



California Interagency Council on Homelessness

Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Round 3 Application

Application Information

This Cognito platform is the submission portal for the Cal ICH HHAP-3 Application. You will be required to upload a full copy of the HHAP-3 Data Tables Template *and* enter information into the portal from specific parts of the HHAP-3 Local Homelessness Action Plan and Application Template as outlined below.

Please review the following HHAP-3 resources prior to beginning this application:

- [HHAP-3 Notice of Funding Availability \(NOFA\)](#)
- [HHAP-3 Local Homelessness Action Plan & Application Template](#) and
- [HHAP-3 Data Tables Template](#)

Application Submission for HHAP-3 Funding

Using the [HHAP-3 Local Homelessness Action Plan & Application Template](#) as a guide, applicants must provide the following information in the applicable form section (see *How to Navigate this Form*) to submit a complete application for HHAP-3 funding:

1. **Part I: Landscape Analysis of Needs, Demographics, And Funding:** the information required in this section will be provided in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of the HHAP-3 Data Tables Template file uploaded in the *Document Upload* section.
2. **Part II: Outcome Goals and Strategies for Achieving Those Goals:** the information required in this section will be provided in Tables 4 and 5 of the HHAP-3 Data Tables Template file uploaded in the *Document Upload* section, **AND** copy and pasted into the fields in the *Outcome Goals and Strategies* section of this application form.
3. **Part III: Narrative Responses:** the information required in this section will be provided by entering the responses to the narrative questions within the *Narrative Responses* section of this application form. Applicants are **NOT** required to upload a separate document with the responses to these narrative questions, though applicants may do so if they wish. The responses entered into this Cognito form will be considered the official responses to the required narrative questions.
4. **Part IV: HHAP-3 Funding Plans:** the information required in this section will be provided in Tables

6, 7 (as applicable), and 8 of the HHAP-3 Data Tables Template file uploaded in the *Document Upload* section.

5. **Evidence of meeting the requirement to agendize the information in Parts I and II at a meeting of the governing board** will be provided as a file upload in the *Document Upload* section.

How to Navigate this Form

This application form is divided into **five sections**. The actions you must take within each section are described below.

- **Applicant Information:** In this section, indicate (1) whether you will be submitting an individual or joint application, (2) list the eligible applicant jurisdiction(s), and (3) provide information about the Administrative Entity.
- **Document Upload:** In this section, upload (1) the completed HHAP-3 Data Tables Template as an Excel file, (2) evidence of meeting the requirement to agendize the local homelessness action plan and outcome goals at a regular meeting of the governing board where public comments may be received, and (3) any other supporting documentation you may wish to provide to support your application.
- **Outcome Goals and Strategies:** In this section, copy and paste your responses from Tables 4 and 5 of the completed HHAP-3 Data Tables Template.
- **Narrative Responses:** In this section, enter your responses from Part III of the HHAP-3 Local Homelessness Action Plan & Application Template.
- **Certification:** In this section, certify that the information is accurate and submit the application.

Prior to the submission deadline, you can save your progress in this application and come back to it later by clicking the save button. This will provide you with a link to the saved application, and there will be an option to email that link to the email address(es) of your choosing.

After submitting the application, you will not be able to make changes to your responses unless directed by Cal ICH staff.

I have reviewed the HHAP-3 NOFA and application template documents

Yes

I am a representative from an eligible CoC, Large City, and/or County

Yes

Applicant Information

List the eligible applicant(s) submitting this application for HHAP-3 funding below and check the corresponding box to indicate whether the applicant(s) is/are applying individually or jointly.

Eligible Applicant(s) and Individual or Joint Designation

Individual

This application represents the individual application for HHAP-3 funding on behalf of the following eligible applicant jurisdiction(s):

Eligible Applicant Name

Napa County

Administrative Entity Information

Funds awarded based on this application will be administered by the following Administrative Entity:

Administrative Entity

Napa County

Contact Person

Jennifer Palmer

Title

Director of Housing & Homeless Services

Contact Person Phone Number

(707) 299-1975

Contact Person Email

jennifer.palmer@Countyofnapa.org

Document Upload

Upload the completed [HHAP-3 Data Tables Template](#) (in .xlsx format), evidence of meeting the requirement to agendaize the local homelessness action plan and outcome goals at a regular meeting of the governing body where public comments may be received (such as a Board agenda or meeting minutes), and any other supporting documentation.

HHAP-3 Data Tables

FINAL HHAP 3 Tables.xlsx

Governing Body Meeting Agenda or Minutes

BOS 6.21 AgendaPacket.pdf

Optional Supporting Documents

Napa Strategic Plan Final Draft 5.20.pdf

Napa CoC General Meeting Agenda June 2022.pdf

Narrative Responses

Copy and paste your responses to Part III. Narrative Responses from the [HHAP-3 Local Homelessness Action Plan & Application Template](#) into the form below.

Question 1

A demonstration of how the jurisdiction has coordinated, and will continue to coordinate, with other jurisdictions, including the specific role of each applicant in relation to other applicants in the region.

Question 1 Response

Napa County and the City of Napa partner together and with the Napa City and County Continuum of Care (“CA517 CoC”) to address the needs of individuals experiencing or at-imminent-risk-of-experiencing homelessness to ensure the homeless emergency response system is effective. The City and County are committed to ensuring that homeless housing and services do not operate as a set of independent and uncoordinated programs, instead coordinated across organizations and programs – working towards common system-wide goals. A Cooperative Joint Powers Homeless Services Agreement between the City and County defines each jurisdiction’s role, responsibility and oversight in the administration and operation of homeless outreach, emergency sheltering and housing systems. The Napa County Housing & Homeless Services Division is the designated CA517 CoC Administrative Entity, responsible for coordinating and facilitating the CoC meetings, annual Point-In-Time counts, strategic planning and CoC grant monitoring and is also the Lead Agency for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

In 2015, the City and County of Napa (Napa), in collaboration with the CoC, and with the help of national experts at the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) and the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH), launched a multi-year process to review and transform the region’s homeless crisis response system to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness. This work began by gathering community stakeholder feedback and completing a comprehensive analysis of the local homelessness crisis response system, which resulted in the development of strategies to transform Napa homeless services system. Those critical strategies included:

1. Creating better access to the homeless system for persons experiencing homelessness who are the most vulnerable.
2. Shifting from a program approach to a systematic approach where resources are better leveraged, coordinated, and aligned across silos and sectors to ensure homelessness in Napa is prevented whenever possible or is otherwise a rare, brief and non-recurring experience.
3. Increasing exits from the homeless system to permanent housing.
4. Prioritizing a Housing First approach emphasizing rapid exits from homelessness to permanent housing.
5. Building housing capacity.
6. Ensuring investments and decision-making are driven by data.
7. Identifying new funding opportunities.
8. Working to integrate efforts of the homeless system with other mainstream systems like health, criminal justice and child welfare systems.

In 2017, the emergency shelter system instituted a “Housing First” service model. In addition, Napa County was selected as a Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program. WPC was a 6-year pilot program (originally intended as 5-years but was extended for a 6th year due to impacts of the pandemic on the subsequent Medi-Cal Waiver program) authorized under California’s Medi-Cal 2020 waiver to test locally based initiatives coordinating physical health, behavioral health, and social services for vulnerable Medi-Cal beneficiaries who are high users of multiple health care systems and continue to have poor outcomes. Through collaborative leadership and systematic coordination among public and private entities, WPC pilot entities identified target populations, shared data between systems, coordinated care in real-time, and evaluated individual and population health progress. Locally, approximately \$11M in federal funds were

matched by local public funds for the six-year initiative.

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services was the lead entity for the WPC Pilot. The local pilot program was designed to serve the portion of County's population of individuals experiencing homelessness who are the highest utilizers of emergency services to provide social and housing support services as interventions leading to the prevention or reduction of emergency-response services. Specifically, Napa WPC targeted Medi-Cal eligible individuals experiencing or at-risk of experiencing homelessness, prioritizing services for:

- Beneficiaries with multiple barriers to securing housing,
- Beneficiaries that are high utilizers of multiple systems (HUMS); and,
- Beneficiaries that have complex care needs, including co-occurring disorders, physical disability, serious mental illness, or substance use disorder.

In accordance with the Demonstration Waiver goals, Napa WPC chose to implement a program centered on "Housing First" client-centered care and data-informed decision-making. The overarching objectives were to improve individual health and quality of life, reduce utilization of emergency resources emergency room and in-patient hospitalization beds. Over the course of its six years, the pilot provided the framework for the intensive coordination across jurisdiction partners to successfully execute the broad system-change efforts envisioned.

In 2018, a Day Center was co-located at the existing South Napa Shelter to provide on-site, day-time housing navigation and case management support to shelter residents and drop-in day-time users. The CA517 CoC also launched its Coordinated Entry System, and a Flexible Subsidy Housing Pool administrator was selected to administer most local Federal and State housing subsidy resources for individuals experiencing or at-imminent-risk-of-experiencing homelessness.

In 2020 local homeless services expanded to include robust implementation of Project Roomkey, moving more than 78 elderly, medically frail individuals from congregate shelters to non-congregate motel rooms. Project Roomkey sites included intensive staff engagement ranging from daily meal deliveries and health screens to housing navigation, case management, telehealth, and on-site health services. New service delivery at shelters included initially providing support with access to off-site testing (including registration/coordination and transportation) and as testing became more widely available transitioned to regular on-site mass-testing operations.

By 2021, these operations again evolved to include supporting access to and on-site provision of vaccinations. The same year also saw the initiation of a long-planned capital improvement project to renovate shelter facilities in support of capacity increase by more than 40%. Coordination among City and County partners was a vital element of this project, which was met with resistance from the neighboring business community and landlord, due to concerns about the impacts increased capacity might have in the area. Partners worked together and through many difficult issues to arrive at solutions that overcame objections and ensured vital shelter capacity was able to be created.

In 2022, new HHAP-3 funding requires all eligible applicants to update their existing Homeless Response Plans and base applications for the remaining 80% allocation on identified gaps and needs outlined in the updated plan. To meet this requirement Napa County Housing & Homeless Services contracted with The Center for Common Concerns, Inc. (Homebase), a team of lawyers and public policy experts for homeless services consultation and technical assistance, including grant writing. Their regular work for Housing & Homeless Services includes preparation and administration of the Continuum of Care (CoC) annual HUD NOFA, support for the CoC, and making system change and policy development recommendation. After receiving the initial distribution of HHAP-3 funds, Napa County Housing & Homeless Services modified HomeBase scope of work to include the following to comply with the requirements of the HHAP-3 NOFA:

1. Research and review of key documents and data related to the current homeless system; identify existing gaps and priorities.

2. Identify and coordinate with relevant system stakeholders, collect feedback on proposed strategies and goals by hosting community groups identified by the steering committee.
3. Development of the Homeless Action Plan, gathered through the research and review, and stakeholder meetings and feedback, in compliance with HHAP-3 funding requirements, completed in time for HHAP-3 application submission.

The resulting plan, the 2022 Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness, was led by the Napa CoC in collaboration with staff from the City of Napa and the County of Napa and is intended to replace the community's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness. The plan aims to provide the homeless system of care and the greater Napa community with a shared context of how people are experiencing homelessness, detail strengths and gaps in the existing system of care and recommend goals and strategies to guide improvement efforts at the program, City, County, and community levels. It is meant to address the needs of the entire geography of Napa County, including all cities, incorporated areas, and unincorporated areas, and provide guidance for all stakeholders in the community. It represents input across all sectors and areas within the Napa community, including service providers, business leaders, City and County staff, and people with experiences of homelessness.

Through an analysis of community feedback, data, and reports, the resulting 2022 Strategic Plan to Address Homeless establishes five main goals to address homelessness in Napa County:

1. Expand access to permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing and other housing opportunities for people experiencing or at-risk of experiencing homelessness.
2. Prevent households from becoming homeless for the first time and rapidly rehouse households newly experiencing homelessness.
3. Expand access to and quality of services for people experiencing homelessness in Napa County.
4. Build upon cross-system partnerships and collaborations to target and serve all people experiencing homelessness in Napa County.
5. Ensure Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging are core considerations in program development and that all members of the community have equal access to care.

These goals are not a community mandate, but a set of recommendations that will be adapted to address the dynamic and complex issue of homelessness locally. Achieving these goals will require funding and cross-system alignment. As a first step to addressing these goals, the City and County of Napa have collaborated to develop complimentary funding applications to maximize funding and impact. The City of Napa will prioritize its funding for the development of a Diversion Program as well as continuation funding for Outreach, following the conclusion of Whole Person Care. The County will prioritize its funding for Housing-related investments including Rental Assistance, Tenancy Sustaining Support Services, Client Move-In Fund and Landlord Incentives. In addition, a portion of HHAP-3 allocation funds will be used to establish a comprehensive Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging training for the CoC.

