consistent with local, state and federal requirements.

B. Ensure clients are informed of the prohibition against illegal drug use on the premises during intake and orientation to their programs.

C. Post signage indicating that illegal drug use on the premises is prohibited.

D. Staff shall respond promptly and safely to observed illegal drug use using agency-approved protocols, which may include verbal intervention, overdose response, emergency medical assistance, referral to treatment, documentation, and notification of supervisors, as appropriate. Avoid providing any materials or guidance that could be construed as facilitating drug use.

VIII. MDCHT RESPONSIBILITIES AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING

The MDCHT will:

A. Provide training and technical assistance to agencies on compliance expectations.

B. Incorporate compliance monitoring of this policy in the existing grant management process.

C. Include this policy in all solicitations for subrecipients.

D. Include this policy in all CoC-funded subrecipient and contractor agreements, including certifying compliance with all applicable federal laws.

E. Report any violations as may be required and take corrective action, which may include retraining, disciplinary measures, or termination of partnerships.

Monitoring should include review of:

- Policies and procedures
- Staff training records
- Incident reporting
- Participant orientation materials
- Participant interviews
- Corrective action implementation

IX. CONSEQUENCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Violations of this policy may result in:

A. Internal disciplinary action.

B. Termination of CoC contracts or funding.

C. HUD monitoring findings, repayment of funds, or loss of eligibility for future funding.

Prior to termination of funding, the MDCHT may require corrective action plans, technical assistance, additional monitoring, or staff retraining, except where immediate action is required to protect federal funding or public safety.

Nothing in this policy shall be interpreted to conflict with applicable federal, state, or local law. If any provision of this policy conflicts with a federal grant condition or statutory requirement, the federal requirement shall control.