

1. SUMMARY OF HOMELESSNESS IN THE CoC

1.A. Submit their CoC's complete HUD Longitudinal System Assessment (LSA) from June 2018 – June 2019.

See attached.

1.B. Use the LSA data to provide (as defined by HUD)

1.B.1. Total number of households served in:

- (1) Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing: 2,319
- (2) Rapid Rehousing: 880
- (3) Permanent Supportive Housing: 349

1.B.2. Total number of disabled households served across all interventions. 2,445

1.B.3. Total number of households experiencing chronic homelessness served across all interventions. 890

1.B.4. Total number of 55+ households served across all interventions. 751

1.B.5. Total number of unaccompanied youth served across all interventions. 30

1.B.6. Total number of veteran households served across all interventions. 252

1.B.7. Number of individuals served across all interventions who were:

- (1) Female: 1,115
- (2) Male: 1,462
- (3) Transgender or Gender Non-Conforming: 16

1.B.8. Total number individuals served across all interventions who were:

- (1) White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (only): 1,630
- (2) White, Hispanic/Latino (only): 288
- (3) Black or African American (only): 30
- (4) Asian (only): 167
- (5) American Indian or Alaska Native (only): 30
- (5) Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (only): 38
- (6) Multiple races: 232

- **Demonstrated Need data required for New Navigation Centers and/or Emergency Shelter, per Health and Safety Code Section 50219(c)(8):**

- The number of available shelter beds in the city, county, or region served by a continuum of care.

Currently, there are 699 year round beds, 252 seasonal (winter shelter) beds, and 30 overflow beds for a total of 981 beds.

- Shelter vacancy rate in the summer and winter months.

Our shelter vacancy in the summer averages 34% based on HMIS data. However, the true result is lower due to late reporting in HMIS from providers.

Our shelter vacancy in the winter in 2019 was 21% per the 2019 Housing Inventory Chart.

- Percentage of exits to from emergency shelter to permanent housing solutions.

System-wide our exit rate from shelters to permanent housing was 26% in the same period.

- A plan to connect residents to permanent housing.

Individuals accessing new treatment beds (classified as shelter beds and included in the 2020 Housing Inventory Chart) will be identified by the County's intensive care team, the Interdepartmental Multidisciplinary Team (IMDT), and referred to beds via the Coordinated Entry System when applicable or directly to beds in emergency situations. After placement in these 15 beds, IMDT staff, which includes a Housing Specialist, will assist individuals with housing navigation services. Navigation services will include assistance with HCV Mainstream Vouchers and referrals to permanent housing through the Coordinated Entry System. IMDT staff will work directly with the Lead Agency's Ending Homelessness Team for assistance with housing.

2. DEMONSTRATION OF REGIONAL COORDINATION

2.A. Coordinated Entry System (CES) Information

(For Large City and County Applicants)

2.A.1. How do you coordinate with you CoC's CES?

The Sonoma County Community Development Commission (Commission) is the Continuum of Care (CoC) lead agency, which subcontracts coordinated entry to Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa (Catholic Charities), a 501c3 nonprofit in Sonoma County. As the CoC lead agency, the Commission is responsible for policy adjustments, oversight of appeals, and ensuring that County resources are aligned with Coordinated Entry (CE). Additionally, two members of the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors are members of the Home Sonoma County Leadership Council (CoC Governing Board) and provide key linkage to County efforts. The County coordinates efforts with the CoC's CES via direct interface with CoC Lead Agency staff and the CES Operator. Additionally, the County's intensive care team, the Interdepartmental Multidisciplinary Team (IMDT), works directly with the CES Operator and has full access to the CES By Names List (BNL), the community-wide housing prioritization list.

2.A.2. What, if any, are your jurisdiction's current challenges related to CES, and how do you plan to address these challenges?

Challenges faced by the County of Sonoma are consistent with those identified for the Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC Governing Board (Home Sonoma Leadership Council) and Lead Agency staff engaged the Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) to conduct an extensive CE evaluation from April to July 2019. Initial challenges identified included: a need for a clear decision making process on high level system design, clearly defined roles between CE Lead and County in terms of system accountability, more defined procedural workflows to operationalize CE policy, utilization of the phased assessment approach to better promote flow in the system, potential redesign of the assessment tool, potential dynamic prioritization (and not using CE for emergency shelter, and accountability for program denials when a participant is rejected (ie, uniform rejection and appeal policy). A number of policies to address these challenges have since been implemented through the Coordinated Entry and Housing First Task Group under the purview of the CoC Governing Board, and the Board continues to work on strategies designed to mitigate these issues.

An additional challenge for the County is ensuring adequate geographic coverage and reach of Coordinated Entry while operating with limited resources. Additional State funding via Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) funds has assisted with this, but additional leveraged funding and

coordination with the County's IMDT will be needed to maximize geographic reach.

2.A.3. How do you promote the utilization of your CES?

a. Specifically, what outreach do you conduct to ensure all individuals experiencing homelessness, including those with multiple barriers, are aware of the CES assessment and referral process?

Outreach is carried out in close coordination with the Continuum of Care and employs a similar strategy to promote utilization. Coordinated Entry (CE) currently serves all populations experiencing homelessness in Sonoma County and provides robust diversion services to those at risk of being homeless countywide. Shelters, 211, day centers, County offices, street outreach teams, and local health clinics serving low-income populations refer and directly enroll individuals into the system. Advertising is available online and on social media sites, including Facebook, in both English and Spanish. Flyers are distributed at dozens of sites, and outreach is provided at Continuum of Care membership meetings and other gatherings of homeless services providers to share information about CE and its referral process. The multi-disciplinary Homeless Outreach Services Team (HOST) conducts daily street/encampment outreach in several critical areas of the county. Working closely with law enforcement, railroad and utility districts, regional parks, the water agency and service providers, the HOST team has identified and screened hundreds of highly vulnerable persons.

The CES includes a range of strategies to serve individuals with multiple barriers. CE is staffed with bilingual staff members, and assessments and releases are provided in Spanish in addition to English. Outreach materials to the community, including online advertisements and flyers, are also provided in English and Spanish. The Project Operator offers interpretation and translation services in order to provide assessments to all who are accessing the system. CES partners with veteran service providers, behavioral health, and the local victims services center to outreach to specific high-risk homeless subpopulations. Individuals fleeing domestic violence may access CE at any Access Point or at the confidential Access Point for victims of domestic violence, the Family Justice Center of Sonoma County (FJCSC). Participants who reveal a history of domestic violence at any CE Access Point are offered linkage to emergency services with the CoC's primary domestic violence provider and the FJCSC.