Question 2

A demonstration of the applicant's partnership with, or plans to use funding to increase partnership with:

- Local health care and managed care plans
- Public health systems
- Behavioral health
- Social services
- Justice entities
- People with lived experiences of homelessness

- Other (workforce system, services for older adults and people with disabilities, Child Welfare, education system)

Question 2 Response

Local health care and managed care plans:

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services has worked closely with both local health care and managed care plans for years. In 2017 Napa County became the Lead Entity for the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)'s Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program, aimed at providing wraparound integrated services to MediCal beneficiaries experiencing or at-imminent-risk-of-experiencing homelessness to improve health outcomes. Napa County's WPC pilot served the county's growing population of individuals experiencing homelessness who cycle through jail, emergency medical services, detox facilities, and shelter services to providing social support services as interventions leading to the prevention or reduction of emergency-response services. Through the WPC Pilot, much of the program gaps and system change recommendations identified in the multi-year review process conducted by the CoC in 2016 were implemented.

The WPC Pilot ended in December of 2021 and is followed by a subsequent MediCal Waiver program called California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (Cal-AIM). Based on the success of WPC pilots across the State, the first stage of CalAIM implementation involves scaling impactful services from this and other initiatives statewide through Enhanced Care Management (ECM) and Community Supports (California's nomenclature for the proposed list of state approved In Lieu of Services/ILOS). ECM is designed to address the clinical and non-clinical needs of the highest-need enrollees through intensive coordination of health and health-related services. Its goal is to meet beneficiaries where they are – on the street, in a shelter, in their doctor's office, or at home – by providing a single Lead Care Manager to coordinate care and services among the physical, behavioral, dental, developmental, and social services delivery systems, making it easier for beneficiaries to get the right care at the right time. Community Supports are services intended to be cost effective alternatives to traditional medical services or settings. Community Supports address the social drivers of health – the factors in people's lives that influence their overall health outcomes, such as housing, medical respite, assisted living, and medically tailored meals. Napa County Housing & Homeless Services is in the process of becoming a delegate administrator of three Cal-AIM Community Supports - Housing Navigation, Housing Deposits and Housing Tenancy & Sustaining Services - to build upon and transition the work begun under WPC. CalAIM ECM will expand the network of providers engaged in service delivery locally, and intentional collaboration among all parties will be vital for client service delivery and the efficient and effective utilization of new resources. Napa County will utilize HHAP3 funding to support the administrative work needed to "backbone" coordination among and across this growing network of providers as well as provide on-going training services to all CoC partners.

In addition to direct coordination of housing-focused partners and resources, the local homeless system has a strong and long-standing partnership with OLE Health, the Federally Qualified Health Center providing on-site clinic services inside the existing emergency shelter and Daycenter. This partnership involves regular consultation on high-utilizer clients, key housing placements, multi-disciplinary team meetings as well as strategic planning for new initiatives such as Project Roomkey to ensure equitable and data-driven decision-making include healthcare input. Finally, the CoC and partners have worked extensively over the last two years with Napa County Public Health and Adventist Health St. Helena to expand community-based mobile clinic and health services to individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

Social Services:

The WPC pilot program provided the administrative and delivery infrastructure to implement a new homeless response system fostering deeper connections and partnerships with and among care providers,

such as Napa County Mental Health and Drug & Alcohol Programs and CARE network mobile response unit, as well as social service providers including Abode Services, Catholic Charities, Napa County Self-Sufficiency Programs, Family Resource Centers, Bay Area Legal Aid and Fair Housing Agencies, the Housing Authority City of Napa, LGBTQ Connection and VOICES Youth Center, among many other partners. These agencies coordinate via bi-weekly case conferencing to discuss client needs and coordinate care plans. In addition, the City and County rely heavily on these partnerships to design, implement and continuously improve programs to ensure they are meeting the needs of the community. This collaboration amongst City, County and Social Service agencies is critical in ensuring the homeless response system meets the needs of the Napa community.

Justice:

Strong local collaboration exists between homeless services system partners and justice entities, such as Napa County Probation, the Sheriff Office Problem Oriented Policing Program (POPP) team, and the City of Napa Police Department. Coordination is facilitated through both standing monthly partner meetings which include those law enforcement agencies, as well as staff from County Public Works, City Parks and Recreation, Library, County Health & Human Services Agency and the Napa Valley Transportation Authority to discuss response strategies and share information. Napa County Housing & Homeless Services is the backbone entity facilitating meetings between these agencies to ensure consistent messaging and service coordination. In addition, and when appropriate, Probation Officers are regularly involved in case conferencing and multi-disciplinary team meetings to ensure coordination.

Engaging with Individuals with Lived Experience:

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services and the CA517 CoC are committed to ensuring the voices of individuals with lived experience of homelessness are included in the policies, procedures, and funding decisions that guide the system. The CA517 CoC reserves one seat on the Board dedicated for an individual who has lived experience, and that seat has consistently been filled. The annual Point-in-Time count is also conducted in partnership with individuals with lived experience for both the morning of the count, and when conducting follow-up surveys. In addition, Napa County Housing & Homeless Programs has sought guidance and input from individuals residing the shelter system, and experiencing unsheltered homelessness, to better inform decisions around outreach and encampment services, policies and emergency shelter standards. Housing & Homeless Services has held several focus groups at various locations around the County, ensuring transportation, timing and location are not barriers for involvement. Most recently, work has begun to complete a full review and update of Emergency Shelter Standards. This work has included a total of seven focus groups for individuals experiencing homelessness. The purpose of the focus groups was to learn from individuals utilizing shelter services where challenges and opportunities for improvement exist. Housing & Homeless Services works with shelter and outreach providers to identify and invite participants and ensure a diversity of experience, including focus groups for individuals not engaged in services to understand why and what changes might foster service engagement. All focus group participants were compensated for their time. Napa County Housing & Homeless Services and the CA517 CoC uses this information to make informed decisions around policy and program updates, and it is viewed as critical to the success of any program.

Comprehensive Services for Older Adults and School Systems:

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services works with agencies supporting both older adults and families within the school system. Napa County Comprehensive Services for Older Adults (CSOA) is an active member of the CoC, along with the Napa County Office of Education (NCOE). CSOA recently received funding through the California Department of Social Services' Home Safe Program, to support the safety and housing stability of individuals involved in Adult Protective Services (APS) by providing housing-related assistance using evidence-based practices for homeless assistance. CSOA has collaborated with Housing & Homeless Services, the CA517 CoC and service partners to ensure coordination and avoid service duplication. Additionally, the NCOE is also an active CA517 CoC member and hosts a monthly homeless collaborative meeting to ensure service and resource coordination. Housing & Homeless Services and other CA517 CoC member are active in those meetings. While each agency represents a slightly different

population, there is shared understanding many of the clients served by these agencies overlap with services and providers within the homeless response system.

Question 3

A description of specific actions the applicant will take to ensure racial and gender equity in service delivery, housing placements, and housing retention and changes to procurement or other means of affirming racial and ethnic groups that are overrepresented among residents experiencing homelessness have equitable access to housing and services.

Note: These actions should be aligned with the equity-focused Outcome Goals and related strategies described in previous Parts, but should not need to be limited to those strategies.

Question 3 Response

From October 2020 to April 2021, The Napa City and County CoC CA517 participated in the Regional Racial Equity Action Lab (REAL). Participation paired interdisciplinary teams of Public Health providers, CA517 CoC representatives, and individuals with lived experience of homelessness with fellow practitioners from all nine Bay Area counties in training and action planning focused on racial equity in homelessness systems of care. The Napa team conducted a dozen interviews with local individuals to understand their experiences with racial inequity, especially around issues of housing and homelessness. Quantitative and qualitative data revealed a strong desire for the creation of a forum for conversations around race and equity and its impact on the local social service system.

Napa County is seeking HHAP-3 assistance to support the development and implementation of a Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging (DEIB) working group, to further the work of the Napa REAL committee. Napa County is requesting HHAP-3 funds to provide foundational training support and ongoing technical assistance for this critical work. The training will be open to all CA517 CoC members, from case management staff working directly with clients to Program Directors and Managers, with the goal of fostering shared understanding of how racial, ethnic and gender inequities surface and impact the Napa County homeless response system to ensure equitable access to services and supports across the system.

The training will be focused on:

- The connections between current issues and the historical and structural roots of inequities and bias through reflection and learning.
- Systems and equity as shared ownership.
- Equitable practices to support increased diversity and inclusion.
- Understand the roles of a CoC, and DEIB workgroup in advancing DEIB.

These trainings will take place mid-2022 and the DEIB workgroup will be in place by October 2022.

Question 4

A description of how the applicant will make progress in preventing exits to homelessness from institutional settings, including plans to leverage funding from mainstream systems for evidence-based housing and housing-based solutions to homelessness.

Note: Such mainstream systems could include:

- Physical and behavioral health care systems and managed care plan organizations
- Public health system

- Criminal legal system and system for supporting re-entry from incarceration
- Child welfare system
- Affordable housing funders and providers
- Income support programs
- Education system
- Workforce and employment systems
- Other social services and human services systems

Question 4 Response

The goal of Napa’s homeless response system is to increase exits to permanent housing, including ensuring exits to homelessness from institutional settings are prevented. To accomplish this, significant funding was allocated to the robust expansion of Outreach services over the last five years. Expanded Outreach services began on the development of an interdisciplinary team of individuals with clinical experience, lived experience, bilingual members, and licensed social workers. Outreach members engage with individuals who are currently experiencing homelessness and those who are at imminent-risk-of homelessness, with the goal of diverting, or solving their homelessness before they reach the point of system entry. Transitions in system funding and service oversight mean the exiting Outreach services currently under contract through the County of Napa will fall under the City of Napa beginning with FY22/23, but the overall approach and structure will not only remain intact but expand.

In addition to the dedicated Outreach team, the County of Napa leverages existing funding sources to provide for dedicated Jail-In-Reach services by contract with the City of Napa Police Department. These services include:

1. Establishing contact with and providing outreach services to homeless individuals and families living on streets, in vehicles, encampments, under bridges/freeways and any other location where individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness reside/congregate in places not meant for human habitation.
2. Partnering with Napa County staff, Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) service providers, and other outreach providers to coordinate outreach services, case management, and care coordination.
3. Providing problem-solving support to clients to help them find housing options outside of the homeless system. This includes family reunification and facilitation of housing opportunities with friends and family within the client’s support system.

Another critical component of prevention and diversion are the housing navigation, rental assistance, and tenancy care support Napa County Housing & Homeless Services provides and seeks to expand with this application. Evidenced-based practices show vulnerable households are successful in housing when provided the support necessary to achieve and maintain stability. Napa County Housing & Homeless Services application for HHAP3 funding to support expanded rapid-rehousing rental subsidies, as well as tenancy care case management, ensures households are provided enough to support to attain and maintain their housing and not cycle back through institutional settings or emergency services. Both the City and County meet regularly with public health agencies, law enforcement agencies, child welfare programs, education systems and work force development programs to ensure coordination across the homeless response system to interrupt the cycle of homelessness and increase self-sufficiency.

Question 5

Specific and quantifiable systems improvements that the applicant will take to improve the delivery of housing and services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, including, but not

limited to, the following:

(I) Capacity building and workforce development for service providers within the jurisdiction, including removing barriers to contracting with culturally specific service providers and building the capacity of providers to administer culturally specific services.

(II) Strengthening the data quality of the recipient's Homeless Management Information System.

(III) Increasing capacity for pooling and aligning housing and services funding from existing, mainstream, and new funding.

(IV) Improving homeless point-in-time counts.

(V) Improving coordinated entry systems to strengthen coordinated entry systems to eliminate racial bias, to create a youths specific coordinated entry system or youth-specific coordinated entry access points, or to improve the coordinated entry assessment tool to ensure that it contemplates the specific needs of youth experiencing homelessness.

Question 5 Response

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services plans to layer HHAP-3 funding with existing State and Federal funding sources to continue strengthening the local homeless response system, in coordination with the City of Napa's HHAP-3 application. This includes:

DEIB:

Providing a CoC-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging (DEIB) training, with the expressed goal of establishing a "DEIB workgroup" to identify and address gender, sexual orientation, racial and ethnic disparities within CA517 CoC programs. Given the interrelationship between homelessness and race, ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation, Napa County Housing & Homeless Services seeks to invest in the development of a common framework and language amongst CoC partners. This workgroup will review outcome and performance data to ensure programs are culturally competent, program designs are developed to intentionally redress the legacy and historical impacts of racial-bias, and outcomes are evaluated against DEIB goals with program improvement prioritized where gaps remain evident. Training will be provided to the entire CoC membership as well as other agency staff doing the direct service work. In addition, technical assistance will be provided on a short on an ongoing basis to coordinate the workgroups effort.

This trainings will focus on:

- The connections between current issues and the historical and structural roots of inequities and bias through reflection and learning.
- Systems and equity as shared ownership.
- Equitable practices to support increased diversity and inclusion.
- Understand the roles of a CoC, and DEIB workgroup in advancing DEIB.

These trainings will take place mid-2022 and the DEIB workgroup will be in place by October 2022.

INCREASING CAPACITY FOR POOL/ALIGNING HOUSING SERVICES:

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services works closely with other agencies, service providers and CA517 CoC members to ensure resources align, to de-duplicate overlaps in services, and to identify gaps in the system. It has been the goal of the Napa County homeless response system to ensure resources are used efficiently and prioritized for those with the highest needs. This is an strength within the local system. Housing & Homeless Services intends to layer HHAP 3 funding with existing State and Federal funding such as CoC, ESG, HEAP, CESH funds. As mentioned previously in this application, the WPC

pilot program provided the foundation for the creation of landlord incentive and housing stabilization programs. With HHAP-3 funding, Napa County Housing & Homeless Services plans to build on the success of prior and current Medi-Cal waiver programs, WPC and CalAIM, while supporting the evidenced-based programs (such as Rapid Rehousing) to ensure housing stability and increase the likelihood of self-sufficiency for households exiting the homeless system into permanent housing. The intent of our HHAP-3 funding is to support increased collaboration with services available and funded through CalAIM to maximize rental assistance, housing placement and tenancy support services.

TAY-SPECIFIC CES:

Ensuring the Napa County CES is as equitable as possible, by developing and implementing a transitional-aged youth-specific coordinated entry system, to ensure the TAY population is represented and equitably served within the larger CES and homeless response system. This will include adopting the TAY-specific vulnerability index service prioritization data assessment tool (TAY VI-SPDAT), and partnering with a local youth-focused agency. This will ensure there is a “no wrong door” entry system, and that TAY individuals are not slipping through the cracks of the system. It will also allow for a more age-specific/sensitive approach to how and when the VI-SPDAT is administered, contemplating the specific needs to youth experiencing homelessness and ensuring they are connecting with the most appropriate resources. The TAY-specific CES is currently under development, with the goal of having it up and running by October 2022.

DATA QUALITY:

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services recognizes the importance of data collection and data quality. Funding available through HHAP-3 will support technical assistance to expand and support the use of the Homeless Management Information System. The goal is to utilize advanced technical assistance to increasing data fluency and community understanding of system and outcome data to improve system coordination, performance and community engagement. Housing & Homeless Services and the CA517 CoC are committed to using data to inform program design and in decision-making processes. It is the shared understanding of both that a streamlined, sophisticated data system to track, provide and analyze data is essential.

CULTURAL COMPETANCY:

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services is dedicated to ensuring programs are culturally competent and appropriate. Service providers are required to ensure bilingual staff are available at all point of the system, including shelter, outreach, and housing programs. Program documents, such as the HMIS Intake forms and VI-SPDAT assessment, are available in both Spanish and English. Work will continue to improve language-access and strengthen ties with trusted messenger agencies and entities in the community to overcome fears that keep undocumented individuals experiencing homelessness from seeking services.

PIT COUNT:

The CA517 CoC conducts the Point-In-Time Count (PIT) annually. In 2020, a new technical assistance provider, Applied Survey Research (ASR) was selected and a comprehensive-count methodology was implemented. This HUD-approved methodology involved complete coverage of the County, coordination, and involvement with individuals with lived experience of homelessness to identify locations likely to have enumeration, as well as an earlier start time. Additionally, planning efforts included outreach to subpopulations (such as those living in vehicles, families, veterans, youth and others) to ensure a complete count. Though the full unsheltered and sheltered PIT count is not required annually, the CA517 CoC has historically conducted a PIT every year. The shift in methodology led to better and more realistic PIT count data by every area of the County are counted.

Question 6

Evidence of connection with the local homeless Coordinated Entry System.

Question 6 Response

Napa County is the lead agency for the CA517 CoC, as well as the lead HMIS Administrator and oversees the Coordinated Entry System (CES) program. All CoC funds, including the HHAP funding, currently utilize the CES for housing placements. Napa's CES process offers the same assessment approach at all access points to ensure fair, equitable, and equal access to services within the community. The CA517 CoC uses the VI-SPDAT 2.0 as its assessment tool to determine individuals' vulnerability and needs, and the F-VI-SPDAT 2.0 is used for families. CA517 CoC also recently introduced the TAY-VI-SPDAT, that is used specifically for transitional aged youth. Staff at designated access points conduct an intake assessment using the VI-SPDAT/F-VI-SPDAT tool. The answers provided result in a numerical score that determines what system resources are most appropriate for the client. The assessment and score are entered into HMIS in an accurate and timely fashion, according to the HMIS Policies & Procedures and HMIS Governance Charter.

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services staff collaborate with service agencies and outreach staff to provide in-field/mobile outreach to clients throughout the County. There is a standing bi-weekly housing meeting led by the Housing & Homeless Services staff, where providers discuss the community queue, provide referrals, discuss service coordination and ensure communication and collaboration. Five to seven agencies participate, though this number fluctuates depending on what agency may be working with a specific individual. Housing & Homeless Services staff ensure the necessary staff and agencies are aware of and attend the meeting. These meetings have been occurring since the coordinated entry system conception in 2017, and have evolved over time to comply with updated HUD CES standards, COVID-19 protocols, and general community program changes. Housing & Homeless Services encourages new service providers to engage with the CES, especially as CalAIM is implemented. The CES system is operated under a "no wrong door" policy, allowing any agency in the system to request Outreach staff come to their facility and conduct intakes, meeting the client where they are.

Lastly, all housing projects funded by City and County affordable housing funds in the last five years, including Project Homekey projects, require dedicated CES set-aside units. There are currently two large permanent supportive housing projects set to open in the next two years in Napa County. The first is a Project Homekey site set to open in late-Fall 2022 providing 54 units dedicated to individuals experiencing homelessness, referred through CES. This includes 14 set-aside units for transitional aged youth. The impact this will have on moving vulnerable, highly acute individuals from the streets and our shelter system into permanent housing will be monumental.

Certification

I certify that all information included in this Application is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Yes

Table 1. Landscape Analysis of Needs and Demographics

	People Experiencing Homelessness	Source and Date Timeframe of Data
Population and Living Situations		
TOTAL # OF PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	464	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Sheltered (ES, TH, SH)	161	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Unsheltered	303	2020 PIT
Household Composition		
# of Households without Children	380	2020 PIT
# of Households with At Least 1 Adult & 1 Child	7	2020 PIT
# of Households with Only Children	0	2020 PIT
Sub-Populations and Other Characteristics		
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	200	2020 PIT
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Significant Mental Illness	286	2020 PIT
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Substance Abuse Disorders	216	2020 PIT
# of Adults Who are Veterans	60	2020 PIT
# of Adults with HIV/AIDS	6	2020 PIT
# of Adults Who are Survivors of Domestic Violence	83	2020 PIT
# of Unaccompanied Youth (under 25)	54	2020 PIT
# of Parenting Youth (under 25)	0	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Children of Parenting Youth	0	2020 PIT
Gender Demographics		
# of Women/Girls	130	2020 PIT
# of Men/Boys	332	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Transgender	2	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Gender Non-Conforming	0	2020 PIT
Ethnicity and Race Demographics		
# of People Who are Hispanic/Latino	86	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	378	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Black or African American	18	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Asian	6	2020 PIT
# of People Who are American Indian or Alaska Native	31	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	2020 PIT
# of People Who are White	350	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Multiple Races	48	2020 PIT

Table 2. Landscape Analysis of People Being Served

	Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	Transitional Housing (TH)	Interim Housing or Emergency Shelter (IH / ES)	Diversion Services and Assistance (DIV)	Homelessness Prevention Services & Assistance (HP)	Outreach and Engagement Services (O/R)	Other: [Identify]	Source(s) and Timeframe of Data
Household Composition									
# of Households without Children	60	107	51	318	16	130	381		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Households with At Least 1 Adult & 1 Child	1	47	0	18	2	91	27		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
Sub Populations and Other Characteristics									
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	33	73	5	147	0	1	149		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Significant Mental Illness	60	85	49	160	0	13	194		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Substance Abuse Disorders	11	17	14	48	0	1	52		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Adults Who are Veterans	4	28	2	15	2	7	21		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Adults with HIV/AIDS	4	0	0	4	0	0	2		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Adults Who are Survivors of Domestic Violence	15	59	6	13	0	18	103		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Unaccompanied Youth (under 25)	0	11	10	19	0	11	14		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Parenting Youth (under 25)	0	3	0	2	0	2	1		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are Children of Parenting Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
Gender Demographics									
# of Women/Girls	25	83	20	118	9	229	163		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Men/Boys	37	91	31	223	11	141	253		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are Transgender	0	1	0	2	0	0	0		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are Gender Non-Conforming	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
Ethnicity and Race Demographics									
# of People Who are Hispanic/Latino	11	100	15	121	9	471	150		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	52	151	32	253	15	79	322		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are Black or African American	2	18	3	26	0	7	26		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are Asian	1	2	0	1	0	0	2		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are American Indian or Alaska Native	9	12	4	40	3	10	37		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	3	0	3	0	4	2		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are White	50	202	39	289	18	406	384		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of People Who are Multiple Races	1	10	0	15	3	117	17		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021

Table 3. Landscape Analysis of State, Federal and Local Funding

Funding Program <i>(choose from drop down options)</i>	Fiscal Year <i>(select all that apply)</i>	Total Amount Invested into Homelessness Interventions	Funding Source*	Intervention Types Supported with Funding <i>(select all that apply)</i>	Brief Description of Programming and Services Provided		Populations Served <i>(please x the appropriate population[s])</i>
Homekey (via HCD)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 2,100,000.00	State Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	Homekey Round 1 allocation to County of Napa for capital acquisition of 14-64-unit project for individuals exiting homelessness.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "x" all that apply)</i> People Exp Chronic Homelessness Veterans Parenting Youth People Exp Severe Mental Illness People Exp HIV/ AIDS Children of Parenting Youth People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders Unaccompanied Youth Other <i>(please enter here)</i>
California COVID-19 Rent Relief Program - via HCD	FY 2021-2022	\$ 16,000,000.00	State Agency	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention	ERAT & ERAZ funds administered through HCD ERAP program reserved for Napa County. The State Rental Assistance Program is intended to help eligible households cover rental and utilities arrears, to assist with prospective payments for rent and utilities, and to provide funding for housing stabilization services and other housing-related expenses. The	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "x" all that apply)</i> People Exp Chronic Homelessness Veterans Parenting Youth People Exp Severe Mental Illness People Exp HIV/ AIDS Children of Parenting Youth People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders Unaccompanied Youth X Other: individuals at risk of homelessness
	FY 2022-2023						
Emergency Solutions Grants - CV (ESG-CV) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	\$ 498,015.00	State Agency	Non-Congregate Shelter/ Interim Housing	Non-congregate shelter hotel rooms for vulnerable individuals.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "x" all that apply)</i> People Exp Chronic Homelessness Veterans Parenting Youth People Exp Severe Mental Illness People Exp HIV/ AIDS Children of Parenting Youth People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders Unaccompanied Youth X Other <i>(please enter here)</i>
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) - via HCD	FY 2021-2022	\$ 12,808,871.00	State Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	MHP Round 3 Funding to Burbank Housing for development of Heritage House & Valley Verde.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "x" all that apply)</i> People Exp Chronic Homelessness Veterans Parenting Youth People Exp Severe Mental Illness People Exp HIV/ AIDS Children of Parenting Youth People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders Unaccompanied Youth X Other: affordable housing; farmworker exiting homelessness; extremely low income
Project Roomkey and Rehousing - via CDSS	FY 2021-2022	\$ 77,922.00	State Agency	Non-Congregate Shelter/ Interim Housing	FY20/21 Allocation to County of Napa to provide non-congregate shelter for individuals experiencing homelessness who were medically vulnerable and/or elderly.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "x" all that apply)</i> People Exp Chronic Homelessness Veterans Parenting Youth People Exp Severe Mental Illness People Exp HIV/ AIDS Children of Parenting Youth People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders Unaccompanied Youth X Other <i>(please enter here)</i>
CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP) - via CDSS	FY 2021-2022	\$ 646,168	State Agency	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention	FY 2021-2022 HSP allocation to Napa HHSA Self-Sufficiency Services. Napa's HHSA Self-Sufficiency Services. Napa's Housing Support Program (HSP) provides ongoing case management, housing location assistance, and payment assistance for rental application fees, credit reports, moving expenses, rental payments, security deposits, and utility deposits. Program regulations expanded to allow spending on homeless	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "x" all that apply)</i> People Exp Chronic Homelessness Veterans Parenting Youth People Exp Severe Mental Illness People Exp HIV/ AIDS Children of Parenting Youth People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders Unaccompanied Youth X Literally Homeless Families in the CalWORKs Program
Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP) - via CDSS	FY 2021-2022	\$ 435,866.00	State Agency	Outreach and Engagement	HDAP FY20-22 allocation to Napa County. HHSA contracts with Abode Services. Services offered through HDAP include outreach, case management, disability advocacy, and housing assistance.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "x" all that apply)</i> People Exp Chronic Homelessness Veterans Parenting Youth People Exp Severe Mental Illness People Exp HIV/ AIDS Children of Parenting Youth People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders Unaccompanied Youth X Other: Literally homeless individuals eligible for disability benefits.
	FY 2022-2023						
	FY 2023-2024						