2.B. Prioritization Criteria

2.B.1. What are the criteria used to prioritize assistance for people experiencing homelessness in your jurisdiction?

The community-wide prioritization list (By Names List [BNL]) includes individuals, transition-aged youth, and families prioritized for permanent supportive housing

and rapid re-housing as well as individuals and families who are screened and assessed for emergency shelter/transitional housing services. Prioritization factors include vulnerability to illness/death, vulnerability to victimization, significant functional impairments, length of time homeless, emergency services encounters, and additional factors specific to transition-aged youth and families with minor children. The Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance (VI-SPDAT) tool utilized for assessments is based upon self-reported information; in some cases, vulnerable participants may not always disclose all the information and the CE Operator can conduct a case conference or contact caseworkers, Access Points, or other providers to obtain additional information to complete and/or adjust the assessment. All projects that receive referrals from CE must align with a Housing First low-barrier approach.

2.B.2. How is CES, pursuant to 24 CFR 578.8(a)(8) used for this process?

Coordinated Entry meets CoC Interim Rule minimum requirements by covering the entirety of the geographic area via over 20 Access Points in all five regions of the count that are easily accessible for both families and individuals. Bilingual advertising is done via social media and flyers/email outreach to providers, and by street outreach teams that are designed to serve those least likely to access services. Additionally, the standardized assessment tool provides an initial and comprehensive assessment of vulnerability and those most at-risk of illness/death or victimization. Finally, CES has a confidential access point at the FJCSC for victims of/fleeing domestic violence, and additional access is provided by the primary Victims Services Provider (YWCA of Sonoma County).

2.C. Coordination of Regional Needs

2.C.1. How have you coordinated with your partnering CoC to identify your share of the regional need to address homelessness?

The County of Sonoma Coordinates with the Continuum of Care (Home Sonoma County) via the CoC's Governing Board (Leadership Council) and via regional Task Forces and outreach from CoC Lead Agency staff.

Coordination via CoC Governing Board (Home Sonoma County): In 2018, after a year of planning with stakeholders, elected officials, HUD jurisdictions, and smaller cities within the county, the Continuum of Care changed its governance structure. The new structure, Home Sonoma County, was formally implemented in November 2018 and consists of a nine-member Leadership Council serving as the CoC Board, a 25-member Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and six focused Task Groups. This structure was established to align funding streams, decision-making, and policy across the County. The Leadership Council includes elected officials from all three HUD jurisdictions (City of Santa Rosa, County of Sonoma, and City of Petaluma), a representative from a smaller city, and at least one member with lived experience of homelessness. The County

coordinates with this body via representation from County of Sonoma Board of Supervisor members (no less than two) to ensure that CoC planning and County efforts are aligned. The 25 member TAC also includes representatives from key County stakeholder departments (Health, Human Services, County Office of Education) to ensure alignment with County Safety Net priorities in addressing homelessness. The six Task Groups, focused on core homeless system of care issues (funding, Coordinated Entry/Housing First, housing unit production, consumer advisory committee, data and performance, and evaluation) include chairs from County representatives.

Coordination via Regional Task Forces: To ensure County priorities are aligned with Continuum of Care planning and outcomes, CoC lead agency staff (Ending Homelessness Manager, CoC Coordinator, and Homeless Management Information System [HMIS] Coordinator) attend and provide core support to regional planning efforts on homelessness. In the past three years, there have been three regional planning efforts, led by County Board of Supervisors and CoC Lead Agency staff with regional partners. These efforts include:

- West County Planning (Guerneville to Sebastopol and rural areas). In 2017, County stakeholders and CoC representatives, oversaw planning efforts to address unmet need in West County. As a result, approximately \$750,000 from the County was allocated to West County efforts for rapid re-housing, street outreach, and other homeless interventions. This resulted in a decrease in homelessness in West County in 2018.
- Sonoma Valley Planning (City of Sonoma and Unincorporated Southeast County). A similar process was convened in 2018 led by County stakeholders and staffed by CoC Lead Agency staff. Approximately \$250,000 was allocated from the County to enhance shelter, street outreach, rapid re-housing, and home sharing. This was also augmented by HEAP funds.
- North County (Healdsburg, Windsor, Cloverdale, and unincorporated Northern County). This planning process began in 2019 and is currently underway. CoC Lead Agency staff and County/City stakeholders anticipate an aligned planning process with CoC priorities to be completed in early 2020. . It is anticipated that this planning process will result in funds allocated from the County to address the needs in this region.

2.C.2. What is your identified share of this need, and how will the requested funds help your jurisdiction meet it?

State HEAP, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and all local funding was awarded in part in 2019 based on proportional share of need in the five geographic areas of the County (North, South, West, Central, and Sonoma Valley). Need was calculated based on share of the FY2018 Point In Time

Homeless Count. County representatives on the CoC Board (Home Sonoma Leadership Council) were included in making final determinations on need in FY 2019.

FY 2019 Geographic Need By County Geographic Area:

- North County: 12% of PIT Count. 11% of funding (\$1,437,621)
- South County: 16% of PIT Count. 15% of funding (\$1,947,445)
- West County: 9% of PIT Count. 7% of funding. (\$910,516)
- Santa Rosa/Central Count: 60% of PIT Count. 60% of funding (\$7,249,217)
- Sonoma Valley: 3% of PIT Count. 7% of funding. (\$910,516)

Regional Task Force efforts mentioned above contributed additional funds in some areas to enhance regional awards.