Home Safe - via CDSS	FY 2021-2022	\$ 260,558.00	State Agency	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention	Napa County Adult Protective Services FY21-22 Allocation. Home Safe offers a range of strategies to prevent homelessness and support ongoing housing stability for APS clients, including housing-related intensive case management, short-term housing related financial assistance, deep cleaning to maintain safe housing, eviction prevention, landlord mediation, and more.	X	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023			Rental Assistance			People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024						People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025						People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	X Services (APS) clients who are experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness as a result of elder or dependent abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or financial exploitation, as determined by the adult
Bringing Families Home (BFH) - via CDSS	FY 2021-2022	\$ 250,000.00	State Agency	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention	FY2021-2022 BFH allocation to Napa County HHSA, Child Welfare Services. HHSA administers this program, with collaboration from SSSD and Child Welfare Services. Provides housing-related case management and financial assistance.	X	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023			Rental Assistance			People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024						People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025						People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	X Other (BFH targets families involved with the child welfare system who are experiencing homelessness.
Continuum of Care Program (CoC) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	\$ 866,307.00	Federal Agency	Administrative Activities	FY 2020 CoC award. Funds HMIS, CE, CoC administration, PSH and RRH projects.	X	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
				Rental Assistance			People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
				Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing			People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
				Systems Support Activities			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	45+ Vouchers	Federal Agency	Rental Assistance	FY21 EHV allocation.	X	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023						People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024						People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025						People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
HUD-VA Supportive Housing Program Vouchers (HUD-VASH) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	27 Vouchers	Federal Agency	Rental Assistance	VASH voucher allocation as of 11/21.	X	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023						People Exp Chronic Homelessness	X Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024						People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025						People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Family Unification Program Vouchers (FUP) - via HUD	FY 2022-2023	134 Vouchers	Federal Agency	Rental Assistance	FUP voucher allocation as of 11/21.	X	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023						People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024						People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025						People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	X Families experiencing homelessness or at risk of
Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	75+ vouchers	Federal Agency	Rental Assistance	Vouchers dedicated to CES Units	X	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023						People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024						People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025						People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)

Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program (SSVF) - via VA	FY 2021-2022	\$8,344,505.00		Rental Assistance	FY21 regional allocation to Nation's Finest SSVF grantee, for provision of rapid rehousing and supportive services to eligible Veterans in multiple CA and NV counties.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			Outreach and Engagement				People Exp Chronic Homelessness	X	Veterans	Parenting Youth
				Diversion and Homelessness Prevention				People Exp Severe Mental Illness		People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
								People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders		Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds (CFRF) - via Treasury	FY 2021-2022	\$ 3,500,000.00	Federal Agency	Outreach and Engagement	City of Napa allocation, for emergency housing assistance, Project Roomkey match, supportive services and street outreach.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			Diversion and Homelessness Prevention				People Exp Chronic Homelessness		Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024			Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing				People Exp Severe Mental Illness		People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025							People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders		Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds (CFRF) - via Treasury	FY 2021-2022	\$ 2,000,000.00	Federal Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	Capitol Acquisition costs for 54-unit PSH project.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)			
								People Exp Chronic Homelessness		Veterans	Parenting Youth
								People Exp Severe Mental Illness		People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
								People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders		Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Local General Fund	FY 2021-2022	\$ 3,884,000.00	Local Agency	Administrative Activities	Napa County General Fund appropriated to the homeless response system. This amount includes: CES, HMIS, homeless shelters, outreach activities and all grant administration and compliance staffing and contracts. The City of Napa contributes \$650 as a cost share of shelter activities.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			Systems Support Activities				People Exp Chronic Homelessness		Veterans	Parenting Youth
				Outreach and Engagement				People Exp Severe Mental Illness		People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
								People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders		Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Local General Fund	FY 2021-2022	\$ 1,000,000.00		Outreach and Engagement	City of Napa General Fund, used for emergency shelter and outreach and engagement, system supports and encampment resolution.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			Systems Support Activities				People Exp Chronic Homelessness		Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024			Administrative Activities				People Exp Severe Mental Illness		People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025							People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders		Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$811,056	Private Funder(s)	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention	Season of Sharing, received in monthly distributions of \$67,588. Provides emergency financial assistance for individuals and families who are at risk of homelessness.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023							People Exp Chronic Homelessness		Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024							People Exp Severe Mental Illness		People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025							People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders		Unaccompanied Youth	X Other: Individuals and families who are at risk of homelessness, or experiencing homelessness.
Homekey (via HCD)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 18,113,600.00	State Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	Homekey Round 2 allocation to City of Napa for conversion of 54 motel rooms into permanent supported housing for chronically homeless, homeless, and transitional age youth, in partnership with Burbank Housing.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023							People Exp Chronic Homelessness	X	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024							People Exp Severe Mental Illness		People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025							People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders		Unaccompanied Youth	X Other: Transitional Aged Youth
Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) - via Cal ICH	FY 2021-2022	\$ 851,410.70	State Agency	Rental Assistance	HHAP1 County allocation combined with CoC re-directed allocation. Funds used to provide RRH- rental assistance, and shelter CIP upgrades as well as Diversion, Prevention and Landlord Incentives.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			Systems Support Activities				People Exp Chronic Homelessness		Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024			Diversion and Homelessness Prevention				People Exp Severe Mental Illness		People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025							People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders		Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)

Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) - via Cal ICH	FY 2022-2023	\$ 410,645.00	State Agency	Systems Support Activities	HHAP2 County allocation combined with CoC re-directed allocation. Funds used to provide RRH- rental assistance.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2023-2024			Rental Assistance				People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025							People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
								People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) - via HCD	FY 2022-2023	\$ 200,000.00	State Agency	Outreach and Engagement	City of Napa allocation for street outreach.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
								People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
								People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
								People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 2,000,000.00	State Agency	Systems Support Activities	Community Based Transitional Housing program grant awarded to Napa County via the CA Dept. of Finance. Provided jail in-reach diversion and engagement services, enhanced enforcement-related in/around the area directly adjacent to the emergency shelter.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023			Outreach and Engagement				People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
				Diversion and Homelessness Prevention				People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
								People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 150,000.00	State Agency	Outreach and Engagement	PLHA City Allocation: street outreach and engagement services.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023							People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024							People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025							People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 180,000.00	State Agency	Systems Support Activities	PLHA County Allocation; tenancy care and housing stabilization services.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023							People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024							People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025							People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 1,000,000.00	State Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	One -time housing funds for Whole Person Care Pilot Program.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
								People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
								People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
								People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 1,000,000.00	Private Funder(s)	Non-Congregate Shelter/ Interim Housing	Providence St. Joseph's contribution for Project Homekey (Valley Lodge Apartments).	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "x" all that apply)		
	FY 2022-2023							People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024							People Exp Severe Mental Illness	People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth
	FY 2024-2025							People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders	Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)

Table 4. Outcome Goals

Outcome Goal #1a: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness.

Baseline Data: Annual estimate of number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Decrease/Increase in # of People	Decrease/Increase as % Change from Baseline
1,305	26	2%
Optional Comments		
<p>This daily estimate of 1305 people is an over count of individuals accessing services who are experiencing homelessness. After further review of the data, there were several programs included that should not have been, as they were not serving individuals experiencing homelessness. Programs included that should have been excluded are: 2020 LNU and Glass wildfire evacuation site data, 2020-2022 isolation and quarantine site data (due to the COVID-19 pandemic). Our 2020 PIT data shows 464 individuals served, and our 2022 PIT data shows 494 individuals served on a single night, in comparison.</p>		
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal: <i>Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.</i>	
Local data shows that while only 17% of the overall people served in the homeless system have a mental illness, 62% of the people experiencing homelessness in Napa have a mental illness.	Increase the number of people with SMI being served by the system by 5%.	

Outcome Goal #1b: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a daily basis		
Baseline Data: Daily Estimate of # of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Reduction in # of People	Reduction as % Change from Baseline
303	45	15%
Optional Comments		
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal: <i>Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.</i>	
Unaccompanied Youth make up 13% of the unsheltered homeless population, but only 4% of the emergency shelter population.	Reduce the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness by 10% (5 person reduction)	

Outcome Goal #2: Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time.

Baseline Data: Annual Estimate of # of people who become homeless for the first time	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Reduction in # of People	Reduction as % Change from Baseline
816	0	0%

Optional Comments

Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness

Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal: <i>Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.</i>
--	--

Local data shows that while 34% of the Napa population identifies as Hispanic/Latino, 57% of the people entering homelessness for the first time identify as Hispanic/Latino	Reduce the number of people who identify as Hispanic/Latino from entering the homeless system for the first time by 5%
--	--

Outcome Goal #3: Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.

Baseline Data: Annual Estimate of # of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Increase in # of People	Increase as % Change from Baseline
333	7	2%

Optional Comments

The annual estimate of individuals experiencing homelessness that exit into permanent housing is an overcount. After further review of the data, there were several programs included that should not have been, as they were not serving individuals experiencing homelessness. Programs included that should have been excluded are: 2020 LNU and Glass wildfire evacuation site data, community 2020-2022 isolation and quarantine site data (due to the COVID-19 pandemic). We are hopeful to achieve our goal, but want to be realistic that future data will not include the amount of exits from this particular baseline data.

Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness

Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:
Local data shows that while 64% of the households served by the system have a disabled household member, only 25% of households exiting to permanent destinations have a disabled household member.	<p>Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.</p> <p>Increase the number of households exited to permanent housing by 5%</p>

Outcome Goal #4: Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.		
Baseline Data: Average length of time (in # of days) persons enrolled in street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, safehaven projects and time prior to move-in for persons enrolled in rapid rehousing and permanent housing programs"	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Decrease in Average # of Days	Decrease as % Change from Baseline
77	0	0%
Optional Comments		
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal: <i>Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.</i>	
Local data shows that while the average person experiencing homelessness in Napa spends 77 days technically homeless, Veterans remain homeless for an average of 128 days.	Reduce the amount of time Veterans spend homeless by 5%	

Outcome Goal #5: Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing.

Baseline Data: % of people who return to homelessness after having exited homelessness to permanent housing	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Decrease in % of People who return to Homelessness	Decrease as % Change from Baseline
10.29%	0%	0%

Optional Comments

Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness

Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal: <i>Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.</i>
People who identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native have the highest rates of returns to homelessness, returning to homelessness between 30% - 40% of the time after exiting to permanent housing depending on the specific identity.	Reduce the rates households that identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native return to homelessness by 5%

People who identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native have the highest rates of returns to homelessness, returning to homelessness between 30% - 40% of the time after exiting to permanent housing depending on the specific identity.

Reduce the rates households that identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native return to homelessness by 5%

Outcome Goal #6: Increasing successful placements from street outreach.		
Baseline Data:	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
Annual # of people served in street outreach projects who exit to emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations.	Increase in # of People Successfully Placed from Street Outreach	Increase as % of Baseline
2	22	1000%
Optional Comments		
<p>The annual # of people served (2) undercounts individuals served in street outreach project who exit to emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing or permanent housing destinations. Upon further review of the data it was apparent that there was a missing data piece that prevented the individuals from pulling for this report. Napa County has provided additional training to all providers to ensure the missing data is collected.</p>		
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
<p>Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:</p>	<p>Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal: <i>Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.</i></p>	
<p>Community feedback has reported a lack of bilingual and culturally competent outreach workers could be leading to a lower amount of people served who might be monolingual Spanish speakers and/or Hispanic/Latino.</p>	<p>Increase the number of households exited from SO identifying as Hispanic/Latino by 30%</p>	

Table 5. Strategies to Achieve Outcome Goals

Strategy #1	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Expand the number of emergency shelter beds at South Napa Shelter using HHAP funds, therefore allowing more unsheltered residents to have access to short-term stability and on-site supportive services, facilitating rapid exits to permanent housing.	
Timeframe	
By April 2022	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
Napa County, Abode Services	
Measurable Targets	
Expand South Napa Shelter from 69 beds to 101 beds by April 2022.	

Strategy #2	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted homelessness.
<p>Expand housing placements for homeless households by using Homekey funding to convert motel beds at Wine Valley Lodge to permanent housing units with supportive services, partnering with the PHA and community non-profits to provide project-based vouchers and supportive services.</p>	
Timeframe	
By October 2022	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
City of Napa, Burbank Housing, County of Napa, Housing Authority of the City of Napa, VOICES, Abode Services	
Measurable Targets	
54 units at Wine Valley Lodge, including 14 units set aside for Transitional Aged Youth, will be converted to permanent housing with supportive services with occupancy by October 2022.	

Strategy #3	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted homelessness.
<p>Reduce returns to homelessness by utilizing HUD Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) to transition homeless families current in RRH who require ongoing subsidies to subsidies that are not time limited.</p>	
Timeframe	
By November 2022	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
Napa City, Napa City & County Continuum of Care, NEWS, Abode Services	
Measurable Targets	
Transition 45 clients from RRH programs to HUD Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) by November 2021.	

Strategy #4	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted homelessness.
Expand housing placements for homeless households by using Multifamily Housing Program funding and Whole Person Care Pilot Programs financial assistance to convert the vacant Sunrise Napa Assisted Living Facility into Valle Verde/Heritage House (permanent housing). Project will provide 58 SROs, 8 one-bedroom units, and 24 apartment units.	
Timeframe	
By end of 2023	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
Gasser Foundation, Burbank Housing, Abode Housing, the City of Napa and Napa County	
Measurable Targets	
Start construction by 06/2022. Units to be occupied by end of 2023.	

Strategy #5	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted homelessness.
<p>Napa County Adult Protective Services, Child Protective Services, and Self-Sufficiency teams will use Home Safe, HDAP, BFH, and HSP funds to provide homeless prevention and diversion to vulnerable older adults and families.</p>	
Timeframe	
By end of FY 2024	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
Napa County	
Measurable Targets	
<p>By the end of FY2024: Use Home Safe funds to provide prevention and diversion services to 35 vulnerable and older adults. Use BFH and HSP funds to provide permanent housing or prevention to 104 families. Use HDAP funds to provide permanent housing or prevention to 50 literally homeless individuals with disabilities.</p>	

Strategy #6	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted homelessness.
<p>Expand outreach and case management services to people currently experiencing homelessness and with histories of homelessness through Cal-AIM, ESG, ARPA, and HHAP funding.</p>	
Timeframe	
By January 2023	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
County of Napa, City of Napa, Queen of the Valley Medical Center	
Measurable Targets	
<p>Have at least 80 individuals actively enrolled in in Housing Navigation and at least 5 individuals actively enrolled in Housing Deposits by January 2023.</p>	

Strategy #7	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description Expand Permanent Supported Housing availability through the CoC-funded PSH Expansion Project.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Timeframe	
Jan-23	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
County of Napa, City of Napa, Abode Services, Queen of the Valley Medical Center	
Measurable Targets	
House 5 chronically households in scattered site apartments by January 2023	

Strategy #8	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description Develop and implement a robust Homeless System Diversion Program using HHAP-3 funding to help households experiencing or at risk of homelessness seek resolution to quickly exit or avoid shelter or other entry into the homeless system of care.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Timeframe	
By August 15th, 2022.	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
City of Napa	
Measurable Targets	
Implement the Homeless System Diversion program by August 15th, 2022.	

Strategy #9	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description Prevent returns to homelessness by using CalAIM Community Supports funding to enhance housing stability through Housing Transition/Navigation, Housing Deposits, and Housing Tenancy and Sustaining Services (HTSS).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Timeframe	
by January 2023	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
County of Napa, City of Napa, Abode Services, Queen of the Valley Medical Center	
Measurable Targets	
Have at least 65 individuals actively enrolled in HTSS by January 2023.	

Strategy #10	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description Establish a CoC Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion working group, to develop, implement, and evaluate a strategic DEI plan for the homeless system of care.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Timeframe	
Oct-22	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
CoC Board, County of Napa	
Measurable Targets	
Establish a DEI workgroup with cross system leadership and representation by October 2022.	

Table 6. Funding Plans

Activity to be funded by HHAP 3 <i>(choose from drop down options)</i>	Eligible Use Categories Used to Fund Activity										Total Funds Requested:	Description of Activity
	1. Rapid rehousing	2. Operating subsidies	3. Street outreach	4. Services coordination	5. Systems support	6. Delivery of permanent housing	7. Prevention and diversion	8. Interim sheltering (new and existing)	9. Shelter improvements to lower barriers and increase privacy	10. Administrative (up to 7%)		
Systems Support Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 155,131.65	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,649.95	\$ 166,781.60	DEIB CoC Training; HAP development; Expansion of HMS system and database.
Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 203,187.00	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,836.40	\$ 283,023.40	Establishing a basic household- Purchased common household items for households exiting the homeless system into permanent housing through the County's Coordinated Entry System to establish a basic household to ensure housing stability and retention; Tenancy care support- Supportive, housing stabilization services for households exiting the homeless system, to increase the likelihood of self sufficiency and housing retention.
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Totals:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 203,187.00	\$ 155,131.65	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,486.35	\$ 449,805.00	

Explanation of How the Proposed Use of Funds Will Complement Existing local, state, and federal funds and equitably close the gaps identified in the Local Landscape Analysis

Napa County Housing & Homeless Services is requesting funds to support and promote housing retention and sustainability for individuals experiencing homelessness. Locating affordable housing units has been increasingly hard everywhere in the Bay Area, but specifically in Napa due to limited supply and increasing cost of living. Napa County HHS is requesting **\$60,000** to provide landlord incentives for renting a unit within the Coordinated Entry System (CES) and to purchase standard household items for a household exiting the homeless system, to establish a basic household in order to increase the likelihood of successful, permanent housing placement. These items will include: a basic kitchen utensil supply, linens, necessary furniture (such as a bed, mattress, table, dresser). Napa County HHS is requesting **\$203,187** to fund a housing service coordination services, to provide case management tenancy support to newly housed participants. HHS seeks **\$155,131.65** to support the development of the CoC's Homeless Action Plan, support the expansion of the HMS system, and to further the development of diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging (DEIB) work within the CoC. This will include a CoC-wide training, and technical assistance to develop a "DEIB Workgroup" within the CoC to better identify and address racial, ethnic, and gender disparities within the homeless response system.

Table 7. Demonstrated Need

Complete ONLY if you selected Non-Congregate Shelter / Interim Housing as an activity on the Funding Plans tab.

Demonstrated Need	
# of available shelter beds	[Enter #]
# of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in the homeless point-in-time count	[Enter #]
Shelter vacancy rate (%) in the summer months	[Enter %]
Shelter vacancy rate (%) in the winter months	[Enter %]
% of exits from emergency shelters to permanent housing solutions	[Enter %]
Describe plan to connect residents to permanent housing.	



**HOMELESS HOUSING, ASSISTANCE AND PREVENTION PROGRAM (HHAP) - Round 3
BUDGET TEMPLATE**

APPLICANT INFORMATION

CoC / Large City / County Name:	Napa County	Applying Jointly? Y/N	N
Administrative Entity Name:	Napa County	Total Allocation	\$ 449,805.00

HHAP FUNDING EXPENDITURE PLAN

ELIGIBLE USE CATEGORY	FY21/22	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	FY25/26	TOTAL	Initial	Remainder
Rapid rehousing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Rapid rehousing: youth set-aside</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating subsidies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Operating subsidies: youth set-aside</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Street outreach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Street outreach: youth set-aside</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Services coordination	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,729.00	\$ 67,729.00	\$ 67,729.00	\$ 203,187.00	\$ -	\$ 203,187.00
<i>Services coordination: youth set-aside</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
Systems support	\$ -	\$ 64,769.00	\$ 30,362.65	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 155,131.65	\$ 64,769.00	\$ 90,362.65
<i>Systems support: youth set-aside</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Delivery of permanent housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00
<i>Delivery of permanent housing: youth set-aside</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
Prevention and shelter diversion	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Prevention and shelter diversion: youth set-aside</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interim sheltering	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Interim sheltering: youth set-aside</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Shelter improvements to lower barriers and increase privacy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Shelter improvements: youth set-aside</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Administrative (up to 7%)	\$ -	\$ 4,722.95	\$ 9,131.06	\$ 8,816.17	\$ 8,816.17	\$ 31,486.35		
TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION						\$ 449,805.00	\$ 64,769.00	\$ 353,549.65
	FY21/22	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	FY25/26	TOTAL		
Youth Set-Aside (at least 10%)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -	\$ -

COMMENTS:

STRATEGIC PLAN TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

NAPA CITY-COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE



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INTRODUCTION

Homelessness is a crisis that impacts an entire community. It is an issue that is both highly visible when people are unsheltered in our public spaces, and often hidden for vulnerable groups like families, youth, seniors, and people experiencing or with a history of domestic violence. The Napa community has worked collaboratively and implemented innovative solutions to connect those in need to housing and the supports needed to obtain and maintain it, but there is still much work to be done to ensure homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring. Addressing homelessness will require a united front and a focus on proven, evidence-based solutions, considering both short-term and long-term effects.

The Napa Continuum of Care and staff from the City and County of Napa initiated this 2022 Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness. The plan aims to provide the homeless system of care and the greater Napa community with a shared context of how people are experiencing homelessness, detail strengths and gaps in the existing system of care, and recommend goals and strategies to guide improvement efforts at the program, City, County, and community levels. It is meant to address the needs of the entire geography of Napa County, including all cities, incorporated areas, and unincorporated areas, and provide guidance for all stakeholders in the community. It represents input across all sectors and areas within the Napa community, including service providers, business leaders, City and County staff, and people with experiences of homelessness.

Why a Strategic Plan?

Strategic planning is an important process that builds consensus on goals, facilitates group prioritization of key actions, fosters creative and collaborative problem-solving, and provides a platform to consider resource needs and opportunities. Strategic plans are central to qualifying for the funding that sustains large portions of the homeless response system operating throughout Napa. Having an intentional, collective plan for responding to homelessness will better position the entire Napa community and those with a stake in addressing homelessness to pursue funding and other resources to build system capacity to better respond to our current crisis.

This strategic plan will:

- Lay out a research-informed overview of the current landscape of homelessness, and detail demographics and trends
- Describe the system of care, its programs, funding, governing bodies, and provide an analysis of gaps in the system
- Recommend goals and strategies, informed by community leaders and local data, to address identified gaps and guide system improvement

FIVE GOALS TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS:

The following goals represent communitywide feedback on how to reach the larger community goal of making homelessness for individuals and families in Napa County rare, brief, and nonrecurring. They are intended to guide the Napa Continuum of Care's (CoC) planning efforts to work towards a mutual shared interest and represent set of recommendations that will have to be adapted to address a dynamic and complex issue. Achieving these goals will require funding and cross-system alignment.

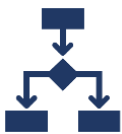
Through an extensive community feedback process, the community has identified the following key goals meant to anchor community planning efforts:



Expand access to permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and other housing opportunities, for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness



Prevent households from becoming homeless for the first time, and rapidly rehouse newly homeless households



Expand access to and quality of services for people experiencing homelessness in Napa County



Build upon cross-system partnerships and collaborations to target and serve all people experiencing homelessness in Napa County



Ensure that Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging are core considerations in program development and that all members of the community have equitable access to care

METHODOLOGY

Napa¹ began the 2022 strategic planning process by establishing a steering committee of homeless system leaders to guide the planning process. To collect robust data and feedback from the community for this strategic plan, Napa County retained Homebase, a California nonprofit organization with more than 30 years assisting communities in implementing best practices to address homelessness, to assist with feedback collection, data analysis, and plan drafting. To collect meaningful data and feedback, Homebase engaged in a multipart engagement and information collection process.

Community Research

The homeless system of care overlaps with a number of other systems, including medical, behavioral health, housing, and social and economic systems, each of which conduct data analysis and prepare reports. Homebase performed a review of those existing reports, data, and research about the Napa region and the health and economic well-being of the community, including homelessness and the system of care.

Reports and Community Information Reviewed:

- Adventist Health St. Helena & Vallejo 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment
- *Napa County Mental Health Services Act Three Year Plan for FY 20-21 to FY 22-23.*
- 2021 Continuum of Care Collaborative Application
- City of Napa Community Development Department, City of Napa Annual Plan 2021-2022
- City of Napa 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan
- Napa Continuum of Care, “Update of the Napa Plan to End Homelessness,” October 2018.
- California Housing Partnership, Napa County 2021 Affordable Housing Needs Report

Data Collected and Analyzed:

- Point-In-Time (PIT) data
- Housing Element Annual Performance Reports (APRs)
- Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data
 - Includes Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA), System Performance Measures (SPM), and Stella data
- Coordinated Entry System data
- State of California’s Homeless Data Information System
- Census American Community Survey data
- US Bureau of Labor Statics Consumer Price Index data
- Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) and HCD Annual Progress Report data

Community Feedback Collection

In addition to analyzing existing data and reports, Homebase facilitated surveys, focus groups, and interviews to solicit feedback from people experiencing homelessness, local government and nonprofit leaders, homeless service providers, and community members. The feedback collected included:

¹ This plan will refer to the Napa community and community partners who engaged in this planning process or who are partners in the system of care collectively as “Napa”; and refer to specific Napa partners by City of Napa, Napa County, and Napa CoC.



347 Survey Responses



13 Individual and Group Interviews

- **347 responses from community members** who completed the strategic plan community survey (available in English, Spanish, hard copy and online);
- **One focus group for people currently experiencing homelessness** who have engaged with local homeless outreach, emergency shelter, and/or transitional housing programs;
- **One focus group for people with lived experience of homelessness** residing in permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing programs;
- **Two focus groups for providers and community partners** serving people experiencing homelessness; and
- **Nine individual and group interviews** with key stakeholders and community leaders.