FY 2020 Geographic Need By County Geographic Area (Includes CoC HHAP Allocation and other local and state funding):

The results of the 2019 Point In Time Homeless Count demonstrated that people experiencing homelessness, both sheltered and unsheltered were found in the following parts of the county:

North County (Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Windsor, unincorporated) - 8%
South County (Cotati, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, unincorporated) - 15%
West County (Sebastopol & unincorporated) - 11%
Sonoma Valley (Sonoma & unincorporated) - 5%
Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa & unincorporated) - 61%

CoC HHAP services and housing resources will be complemented by HHAP funds for expanded outreach via the County's IMDT Team, focusing on the highest acuity individuals experiencing homelessness and expanded treatment beds. The County's IMDT intensive care team will be available to support CoC HHAP-funded projects, particularly in the areas of outreach, housing placement, and housing stabilization. County HHAP funding fills a critical gap in expanding intensive services for cohorts of highly vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness as well as CoC HHAP projects that need additional services and support. County HHAP funding will work to assist Coordinated Entry efforts in assessing and placing individuals who are high utilizers of multiple systems.

2.D. Creating Sustainable, Long Term Housing Solutions

2.D.1. How is your jurisdiction involved in the efforts to create sustainable, long-term housing solutions for people experiencing homelessness across your region?

The County of Sonoma has undertaken multiple strategies designed to create sustainable long-term housing solutions for people experiencing homelessness. These include the following:

a. Coordinating with regional jurisdictions to ensure system alignment

County staff from safety net departments (Health, Human Services, Probation, etc) partner with CoC Lead Agency staff lead to ensure that the CoC Governing Board (Home Sonoma Leadership Council) makes funding and policy decisions that are coordinated with other County efforts.

The County of Sonoma, City of Santa Rosa and City of Petaluma are currently preparing a Countywide 2020 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The AFH provides a comprehensive framework for improving access to housing and economic opportunities for all Sonoma County residents, as well as highlighting historical patterns of inequity and disparity for racial minorities, people with disabilities, and seniors. The AFH also includes strategies for reversing and overcoming these trends.

The County of Sonoma, City of Santa Rosa, and City of Petaluma each are entitlement jurisdictions that receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from HUD. As such, each of these jurisdictions must prepare its own five-year Consolidated Plan, which is informed by the 2020 Countywide AFH. The three jurisdictions coordinate closely to share data, align planning work, and develop their Action Plans on the same timeline.

b. Developing and strengthening data and information sharing across and within jurisdictions - County Interdepartmental Multidisciplinary Team) IMDT

The devastating Sonoma Complex wildfires in 2017 resulted in the loss of 5% of the total housing stock in the County's geography and the first increase in the Sonoma County homelessness rate in seven years. After the fires, the County Department of Health Services and CoC Lead Agency Community Development Commission collaborated to lead an effort in partnership with all Safety Net Departments (Human Services, Probation, Behavioral Health, Child Welfare) to encourage cross-sector data sharing for cohorts of vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness. This endeavor, ACCESS Sonoma County, established the County IMDT to foster data sharing and care management for the most vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness. These efforts include weekly case conferencing with full data sharing of the Coordinated Entry BNL, regardless of jurisdiction.

The ACCESS Sonoma County initiative will also be used to continue to develop and strengthen data and information sharing across as well as within jurisdictions. With support from regional nonprofit organizations, the County will

improve its ability to rapidly and equitably identify the appropriate housing model and safety net services for individuals experiencing homelessness, allowing individuals to move quickly through the system of care into permanent housing. The basis of ACCESS relies on close coordination between the safety net departments (Health Services, Human Services, Community Development Commission, Probation, and Child Support Services), and criminal justice partners to support clients with complex needs with the goal of improving their health and providing economic stability. This coordinated approach focuses on all of the needs of an individual and works to bring together tangible solutions that not only strengthen the individual but also the county's safety net systems.

ACCESS is used to identify the most vulnerable Sonoma County residents, including those experiencing ongoing unemployment, homelessness and housing insecurity, behavioral health and substance use issues, and those who also may receive services that intersect with law enforcement.

ACCESS Sonoma County integrates its safety net systems, which enables case-workers, clinicians, housing staff, probation officers, and others across various departments to view all services a client is receiving. This big-picture view of an individual's experience in the system facilitates better data sharing, which leads to enhanced coordinated care and outcomes. The system also includes a mobile feature allowing the County and providers to work with clients in the field to reduce geographic barriers to access. Through the use of this technology, the client has the ability to be an active participant in their personal care plan.

c. Permanent supportive housing pipeline

Sonoma County's Board of Supervisors has an ambitious agenda to recover from the 2017 wildfires and create a more prepared and resilient community. The Board also has clear policy priorities aimed at strengthening the social safety net, achieving economic prosperity with a balanced strategy for job creation and retention as well as preserving open space and protecting the county's unique environmental assets. Achievement of each of these priorities is highly dependent on a healthy, balanced housing market.

Within the County of Sonoma, the Community Development Commission, which includes the Housing Authority of Sonoma County, is the lead agency responsible for creating access to stable and affordable housing for the county's lowest income residents. Using a complex array of funding sources, the Commission carries out this work in partnership with other County departments; the cities and towns of Sonoma County; and a large number of non-profit organizations, developers, community members, and local businesses.

Development of affordable housing beds: The pipeline of housing co-sponsored, co-developed or funded by the County that is under construction or

development includes 120 shelter beds, 336 permanent supportive housing (PSH) units, and 627 housing units affordable to low-, very-low, and extremely-low income households.

Purchased Houses: The Community Development Commission currently has two residential properties in contract, capable of housing up to 10 persons each.

Outdoor Shelter with Access to Housing: The County has plans for the development of two indoor/outdoor shelters, each capable of providing temporary shelter for up to 60 individuals.

d. Partnering with agencies responsible for city planning and zoning, housing developers and financial and legal service providers

The Commission is not a developer, and does not have staffing capacity to directly build affordable housing. To contribute to the development of the county's housing stock, the Commission funds projects, co-sponsors applications for grant funding to complete affordable developments, and co-sponsors development on Commission-owned property. Over the past two years, the Housing & Neighborhood Investments Team, led by the Director of Housing & Neighborhood Investments, has proactively reached out to developers, working intensely to promote development projects in Sonoma County. In addition, the Commission has reached out to city/town partners around the county to collaborate more closely on funding and projects. The Commission facilitates a group of housing leads from around the county that meets bi-monthly to share information and strategies.