We are grateful for all the people, agencies, organizations, and community who provided feedback through surveys and focus groups. We are also grateful for the leadership and staff at following organizations, who provided diverse input, feedback, and ideas through our feedback processes and steering committee participation:

- Abode Services
- Bay Area Legal Aid
- Buckelew Programs
- Burbank Housing
- CARE Network/ Queen of the Valley Medical Center
- Catholic Charities
- City of Napa
- Commission on Aging
- Community Health Initiative Napa County
- Cope Family Center
- County of Napa Probation Department
- County of Napa, Housing and Homeless Services
- Fair Housing Napa Valley
- First 5 Napa
- Housing Authority of the City of Napa
- LGBTQ Connection
- Mentis
- Napa Commission on Aging
- Napa County Adult Protective Services
- Napa County Drug and Alcohol Services
- Napa County Mental Health
- Napa County Office of Education
- Napa County Self Sufficiency Programs
- Napa Police Department
- Napa Valley College
- Napa Valley Community Housing
- Nation’s Finest
- NEWS
- OLE Health
- Progress Foundation
- Puertas Abiertas Community Resource Center
- San Francisco Veteran Affairs Health Care System
- Satellite Affordable Housing Associates
- Up Valley Family Center
- VOICES Youth Center

NAPA COUNTY'S HOMELESS SYSTEM OF CARE

Defining the System of Care

“Homeless system of care” refers to the network of funders, governance structures, providers (services, housing, and shelter), and other community organizations and stakeholders that respond to homelessness in a given area, and the emergency response structures that are put in place to allocate resources and prioritize limited services in the community (e.g., coordinated entry). Napa’s system of care consists of County, City, and community-based resources, and leverages a combination of local, state federal, and private funds. This section provides a high-level overview of the governance structure, funding sources, and programs that comprise the homeless system of care and context for the goals and strategies established by the plan. This overview does not reflect every community effort or funding source that impacts the homeless system.

Governance Structure

The Napa City and County Continuum of Care

The Napa City & County Continuum of Care (CoC) is the key governance structure responsible for making recommendations, aligning funding, and carrying out additional activities related to homelessness across the county. Communities that receive certain types of federal and state homeless assistance funding, including funding through HUD’s Continuum of Care Program, are mandated to create CoCs. The key roles and responsibilities of the CoC are outlined in state and federal regulations. The CoC consists of a Continuum of Care Board and general membership body with representation from housing and homelessness service providers and community representatives, with a focus on individuals and organizations involved in the homeless system of care.

The Napa City and County CoC serves the following purposes:

1. Applies for and prioritizes use of state and federal funding under the purview of the CoC and ensures funding is used effectively and efficiently.
2. Develops systemwide policies for the Coordinated Entry System and the Homeless Management Information System.
3. Makes recommendations on the homeless services system of care and develops goals and strategies for participating agencies, such as local governments, community-based organizations, and health care systems, to consider when implementing programs.
4. Engages in system planning and evaluates system performance.
5. Identifies areas of advocacy and community organization for participating agencies.

CoC membership includes leadership and participation from a variety of regional stakeholders including:

- Affordable Housing Developers
- Agencies serving survivors of human trafficking
- Community and legal services advocates
- Disability Advocates and Service Organizations
- Homeless Youth Organizations
- Hospitals
- Law Enforcement
- LGBTQ Advocates and Service Organizations
- Local Government Staff
- Local Jails
- Mental Health Advocates
- Mental Health Providers
- People with lived experience of homelessness
- Public Housing Authorities
- Primary Healthcare Providers
- School Administrators
- Street Outreach Teams
- Substance Abuse Service Providers
- Victim Service Providers
- Youth Advocates
- Youth Service Providers

Napa County Homelessness and Housing Services Division

The Napa County Housing & Homeless Services Division coordinates County initiatives and activities with the cities and other jurisdictions within the County. The Division oversees the County's housing and homeless response systems. Napa County Housing and Homeless Services serves as the designated Collaborative Applicant for the Continuum of Care and is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the Continuum of Care, Continuum of Care Board, and Continuum of Care working groups; coordinating the Point-in-Time Count; coordinating and facilitating strategic planning for the Continuum of Care; and monitoring CoC-funded projects. The Division is also the designated Lead Agency for HMIS, which collects and reports data on homelessness in Napa County, and is responsible for the administration, management, and operation of HMIS implementation.

History of Strategic Planning in Napa

For the last 17 years, community efforts to reduce homelessness in Napa have been guided by strategic planning processes that identify shared goals, strategies, and action steps that are based on local data, community research, and best practices. These planning efforts have been led by Napa County and the Napa City and County Continuum of Care (CoC). The Napa CoC is a community-based governing structure mandated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and is responsible for making recommendations, aligning funding, and carrying out additional activities related to homelessness across the county. The CoC promotes communitywide commitment to the goal of ensuring homelessness for individuals and families is rare, brief, and non-recurring.

In 2005, Napa developed its first strategic plan to address homelessness, *Napa County's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness*.² In 2016, the Napa Continuum of Care (CoC) and City and County of Napa recognized the need to revise the plan to reflect community needs and progress. The Napa CoC and City and County of Napa completed a comprehensive analysis of the homeless system and developed new strategies to meet the needs of the homeless population, and updated those findings and strategies in 2018, resulting in the 2018 "*Napa Homeless Plan Update*."

² This planning process builds on the assessment and planning work of the strategic planning process that culminated in the 2002 report, *Reducing Homelessness in Napa County: Needs, Trends, Solutions*.

Since 2018, the Napa community has fully implemented many of the objectives set in the *Homeless Plan Update*. Among other accomplishments, the community has fully implemented the coordinated entry system, increasing capacity to rapidly connect homeless individuals with housing. Napa partners have redesigned the shelter system to be more accessible to the most vulnerable and navigate them to permanent housing. The community has leveraged new funding sources to expand the pool of affordable housing dedicated to people experiencing homelessness. In addition, the homeless system of care has evolved in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and effectively deployed new state, federal, and local funding sources dedicated to addressing homelessness. The homeless system of care has also recognized the need to develop community-level strategies and action steps to eliminate inequities for people in underserved communities and people of color experiencing homelessness. In March 2022, due to these changes and the need to set a course for the future, the Napa CoC and City and County of Napa embarked on the process of creating a new Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness.

Funding for Homeless Services

Napa County homeless services are supported by braiding federal, state, local, and private funding streams. Appendix II provides detailed information on each funding source, the investment it provides, and the interventions and populations it supports. Much of the funding that supports the homeless system is state-level funding administered through California Housing and Community Development (HCD), California Interagency Council on Homelessness, and California Department of Social Services. Napa County also receives a substantial portion of funding from the federal government. The bulk of federal funding received is from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), including funding for 280-plus housing vouchers dedicated to households who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Additional federal funding is administered by the Department of Veteran Affairs and the Department of Treasury. Finally, additional funds supporting homeless services are contributed directly from City of Napa and Napa County general funds and from private foundations.

Over the past two years, the homeless system of care rapidly adapted and expanded to meet the unprecedented public health and housing needs of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness during the COVID-19 pandemic. The state invested \$36.8 million into Napa's homeless system through programs including Project Homekey, Project Roomkey, Emergency Solutions Grants – CARES, and the California COVID-19 Rent Relief Program (ERAP). The Napa homeless system of care received an investment of \$5.5 million in Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds from the federal government. In addition to state and federal funds, Napa County has received additional investments from local private funders. Napa has utilized this funding to meet the increased needs of homeless individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic. These funding streams collectively fund diversion and homeless prevention, safe non-congregate emergency shelter and interim housing, emergency shelter improvement and expansion to meet public health needs, rapid rehousing expansion, and permanent housing development. State and federal regulations dictate which governing bodies administer these programs for the Napa community. Programs are generally allocated to and administered by the State, County, City, or Continuum of Care. These governing bodies may provide programs directly or collaborate with other community agencies to braid funding streams and provide a comprehensive range of programs and services tailored to the needs of people experiencing homelessness.

Programs Provided

Local government and community agencies deploy the funding streams described in the paragraph above to provide a comprehensive range of programs and services tailored to the needs of people experiencing homelessness. A non-exhaustive list of Napa community resources and agencies providing services to individuals experiencing homeless or at risk of homelessness is provided in Appendix I. This table provides a high-level overview of key programs and services currently serving the Napa community.

Services available to people experiencing homelessness in Napa include:

- Homeless Prevention and Referral Services
- Housing Navigation
- Outreach and Drop-In Services
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Rehousing
- Housing dedicated to people experiencing homelessness
- Care Coordination & Case Management
- Healthcare
- Behavioral Healthcare
- Employment Services
- Criminal Justice Diversion and Reentry Services

Key Definitions

Definitions of key terms are provided below. These definitions are used across the homeless system of care and are consistent with definitions used by HUD.

HOMELESSNESS as defined by HUD includes individuals and families:

- Living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement, or
- With a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSON is defined as:

1. Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter;
2. Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter continuously for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least twelve months; and
3. Has a disability.

DISABILITY is defined as an individual with one or more of the following conditions:

1. A physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that:
 - a. Is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration;
 - b. Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently; and
 - c. Could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions.
2. A developmental disability, as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U. S. C. 15002); or
3. The disease of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or any condition arising from the etiologic agency for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

People experiencing homelessness are identified as either *unsheltered* or *sheltered*:

- An **UNSHeltered** individual is one whose primary nighttime residence is place not designed for or used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including cars, parks, abandoned buildings, bus and train stations, airports, and camping grounds.
- A **SHeltered** individual is one living in a supervised shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, safe havens, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals).

Systems and Information



Coordinated Entry System (CES) - The community process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equitable access to housing and that the most vulnerable are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs.



Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) - A state- and federally mandated local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness.

Temporary Housing



Emergency Shelter (ES) - Provides beds for homeless single adults and families, and often includes meals, showers, case management support, and connections to Coordinated Entry System and other services.



Transitional Housing (TH) - Provides temporary housing accommodations and supportive services for up to 24 months, with the goal of the participant moving on to permanent housing after the program concludes.



Rapid Rehousing (RRH) - Provides housing subsidies and supportive services for up to 24 months, with the goal of helping people transition to self-sufficiency and retain their housing unit independently.

Permanent Housing



Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) - Provides long-term housing with intensive supportive services to persons with disabilities.



Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program - The Housing Choice Voucher program (section 8) provides housing subsidies that are not time limited to assist very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled in affording housing. Many of these vouchers are set aside for people experiencing homelessness through special purpose voucher programs and other initiatives.

Other Specialized Housing Not Dedicated to People Experiencing Homelessness



Affordable Senior Housing – describes a housing complex that is dedicated to serving older adults, and offers reduced or subsidized rent to low-income households.



Board and Care - Licensed residential care facilities for people with special needs that provide intensive support and assistance with daily living.

OVERVIEW OF WHO IS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities to collect and report data on homelessness through several means. Each of these data sets and reporting systems provide different insights into people experiencing homelessness in the community. For example, annual Point-in-Time Counts (PIT) provide a snapshot estimate at one point in time, on a per-person level. Comparatively, data collected through the Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS), a database used by all programs administering federal and state funds targeted to people experiencing homelessness, can provide cumulative data that reveals more about the demographics and experiences of people accessing the system over time. System Performance Measures (SPMs), which use both sets of data, can show how the system is doing overall on a variety of performance metrics including how many people are engaging the homeless system of care for the first time, the average amount of time people remain homeless before being connected to housing, and where people are going after they exit programs.

For this report, three principal data sources were used to analyze Napa County's population of people experiencing homelessness. Key data points can be viewed in the table below.

1. The annual **Point-in-Time Count (PIT)**, which provides a snapshot estimate of the population and general characteristics of people experiencing homelessness during a single 24-hour period in January.
2. **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data**, which is entered by homeless service providers operating emergency shelter, street outreach, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing programs and provides individual level data of people who received shelter or housing services. HMIS data includes the universe of people served by participating programs and can be analyzed over a period of time, allowing for a better understanding of total clients served, rather than providing a snapshot. For this plan, the HMIS data analyzed and discussed was reviewed over a three-year period (from 2018 to 2021) and includes an analysis of HUD-mandated System Performance Measures (SPM) and Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA) data, which are sources of information for tracking system performance that come from HMIS data.
 - a. **Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA) data** is household-level data from HMIS and can be displayed through HUD's data visualization program Stella. It provides an analysis that illustrates how individual households and families move through the homeless system of care, year after year. This data allows the reviewer to view HMIS data at a household level, as opposed to an individual or system level.
 - b. **System Performance Measures (SPM)** are systems-level data points from HMIS that can be viewed in standardized reports that are submitted to HUD. SPMs shows how the homeless system of care is performing overall and can reveal larger trends for the entire system, as opposed to the individual or household level.

- c. **Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) data**, which includes data submitted from all California Continuums of Care (CoCs) to the state, can track trends and service use across and between communities. HDIS captures a year-long count of people experiencing homelessness who have accessed services, including shelter, housing, and other triages and assessments. It can show movement and interactions between local homeless response systems and communities. accessed services, including shelter, housing, and other triages and assessments. It can show movement and interactions between local homeless response systems and communities.

464

Number of people counted as experiencing homelessness on a single night during the annual January Point in Time Count on January 24, 2020

759

Number of unique individuals served by the homeless system of care in shelter and housing projects during FY 2021

65%

Percentage of people during the annual Point in Time Count living unsheltered (streets, cars, encampments, etc.)