This collaboration has resulted in the following:

- Closing on \$15 million in affordable housing development loans, including 2 permanent supportive housing multifamily rental projects. One of these, St. Vincent de Paul Commons, was formerly a hotel in Santa Rosa, CA. With the assistance of HEAP funds administered by the county, St. Vincent de Paul was able to acquire the property, completed project approvals with the city and commence construction/rehab activities on the site. Over 50 units of housing will be available later in 2020.
- Collaborating with development and community partners to begin developing 400 housing units at three Commission-owned properties. These projects will include rental units for extremely low-income households as well as supportive housing for veterans.
- Co-sponsoring successful applications for over \$20,000,000 in No Place Like Home (NPLH) funding.

d. Fair housing and housing justice program efforts

Because the Sonoma County Community Development Commission serves as the Housing Authority for the County, and because it administers various federally funded community development and housing programs, it is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to regularly conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice in the public and private sector. Annually, the Commission uses a portion of its CDBG Public Services dollars to fund a Fair Housing program. This year, that allocation includes funding for Legal Aid of Sonoma County and Fair Housing Advocates of Northern California. Staff meet quarterly with both providers to ensure collaboration and coordination of services. The Commission is also undertaking the preparation of a robust Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), which will be completed in July 2020 and will inform the future of policies and programs implemented by the Commission.

A Fair Housing and Housing Justice Program is an important Upstream Investment that can prevent people from becoming homeless. Because people served by this program do not enter the homeless system of care, the funding is not governed by Home Sonoma County, the governing body for Sonoma County's homeless system of care.

The Fair Housing Act and new state law Assembly Bill 686 reflect the federal requirement that HUD "use its grant programs to end discrimination and segregation, to the point where the supply of genuinely open housing increases." Federal and state law requires fair housing planning to connect housing and community development policy and investment planning with meaningful actions that achieve material, positive changes in outcomes for protected classes: families with children, people with disabilities, and people of different races and national origins. Across its programs, the Commission requires that all actions affirmatively further fair housing, by advancing one of these four goals:

1. Decrease residential segregation
2. Eliminate racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty
3. Reduce unequal access to important community assets, including quality schools, job centers, and transit
4. Narrow gaps that result in disproportionate housing needs for people in protected classes

In addition to ensuring that all programs and projects affirmatively further fair housing, the Commission's Fair Housing and Housing Justice Program, in collaboration with all jurisdictions in the County provides fair housing related services including education about Fair Housing law; investigative testing and

auditing; advocating for tenants who may be targets of discrimination; enforcement of Fair Housing law; and legal services designed to prevent eviction.

3. RESOURCES ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

3.A. Existing Programs and Resources

3.A.1. Provide an exhaustive list of all funds (including the program and dollar amount) that your jurisdiction currently uses to provide housing and homeless services for homeless populations.

The following list of homeless services funding is an overview of homeless services funding in the purview of either the Continuum of Care or County jurisdiction.

a. Federal Funding

i. Continuum of Care Funding: FY 2108 Continuum of Care Funding for the Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County CoC totaled \$3.6 million, including funding for over 250 beds of permanent supportive housing and core infrastructure funding for Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and Coordinated Entry System (CES). FY 2018 awards included the Domestic Violence Bonus Funding for Rapid Rehousing operated by the YWCA of Sonoma County. The first tier of FY 2019 CoC Awards were announced with at least level funding for an award of additional Domestic Violence Bonus funding. When second tier awards are announced, an additional \$100,000 is expected, which will bring the total award to \$3.7-\$3.8 million.

ii. Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): Funds from this source include both a state allocation of approximately \$213,000 annually used for Rapid Re-housing and a local allocation of approximately \$145,000 annually used for Rapid Re-housing and shelter

iii. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The amount of \$102,171 from this source was allocated in FY 2019 for shelter and a domestic violence safe house.

iv. HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) - Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA): \$240,000 for rental assistance.

b. State Funding

i. State Homeless Emergency Aid (HEAP): A total of \$12.1 million in one-time funding is being used for Rapid Re-housing, Front Door Services, permanent

supportive housing, and capital investments in housing and shelters for people experiencing homelessness.

ii. California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH): The amount of \$379,788 in FY 2019 has been used for rapid re-housing.

iii. CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP): The amount of \$500,000 has been received from this source for the Master Leasing program set up in response to the Joe Rodota Trail Homelessness Emergency.

iv. No Place Like Home (NPLH): Over \$20 million in NPLH funding was awarded by the state into two permanent supportive housing development projects located in the city of Santa Rosa, in the County of Sonoma, which will result in 114 new highly affordable units. One of these projects, College Avenue Permanent Supportive Housing, developed by DanCo Communities, recently received a 9% tax credit award and intends to close on financing in Spring 2020, with construction commencing shortly thereafter. The other project, Caritas Housing, developed by Burbank Housing Development Corporation and Catholic Charities, is nearing completion of land use and environmental entitlements.

v. Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP): The County committed \$1,950,000 of local funds to a permanent supportive housing development in the Town of Windsor. These funds supported a successful application for VHHP funds totaling nearly \$11,000,000 to be dedicated to the project. This 60-unit housing development is now under construction.

vi. Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA): The County is planning to submit an application in April 2020 for more than \$750,000 in funds that can be used in the pre-development or construction of new affordable housing.

vii. Whole Person Care: The County received more than \$3,200,000 in one-time housing pilot funds through this funding source. Staff are actively working to sponsor a new permanent supportive housing development in the county using these funds.

viii. Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP): An annual amount of \$120,000 from this source has been allocated to a Master Leasing program set up in response to the Joe Rodota Trail Homelessness Emergency.

ix. Bringing Families Home (BFH): In FY 2019-20, \$400,000 in BFH funding was provided to Child Welfare/Human Services and the County of Sonoma provided \$390,000 in State Realignment funding. In FY 2021, Child Welfare/Human Services

will receive just over \$600,000 in BFH funding and \$390,000 in State Realignment funding.

c. Local Funding

i. General Fund: A total of \$440,000 annually for homeless service provider contracts including front door services, permanent supportive housing, and shelter services, plus \$1,650,000 in one time fund balance use for acquisition of shared living houses in response to the Joe Rodota Trail Homelessness Emergency.

ii. Revitalization and Renewal Fund: The amount of \$630,000 in FY 2019 is expected to be reduced to \$170,000 annually. Funds are currently used for Winter Shelters, an expansion of Coordinated Entry, homeless outreach, homeless court, match for ESG for shelters and Rapid Re-housing. \$130,000 will be used for Master Leasing in response to the Joe Rodota Trail Homeless Emergency.

iii. Local Transient Occupancy Tax: The amount of \$40,000 in FY 2019 used for Continuum of Care Intake.

iv. General Fund Contingencies: For FY 2020, the amount of \$1,310,000 in capital and operating costs for an Indoor/Outdoor Shelter to be developed in response to the declared Homeless Emergency, and \$60,000 in one time funds for Master Leasing program set up in response to the Joe Rodota Trail Homelessness Emergency.

3.A.2. How are these resources integrated or coordinated with applicants from overlapping jurisdictions (i.e. CoC, large city, and/or county)?

a. Federal Funding: Continuum of Care funding is coordinated by the CoC Lead Agency (Sonoma County Community Development Commission) by the Ending Homelessness Manager, CoC Coordinator, and Federal Funding Manager in partnership with staff from HUD entitlement jurisdictions (City of Petaluma Housing Manager and City of Santa Rosa Homeless and Community Services Manager). Staff from other County Departments such as Health, Human Services, and Probation coordinate directly with CoC staff and also serve as subject matter experts on CoC Task Groups (working groups).

Certifications with Consolidated Plans of both jurisdictions are signed and agreed upon prior to the submission of the annual Continuum of Care Application. Representatives from both organizations participate in reviewing and evaluating CoC new and renewal applications to ensure that County and jurisdictional partners are informed of and approve of allocations. County and

City representatives have also long served on funding review panels for ESG allocations and participate in monitoring of ESG-funded projects.

b. State Funding: State funding including HEAP, State ESG and CESH are administered by the Community Development Commission, which serves as both the lead agency for the Continuum of Care and also the administrator of homeless services programs for the County of Sonoma. As a result, the funding is awarded to homeless services providers through a coordinated approach that strives for a comprehensive homeless system of care that integrates the use of federal, state and local funding.

c. Local Funding: Local funding supports the Continuum of Care and County in providing required matching funds for ESG funding. Most locally funded programs serve the entire county, and are awarded as part of a system-wide funding cycle.

3.A.3. What gaps currently exist in housing and homeless services for homeless populations in your jurisdiction?

a. Housing Navigation: With a vacancy rate of only 1-2%, it is critical that any individual in search of housing with assistance in hand is able to find and secure housing as rapidly as possible. The County has worked to secure additional resources for Housing Navigation to ensure that individuals with Housing Choice Vouchers or Continuum of Care rental assistance funds are able to locate housing efficiently and quickly. To ensure that individuals in need of housing are placed in the limited available housing units as quickly as possible, the planned County HHAP allocation will devote resources to outreach and navigation. These efforts will be paired with additional core services from County HHAP funds for County IMDT operations (including case management and data sharing) to ensure that individuals seeking housing are supported by all available entities.

b. Outreach: With a geographic mix of rural and urban areas, Sonoma County presents a unique challenge for addressing homelessness. Current Coordinated Entry and Street Outreach efforts are often focused in central areas of the County with linkages to other, more rural areas outside the County center in Santa Rosa. County HHAP funding for IMDT outreach and deepened services (Full Service Partnerships) will ensure that the most vulnerable and least likely to access services are reached in conjunction with second year projects funded by CoC HHAP.

c. Permanent Supportive Housing for Transition Age Youth and Older Adults: As evidenced by the 2018 & 2019 Point In Time Homeless Counts, Sonoma County has seen an increase in homelessness in youth ages 18-24 and unaccompanied youth under 18 (29%), and older adults 55+ (10%) since the 2017 Sonoma

Complex wildfires. This increase at both ends of the spectrum of life illustrates the effects of the dearth of housing on those who lack rental history (youth) and older adults who may be homeless for the first time. More permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing for youth, along with expanded care for seniors, are reflected in the planned County HHAP allocation and aim to address the unique needs of homeless transition age youth and older adults.

3.B. HHAP Funding Plans

3.B.1. Explain, in detail, how your jurisdiction plans to use the full amount of HHAP funds (including the youth set-aside) and how it will complement existing funds to close the identified gaps in housing and homeless services for the homeless population in your jurisdiction.

The County's HHAP funding expenditure plan includes the use of funds for outreach and coordination, short-term housing and shelter support services, and targeted services for youth. Support services will be provided by contracted providers as well as county staff. Contracted social service providers will provide medical support services, treatment beds, as well as a full service partnership providing housing support services, safe parking and master leasing. Staff encompassing ACCESS's IMDT team will provide outreach, including assessments and connection of clients to applicable treatment services. Simultaneously, the ACCESS IMDT or an intensive care team, engaged in efforts to get those on the trail into supports and services to serve their needs and identify individuals who fit the criteria for Los Guilicos Village as well as find other shelter placements and services for occupants over the last few weeks. (To date, the IMDT assessed 250 individuals on the trail and their work was imperative to the success of this huge step forward the County has taken to address homelessness.) Youth set aside funds will be used to quickly identify, assess, refer, and connect youth, including parenting and pregnant youth, and families in crisis to housing and services through coordinated entry. Coordinated Entry is intended to prioritize resources for those with the greatest need, matching people with the services that are most likely to help them exit homelessness, reducing the time it takes for participants to access services, and ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently.

This proposal envisions an array of supportive services including the implementation of a new IMDT cohort focused on the Joe Rodota Trail (JRT) population (a large homeless encampment in central Sonoma County that has been identified as a priority for services) that will conduct outreach and engagement on the JRT to assess the need for services and housing, assessing vulnerability and risk factors, and coordinate the appropriate set of individualized services and housing placement. For the most acute JRT occupants with mental health and substance use needs, the Department will contract with a provider that will offer intensive wrap-around and treatment

services tailored to each individual's needs. The JRT cohort is the first cohort planned with County HHAP funding and additional populations, particularly in new encampments that arise, will be supported by County HHAP funds.

Ongoing services, ranging from intensive to moderate, will include a comprehensive array of behavioral health treatments and supportive interventions. JRT occupants requiring less intensive services will be provided case management and other support services.