42%

Percentage of households interacting with the system of care for the first time in FY 2021

98%

Percentage of individuals who resided in Napa or a neighboring County when they became homeless

11%

Percentage of Families being served by the system of care in FY 2021

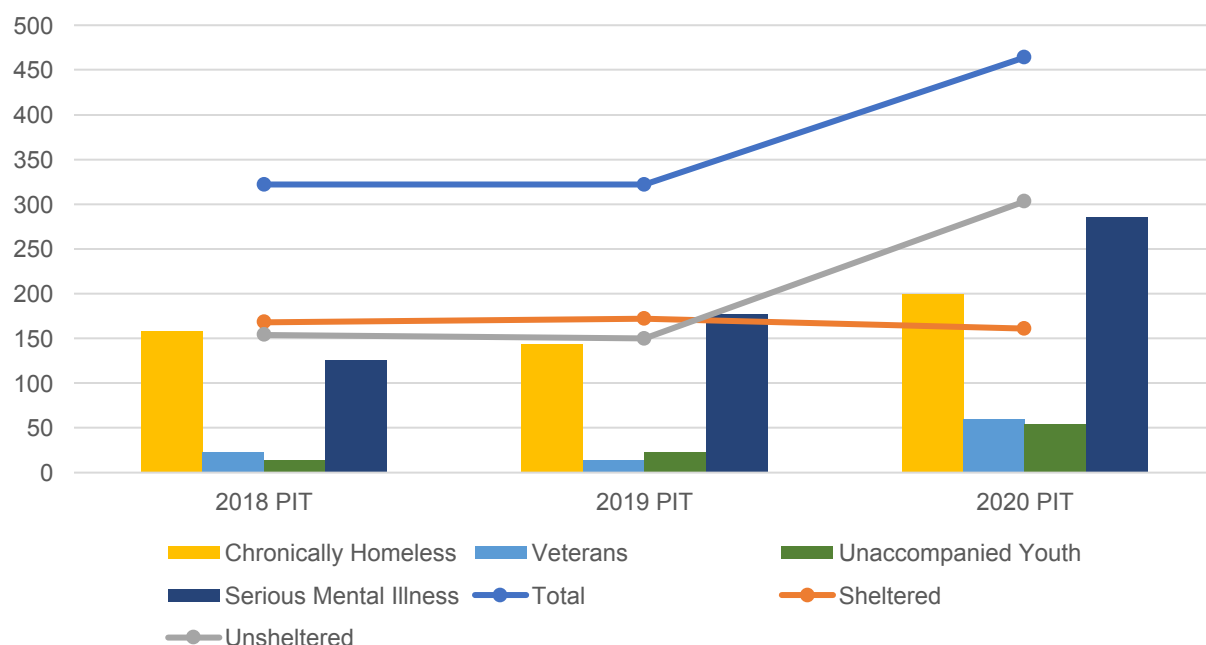
Point-in-Time Data

On a single day at the end of January, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires each Continuum of Care (CoC) to conduct a census of people who are experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness. Known as the Point-in-Time (PIT) count, this census is used by HUD and the local community to get a snapshot understanding of homelessness. In Napa, City and County staff, law enforcement, volunteers, and other service providers and community leaders conduct this count annually in the early morning across the geographic area of Napa County. The count gives information on the number of and demographics of individuals and families residing in sheltered situations like emergency shelters and transitional housing, as well as in unsheltered places like streets or sidewalks, cars, abandoned buildings, parks, and other areas generally not meant for human habitation.

Although a full count of sheltered and unsheltered people is mandated by HUD only every other year, a full count is conducted in Napa each year. Since PIT counts typically have a consistent and standardized way they are conducted, they provide a year-over-year comparison, including for people who may be living in unsheltered situations that may not be tracked elsewhere. However, due to restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, the most recently available sheltered and unsheltered count information comes from 2020.

In 2018 and 2019, the Napa PIT total remained relatively consistent with only some shifts between demographic groups and subpopulations. Most notably, the number of people reporting a serious mental illness increased 15% between the years and the number of transition-aged youth (those who are ages 18-24) increased to 25 from 16. In 2020, the PIT total increased 44%, in part due to changes in the way Napa conducted its count, which resulted in a more comprehensive and accurate result that more closely aligned with system of care data. In total, 464 people were counted in sheltered and unsheltered living conditions in 2020 as compared to 322 total counted in 2019, with continued increases in the number of people reporting chronically homeless status (40% increase) and serious mental illness (62% increase). In the chart below, a comparison can be seen between the 2018, 2019, and 2020 PIT counts for sheltered, unsheltered, chronically homeless, veterans, and unaccompanied youth.

Point-in-Time Comparison in Napa



As the chart shows, the primary driver of increases in the 2020 Napa count was the increase of unsheltered individuals, representing a 102% increase in the number of unsheltered individuals counted in 2019. In part, this increase could have been due to significant changes to the PIT methodology which better counted unsheltered individuals, and better aligned PIT data to be reflective of who is served over time in HMIS. However, data from across California also shows increases in the numbers of people experiencing homelessness.

From 2017 to 2020, the number of people experiencing homelessness across California increased by 22%. The table below compares Napa to some nearby and similarly sized communities. Note that since some communities such as Marin or Sonoma do not conduct PIT counts each year, they lacked comparable timeframes.

	2017 PIT Total	2020 PIT Total	Increase	Unsheltered in 2020	2020 Unsheltered Percentage	Chronically Homeless in 2020	2020 Chronically Homeless Percentage
Napa³	315	464	47%	303	65%	202	44%
Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne, Counties CoC⁴	367	834	127%	687	82%	252	30%
El Dorado County CoC⁵	602	663	10%	480	72%	107	16%
Yolo County CoC⁶	459	641	40%	397	62%	175	27%
Stanislaus County CoC⁷	1,661	2,107	27%	1,087	52%	336	16%
California⁸	132,278	161,548	22%	113,660	70%	51,785	32%

³ 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – Napa, HUD Exchange; 2020 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – Napa, HUD Exchange

⁴ 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – Tuolumne, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa Counties, HUD Exchange; 2020 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – Tuolumne, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa Counties, HUD Exchange

⁵ 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – El Dorado, HUD Exchange; 2020 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – El Dorado, HUD Exchange

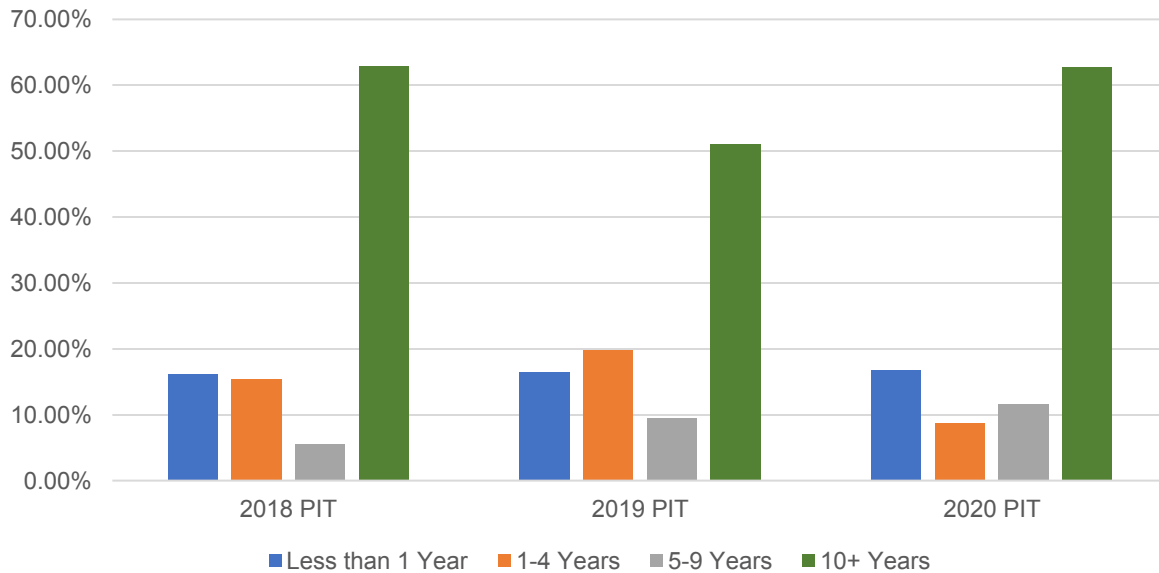
⁶ 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – Yolo, HUD Exchange; 2020 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – Yolo, HUD Exchange

⁷ 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – Stanislaus, HUD Exchange; 2020 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – Stanislaus, HUD Exchange

⁸ 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – California, HUD Exchange; 2020 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report – California, HUD Exchange

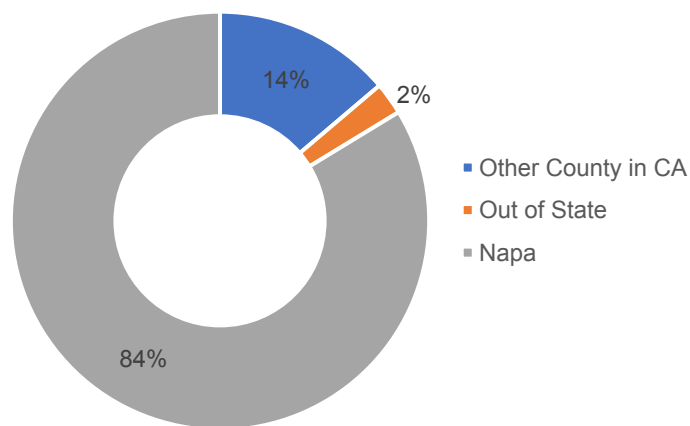
In addition to the standard demographic and subpopulation information HUD mandates be collected, many communities collect additional information from people experiencing homelessness during PIT counts. In Napa, for example, people are asked about the length of time an individual has been residing in Napa. As in many communities, people experiencing homelessness in Napa have been residing in Napa for a significant amount of time. In 2019, over 50% indicated they were longtime Napa residents having resided in the county for 10+ years. In 2020, 63% of individuals noted a 10+ year residence.

Length of Time in Napa



Furthermore, PIT surveys also revealed that 84% of people experiencing homelessness in Napa became homeless while residing in Napa. The 14% who came from another county mainly came from neighboring counties, like Sonoma. State and other community data similarly shows that the vast number of people experiencing homelessness seek services in the place where they lived prior to becoming homeless. In addition, the Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) shows that 96% of people access housing or services in a single service area,⁹ rather than traveling to other communities in search of help.

Residency When Becoming Homeless



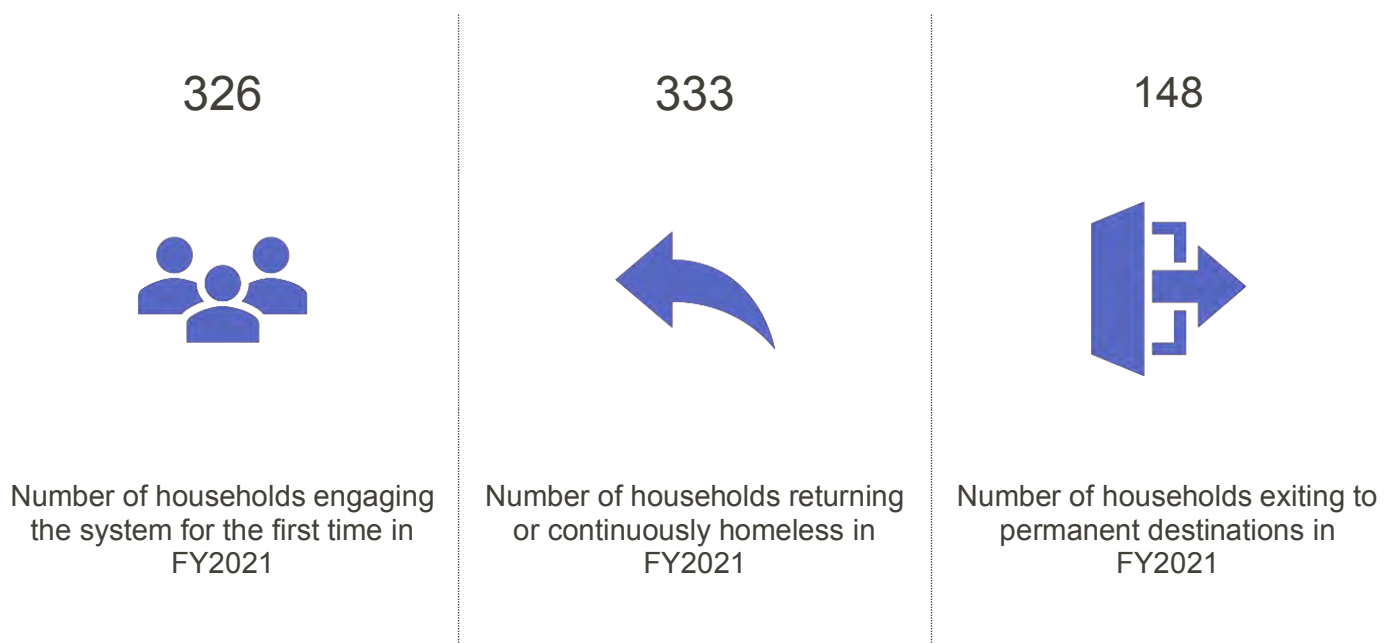
⁹ Business Consumer Services, and Housing Agency (BCSH) HDIS. 2018-2020.