Supportive services are integral to the success of the proposed housing/sheltering strategies, providing clients with the support needed to maintain successful housing. Services will initially focus on assessing occupants on the JRT but will follow clients in congregate housing and the indoor/outdoor shelter. Upon transition into housing/shelter, the IMDT will work to align clients with a medical home, as needed. In addition, because many of the occupants on the JRT are in need of substance use services, including detox and residential services, Health Services proposes contracting for approximately 15 substance use beds. To implement the new Joe Rodota Trail IMDT cohort, this funding will also support 7.0 full-time positions to the Department of Health Services.

The total cost for the housing, shelter, and support services is \$3,200,000. Funding includes a combination of grant funding (HHAP, NPLH, and Whole Person Care) and general fund contingencies.

Currently, 75% of Sonoma County's homeless related services are funded by one-time sources. While staff work closely with providers to ensure that the most effective services remain, the significant increase in funding from HEAP means this process will take time and would benefit greatly from another one-time infusion of funding, such as HHAP.

For Sonoma County to maximize this opportunity, funds should go to supporting regional coordination and expanding/developing local capacity. This will allow the County to address immediate homelessness challenges while using current best practices. Efforts must focus on moving homeless individuals and families into permanent housing and helping those who are at risk of homelessness to maintain their permanent housing.

The HHAP funding allocation for Sonoma County will be fully expended in FY 2020-21 for the following eligible use categories: Outreach and Coordination, New Navigation Centers and Emergency Shelters, and Youth Set-Aside, as indicated in the table below:

Category	Amount
Rental Assistance /Rapid Rehousing	-
Operating Subsidies and Reserves	-
Landlord Incentives	-
Outreach and Coordination (including employment)	\$1,331,642.90
Systems Support to Create Regional Partnerships	-
Delivery of Permanent Housing	-
Prevention and Shelter Diversion to Permanent Housing	-
New Navigation Centers and Emergency Shelters	\$1,888,894.27
Innovative Solutions	-
Strategic Homelessness Planning (up to 5%)	-
Infrastructure Development CES or HMIS (up to 5%)	-
Administrative (up to 7%)	-
Total	\$3,220,537.17
Youth Set-Aside (no less that 8%)	\$257,642.97

3.B.2. How will you ensure that HHAP funded projects will align and comply with the core components of Housing First as defined in Welfare and Institutions Code § 8255(b)?

All projects funded by state, local, and federal sources (including HHAP) are required to align and comply with the core components of Housing First, in accordance with State law and the CoC Interim Rule. Local monitoring is conducted by the Lead Agency's Compliance Team and includes both on-site and desktop monitoring. All HHAP funded projects will be required to annually complete the HUD Housing First Self Assessment Tool. The Lead Agency's Coordinated Entry & Housing First Task Group, comprised of members from the Home Sonoma County Technical Advisory Committee, reviews grievances and appeals in Coordinated Entry for rejections of referrals that run counter to

Housing First practice and philosophy. Lead Agency Staff, including the Ending Homelessness Manager and CoC Coordinator, collectively have over two decades of experience in operating and monitoring programs and projects to

ensure alignment with Housing First practice. County staff participate in all monitoring and compliance activities.

4. PARTNERS ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

4.A. Collaborating Partner Efforts

4.A.1. Describe, in detail, the collaborative partners who will be working with you on identified HHAP projects and how you will be partnering with them.

Homelessness is an all-consuming crisis for those experiencing it and a societal emergency for communities battling it. Currently in Sonoma County there are approximately 3,000 individuals experiencing homelessness, including 250 occupants on the Joe Rodota Trail. Since 2011, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Sonoma County has been reduced by 1,500. While Sonoma County has made progress, including over the last three years, successfully housing more than 3,000 individuals, the homeless situation on the Joe Rodota Trail presented a public health crisis requiring immediate action.

Key collaborating community based organization partners in the delivery of HHAP funded services include the following: Buckelew, DAAC, Hill Top, St. Vincent De Paul, and Catholic Charities. Social service partners will be collaborating with the County to provide treatment and shelter beds, indoor/outdoor shelters, temporary emergency shelter, shuttle services, meals, substance use disorder services, mental health services, medical services, and wrap-around services.

The Sonoma County Community Development Commission (CDC) has an extensive network of collaborative partners. Stakeholders by sector are listed below.

Homeless Service Providers: Approximately 30 homeless service providers operate within the county. These providers are a rich, diverse group with a long history of close collaboration with the CDC. The region's two largest providers, Catholic Charities and Committee on the Shelterless (COTS), operate in Santa Rosa and Petaluma respectively but offer services to the wider county. Both agencies serve both single adults and families. Key regional homeless service providers serve the unique needs of populations located across the large geographic area of the Continuum of Care: 1) West County Community Services in the Lower Russian River Area; 2) Sonoma Overnight Support in the Sonoma Valley; and 3) Reach for Home in the far north county in the cities of Healdsburg and Cloverdale. The CDC depends on close partnerships with these agencies to ensure geographic equity in services. Additional key providers include Interfaith Shelter Network (focused on rapid and transitional housing for ex-offenders and families seeking reunification) and behavioral health care

focused providers such as Community Support Network and Buckelew Programs, both of which serve individuals experiencing homelessness with serious and persistent mental health conditions. Other providers meet the varying needs of specific subpopulations, such as Share Sonoma County (home sharing for seniors), DAAC (transitional housing for individuals with substance abuse challenges), and faith based providers such as Redwood Gospel Mission and Crossing the Jordan.

Homeless Youth Programs: The CDC has a long history of collaboration with homeless youth programs devoted to ending youth homelessness, which is a particular challenge in the county, as described above. Social Advocates for Youth, Community Support Network, VOICES, and TLC for Youth are core partners, offering emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing, and rapid rehousing for youth ages 18-24, homeless foster youth, and unaccompanied youth. These four youth programs will work closely with CDC staff in determining needs for homeless youth programs funded by HHAP.

Behavioral Health, Health Services, & Human Services: The Sonoma County Departments of Health Services, Behavioral Health, and Human Services are closely connected with the CDC. The Ending Homelessness Manager and CoC Coordinator collaborate with all three entities, most notably on the Interdepartmental Multidisciplinary Team (IMDT) that includes data sharing agreements with and staff from all Safety Net Departments (Health, Human Services, Community Development Commission, Probation, Child Welfare, etc.). The IMDT is focused on high need homeless cohorts crossing multiple systems. Health and Behavioral Health Services, in particular, are close partners with the CoC on the HHAP application. The CoC HHAP application, focused on extending core homeless system of care services in all modalities to help individuals overcome the challenge of navigating the housing system (PSH, RRH, ES, Street Outreach, Diversion, Prevention) is closely linked with the County HHAP application. Through HHAP funding, the County aims to expand IMDT services for specialized cohorts and encampments across the county, including access to permanent housing, treatment beds, and retention of housing in new and innovative models supported by County funds, including home shares and outdoor shelter.

Law Enforcement & County Probation: Sonoma County Probation Department partners closely with the CDC on the IMDT team and data sharing. Probation also works with CoC staff on providing support to ex-offenders and criminal justice involved populations. Local law enforcement (County Sheriff, Santa Rosa Police Department, and local smaller city law enforcement) will work closely with CoC staff and County staff on both HHAP endeavors, including Project HOPE housing (for users with high frequency engagement with law enforcement and emergency services) and individuals supported by County HHAP IMDT funds.

People with Lived Experience of Homelessness: The CoC is currently in the process of establishing the Lived Experience Advisory Panel (LEAP), which will include 10-12 members with direct lived experience of homelessness and will formally advise the CoC Board (Leadership Council) on issues such as grievances and exits from shelter and housing. The LEAP will ensure that individuals with lived experience have direct input into policy change. The CoC Board includes two members out of nine that have lived experience as a family member and veteran, and the Technical Advisory Committee includes an individual with lived experience who will chair the newly established LEAP. Finally, the Ad Hoc Evaluation Committee includes an individual with lived experience who provided direct input onto CoC HHAP funding allocation decisions for the application. Individuals with lived experience will also work closely with County staff on evaluating and assessing outcomes from County HHAP funds.

Public Housing Authorities: Two Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) operate in the county, the County of Sonoma Housing Authority with the Lead Agency and the City of Santa Rosa Housing Authority. CoC Lead Agency staff collaborate regularly with both PHAs. CoC Lead Agency staff support efforts of the County Housing Authority with move-in vouchers and specialized vouchers through Continuum of Care funding. The CoC Lead Agency also supports the City of Santa Rosa Housing Authority as the primary HUD-VASH recipient in the County, including collaboration on HHAP funding for both the County and CoC allocations.

Organizations serving veterans: North Bay Veterans Resource Center (local SSVF provider) and the Santa Rosa Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) are the two core agencies that serve veterans in the County's geography. The CoC Coordinator attends and leads meetings of the local Homeless Veterans Committee that focuses on the Veteran By Names List and distribution of HUD-VASH vouchers. The SSVF provider, North Bay Veterans Resource center, has a staff member on the Home Sonoma County Technical Advisory Committee and regularly coordinates with CoC Lead Agency staff. Both entities, VA and Veterans Resource Center, will coordinate with Lead Agency staff over the duration of HHAP funding to ensure that the By Names List of homeless veterans is shared with all agencies receiving HHAP funding and that veterans are appropriately and equitably prioritized in the Coordinated Entry System.

Community Health Clinics & Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC): Lead Agency CoC staff attend the monthly Healthcare for the Homeless Collaborative meeting, and several FQHCs have members on the Home Sonoma County Technical Advisory Committee. Lead Agency staff regularly collaborate with FQHCs in all sectors of the County and ensure that beds in the

Coordinated Entry System aligned with leveraged resources from FQHCs are referred through CES to HHAP projects. Several HHAP funded projects, including West County Community Services and COTS, have FQHC staff co-located on-site to provide intensive health care and wraparound services.

Child Welfare: The Ending Homelessness Manager meets monthly and quarterly with Human Services Child Welfare staff, especially with regard to families involved in Child Protective Services and foster youth experiencing homelessness. In particular, one HHAP project with TLC Child & Family Services, will receive funding to assist homeless foster youth with rapid rehousing.

Philanthropy: Lead Agency CoC staff work in conjunction with major foundations in the County's geography including but not limited to: Community Foundation Sonoma County, United Way of the Wine Country, Sutter Healthcare Community Benefit, and St. Joseph Healthcare Community Benefit. All four organizations have representatives that regularly participate in funding decisions for local and state projects. Two of these organizations participated directly in Ad Hoc Evaluation Committee funding recommendations on HHAP CoC funding. All four will participate in quarterly or annual performance evaluation of HHAP funded projects to monitor project outcomes, spend down, and compliance activities.

Workforce Development: The Local Workforce Investment Opportunities Act (WIOA) Board and Workforce Development Board are key partners with the CoC Lead Agency. The Boards signed a memorandum of understanding in August 2019 to formally partner on addressing and implementing workforce development programs, trainings, and opportunities for individuals experiencing homelessness who are in need of employment and training. Staff from Human Services, including the prevention-focused Upstream Investments, serve on the Evaluation Ad Hoc Task Group that evaluated projects that will receive HHAP funding. A key metric of success both system-wide and with HHAP projects is to increase in cash and non-cash income in alignment with HEARTH performance measures.

4.A.2. Describe any barriers that you experience in partnering, and how you plan to address them.

a. A key challenge in partnering to deliver services is the limited capacity of some service providers. As the County has done in the past, it will identify needs of providers and offer technical assistance, education and training to enable them to strengthen their service delivery capacity.

b. Governmental bureaucracy is another challenge that can often create a layer of complexity in partnerships, and make it more difficult to accomplish shared goals. To address this challenge, the County will strive to maintain

frequent and open communication with partners, in order to avoid misunderstandings and enable timely achievement of shared goals.

c. An important challenge is ensuring participation and partnership with all jurisdictions. The current nine-member CoC Board includes elected officials from all three HUD entitlement jurisdictions (City of Petaluma, City of Santa Rosa, and County of Sonoma) and an at-large seat held by a representative from one of the seven smaller city jurisdictions. During the HHAP funding period, additional efforts will be made to strengthen more regional partnership in Lead Agency governance and ensure regional efforts are fully aligned.

d. With an influx of one-time State funding for two consecutive fiscal years without a guarantee for a third year in 2021, agencies continue to be challenged by questions regarding the long-term sustainability of program funding. Many projects are just fully beginning project ramp-up after HEAP funding and will rely on HHAP bridge funding to ensure continuity as well as have baseline data for two-year outcomes in both funding cycles. In a county with one of the highest per capita rates of youth homelessness in the nation, this is especially critical.

5. SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

Applicants that did not Submit a Strategic Plan for CESH must:

Identify clear, measurable goals that HHAP will be expected to achieve in your jurisdiction.

Sonoma County proposes to achieve the measurable local goals identified in the table below through implementation of the projects proposed for HHAP funding. Information on National and HUD benchmarks and local baselines are provided for reference.

Performance Measure	National Benchmark	Local Baselines	Local Goals
Shorten the average length of stay in emergency shelters and transitional housing, for households exiting to permanent	< 20 days or >10% less than prior year for person in similar circumstances	Shelter-individuals: 80 days Shelter-Families: 169 days Transitional Housing-individuals: 222 days (7.4 months) Transitional Housing-Families: 352 days (11.7 months)	Reduce average length of stay in emergency shelter and transitional housing by 10%

Performance Measure	National Benchmark	Local Baselines	Local Goals
housing.			
Reduce the number of households re-entering the homeless system after exiting to permanent housing.	< 5% within the next 2 years or decrease of > 20% over prior year for persons in similar circumstances within next 2 years	Shelter-individuals: 18% Shelter-Families: 8% Transitional Housing-Individuals: 30% Transitional Housing-Families: 2% Overall: 14%	Reduce the number of households reentering homeless services overall from 14% to 10%
Housing Stability	HUD	Local Baseline	Local Goal
Increase % of households exiting emergency shelters and transitional housing to permanent housing	Transitional Housing Benchmark – 65% No National Benchmark for Emergency Shelters	Shelter-Individuals: 23% Shelter-Families: 35% Transitional Housing-Individuals: 52% Transitional Housing-Families: 69%	Increase the percentage of households exiting to permanent housing from the local baseline to the following: Shelter-Individuals: 25% Transitional Housing-Individuals: 55% Transitional Housing-Families: 70%

Additional goals include:

- Number of individuals served: 1) Through outreach and IMDT Team, no less than 500 annual unduplicated 2) Through treatment beds, approximately 75 individuals
- Permanent Housing Placements through outreach – approximately 125 individuals and through treatment, approximately 40 individuals (based on local goals for shelter and transitional housing above)



**HOMELESS HOUSING, ASSISTANCE AND PREVENTION PROGRAM (HHAP)
ANNUAL BUDGET TEMPLATE**

APPLICANT INFORMATION

CoC / Large City / County Name:

County of Sonoma

Receiving Redirected Funds? Y/N

No

Administrative Entity Name:

Sonoma County Community Development Commission
--

Total Redirected Funding

\$ -

HHAP FUNDING EXPENDITURE PLAN*

ELIGIBLE USE CATEGORY	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	TOTAL
Rental Assistance and Rapid Rehousing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating Subsidies and Reserves	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Landlord Incentives	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Outreach and Coordination (including employment)	\$ 1,331,642.90	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,331,642.90
Systems Support to Create Regional Partnerships	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Delivery of Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prevention and Shelter Diversion to Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
New Navigation Centers and Emergency Shelters	\$ 1,888,894.27	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,888,894.27
Strategic Homelessness Planning, Infrastructure Development, CES, and HMIS (up to 5%)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Administrative (up to 7%)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION						\$ 3,220,537.17
	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	TOTAL
Youth Set-Aside (at least 8%)	\$ 257,642.97	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 257,642.97

*Narrative should reflect details of HHAP funding plan

COMMENTS:

FINAL

LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

Tom Schwedhelm, Chair
Mark Krug, Vice Chair
Susan Gorin
Lynda Hopkins
Gabe Kearney
David Kuskie
Rebekah Sammet
Don Schwartz
Ernesto Olivares



HOME
SONOMA COUNTY

LEAD AGENCY

Community Development Commission
County of Sonoma
1440 Guerneville Road
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

CONTACT

Michael Gause
(707) 565-1977
Michael.Gause@sonoma-county.org

February 6, 2020

Alexis Podesta, Chair
Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (HCFC)
Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 350-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Podesta,

This letter of support reflects the commitment of the **Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County Continuum of Care (Home Sonoma County)** to regional coordination and partnership, per Health and Safety Code 50219(a)(1), with the **County of Sonoma** in the development and delivery of services funded by the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP). We have thoroughly reviewed and agree with how the applicant jurisdiction intends to spend their HHAP funds, and confirm that their spending plan accurately addresses their share of the regional need to address homelessness.

To facilitate the necessary coordination of efforts, we agree to participate in regular quarterly meetings to jointly plan and evaluate the respective projects supported by HHAP funding. Attendees at these meetings will include the following:

- Tom Schwedhelm, Chair, Home Sonoma County Leadership Council, (CoC governing body)
- Mark Krug, Vice Chair, Home Sonoma County Leadership Council (CoC governing body)
- Barbie Robinson, Interim Executive Director, Sonoma County Community Development Commission & Director of Health Services
- Tina Rivera, Interim Assistant Director Sonoma County Human Services
- Carrie Kronberg, Assistant Executive Director, Sonoma County Community Development Commission
- Michael Gause, Ending Homelessness Program Manager, Community Development Commission (CoC Lead Agency)
- Karissa White, Continuum of Care Coordinator, Community Development Commission (CoC Lead Agency)
- (Vacant) Chair, Home Sonoma County Technical Advisory Committee

LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

Tom Schwedhelm, Chair
Mark Krug, Vice Chair
Susan Gorin
Lynda Hopkins
Gabe Kearney
David Kuskie
Rebekah Sammet
Don Schwartz
Ernesto Olivares



HOME
SONOMA COUNTY

LEAD AGENCY

Community Development Commission
County of Sonoma
1440 Guerneville Road
Santa Rosa, CA 95405

CONTACT

Michael Gause
(707) 565-1977
Michael.Gause@sonoma-county.org

Sincerely,

Tom Schwedhelm, Mayor, City of Santa Rosa
Chair of Home Sonoma County Leadership Council
On behalf of the Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County Continuum of Care

Barbie Robinson, Interim Executive Director
Sonoma County Community Development Commission
CoC Lead Agency