Homeless Management Information System Data

In comparison to Point-in-Time (PIT) data, data from Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) tracks and documents a household's utilization of programs and services over a period of time, as opposed to the number of people on a single day. As a result, data from an HMIS system can provide a much fuller picture of trends among people who are experiencing homelessness in various sheltered and unsheltered capacities. In the 2021 reporting period, a total of 759 unique individuals were served in housing and shelter programs by the Napa System of Care, representing 659 households. In comparison to the year prior, this represents a 19% increase from the total number of individuals and 15% increase in the total number of households from the prior reporting year. Notably, 326 households, or 42%, were interacting with the system for the first time. More information on how people entered and exited the homeless system of care is presented in the following homeless systems gaps analysis.

HOMELESS SYSTEMS GAPS ANALYSIS

An effective homeless system of care works by quickly connecting people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness to the appropriate shelter, rehousing assistance, and/or other services to ensure everyone can have stable housing. Over the past years, the Napa community has worked to build a robust and interconnected homeless system, but there are still many challenges and unmet needs that exist in the community. In 2021, the homeless system of care is serving a greater number of households than in previous years, and those households are more likely to exit into permanent housing destinations.¹⁰ However, due to the high number of new households entering the system, substantially more exits to permanent destinations are needed to reduce the overall number of people experiencing homelessness. Unless more households can leave the system or be diverted or prevented from entering it in the first place, the number of people experiencing homelessness will continue to increase.



The goal of any system of care is to ensure that homelessness is brief, rare, and nonrecurring.

- For homelessness to be rare, Napa must reduce the number of people entering the homeless system.
- For homelessness to be brief, Napa must ensure that those who do become homeless are rapidly connected with appropriate resources to resolve their housing crisis.
- For homelessness to be nonrecurring, Napa must ensure that once households obtain housing, they have the resources to avoid falling back into homelessness.

This section provides an overview of what is bringing people into the homeless system of care, how people are moving through it, how people exit it, and the barriers that occur along the way. The information in this section is based on feedback from the community survey, data analysis from homeless systems, stakeholder interviews and meetings, and focus groups.

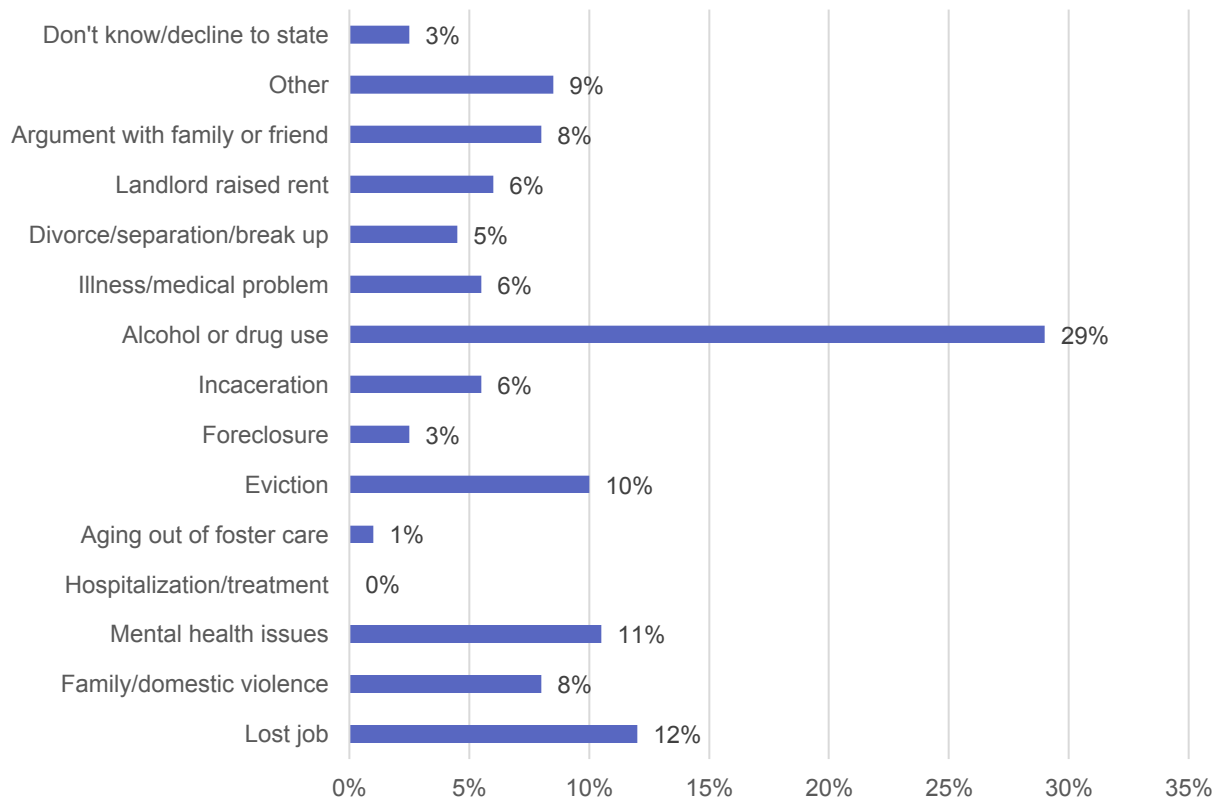
¹⁰ HUD defines permanent destinations to include housing placements through the system of care, such as PSH and RRH, and other permanent housing solutions, such as renting a room without assistance or residing with family or friends.

Causes of Homelessness

When conducting its annual PIT count, Napa asks several additional supplemental questions along with the HUD required demographic and subpopulation data points. These survey questions include data points that provide insight into the causes of homelessness in the community, service gaps in the homelessness system of care, and cracks in the social safety net more broadly. Since homelessness is a dynamic issue involving many intersecting systems, these survey responses do not necessarily give a definitive or fully comprehensive answer to all the causes of homelessness, but rather they provide useful insight and contextual information.

On the 2020 PIT count, when individuals were asked to identify the primary cause or condition that led to their homelessness, the top four responses were alcohol or drug use (29%), job loss (12%), mental health issue (11%), and eviction (10%). It is important to note that people experiencing homeless often lose housing due to a combination of factors, but these specific events or conditions were the ones people identified as precipitating their experience of homelessness.

Primary Condition or Event Leading to Homelessness



In comparison to data from nearby Solano, Sonoma, and Marin counties, Napa respondents more frequently reported alcohol or drug use as a cause of homelessness. In Napa, 29% of respondents reported alcohol or drug use as the primary cause of their homelessness, 11% of respondents in Solano, 14% in Marin, and 16% in Sonoma counties respectively reported alcohol or drug use as the primary cause of their homelessness. This suggests the need for more widely available substance use treatment programs in prevention, diversion, and general service delivery within the system of care. This data aligns with survey and focus group comments from Napa providers indicating the need for additional programs to serve people experiencing homelessness who are seeking treatment for substance use disorders.

Even though alcohol or drug use was noted as the top singular condition leading to an experience of homelessness in the PIT Count surveys, economic hardship such as losing a job, eviction, foreclosure, or a

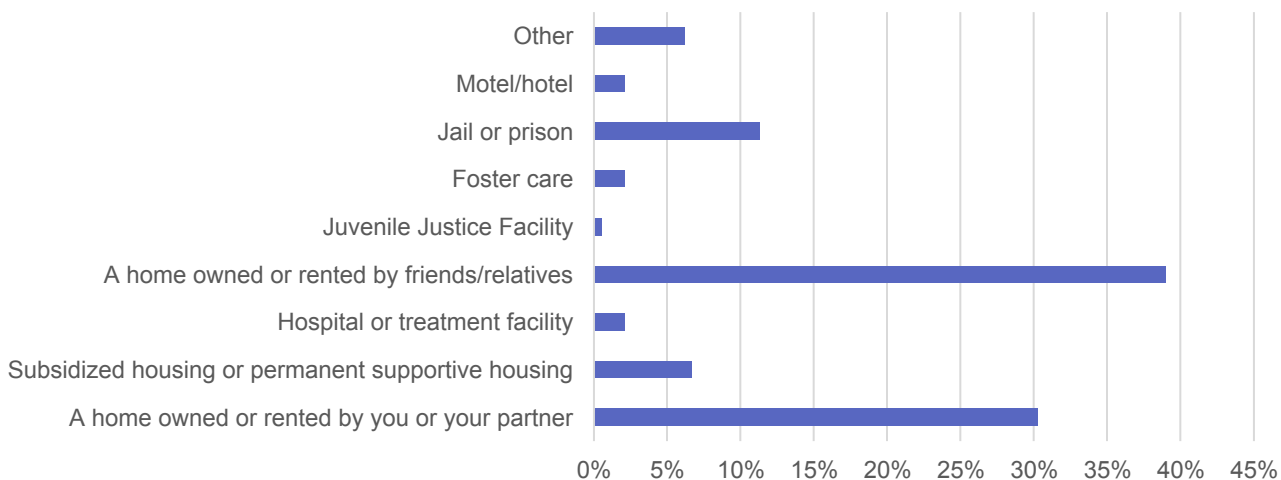
landlord raising rent constituted a combined 31% of responses regarding causes of homelessness. In response, providers noted the need for additional access to prevention and mediation services, which may provide flexible funding for things like utility bills, one-time rent payments, or connections to tenancy, advocacy, and legal aid organizations.

Inflow Into the System

Households who experience homelessness come from a variety of living situations prior to entering the homeless system. These different situations can impact the nature and location of their first interaction with the homeless system of care and dictate how they are prioritized and move through the system. According to the 2020 PIT count, a majority of people (69%) came from a home that was rented or owned by the respondent, a friend, partner, or relative. As shown in the table below, 39% came from a home owned or rented by a friend/relative, and 30% came from one they or their partner owned or rented. National research, echoed by observations by community surveys and provider focus groups, indicate that people will typically exhaust their personal support network before experiencing homelessness. Here, prevention and diversion services like mediation, emergency funding, or other strategies could help prevent people from becoming homeless.

After coming from an owned or rented home, the next most frequent living situation prior to becoming homeless was jail or prison (11%). Law enforcement agencies report that while some people exiting jail or prison into homeless were homeless prior to incarceration, others were housed prior to incarceration, and lost their housing due to inability to pay rent or sustain housing while incarcerated. Strong collaboration between criminal justice and homeless systems are needed to meet the needs of these individuals.

Living Situation Prior to Homelessness



In addition to data from the PIT Count, HMIS data provides insight into how households are moving through the system, and from where. HMIS defines the household’s prior living situation as their living situation immediately prior to enrollment in a shelter or housing program. In contrast to the PIT count, this does not necessarily reflect where the household resided prior to first becoming homeless. For example, in 2021 a majority of households enrolled in rapid-rehousing programs came from a homeless sheltered situation, meaning they were likely connected to the housing program through the shelter system. Very few households in rapid rehousing came from institutions, suggesting a need for more robust alignment between those systems and the homeless system of care. A full picture of prior living situations for households in 2021 can be viewed in the table below.

Household Living Situation Prior to Program Entry (2021)

	Unsheltered ¹¹	Homeless Sheltered ¹²	Temporary ¹³	Institutional ¹⁴	Permanent Housing ¹⁵	Unknown ¹⁶
Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing	106	163	10	59	89	120
Rapid Rehousing	29	89	2	0	8	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	16	25	2	3	14	0

To make homelessness rare and non-recurring, the community must reduce the number of households entering the homeless system. The HMIS homeless system engagement table below provides a breakdown of the housing and service engagement histories of people who entered the homeless system of care in 2021. For the past three years, HMIS data has shown that about half of the households served are “in the system for the first time,” meaning they have not experienced homelessness for at least two years prior to the reporting period, or have no prior history of homelessness. On the 2020 PIT Count, 30% of households noted they were experiencing homelessness for the first time ever. This mirrors comments from providers like Puertas Abiertas who noted that most of the clients they see falling into homelessness are doing so for the first time, often after environmental emergency (like a fire) or after liquidating their savings in a prior experience.

In 2021, the majority of these first-time-homeless households were single adults (303 of 326 households) with 35 of those being transitional aged youth (TAY), and 23 consisting of families with adults and children. This suggests stronger prevention and diversion efforts, specifically those that consider the unique needs of single adult households, are needed to stem the inflow of first-time homeless households. It is key to note that tenant protections and eviction prevention programs implemented as part of the state response to COVID-19 likely prevented a significant number of households from entering the homeless system of care during the pandemic. California’s COVID-19 Rent Relief Program received 1,401 applications for rental assistance from Napa households at risk of eviction prior to closing to new applications March 2022. As of May 2022, 814 applicants had received assistance, and an additional 584 were awaiting assistance. Households awaiting assistance are protected from eviction through June 2022. Community experts anticipate the risk of households entering the homeless system of care will increase after these protections expire.

¹¹ Defined in the Stella glossary as street homelessness in a place not meant for habitation

¹² Defined in the Stella glossary as sheltered homelessness in an emergency shelter, safe haven, interim housing, or transitional housing for homeless persons

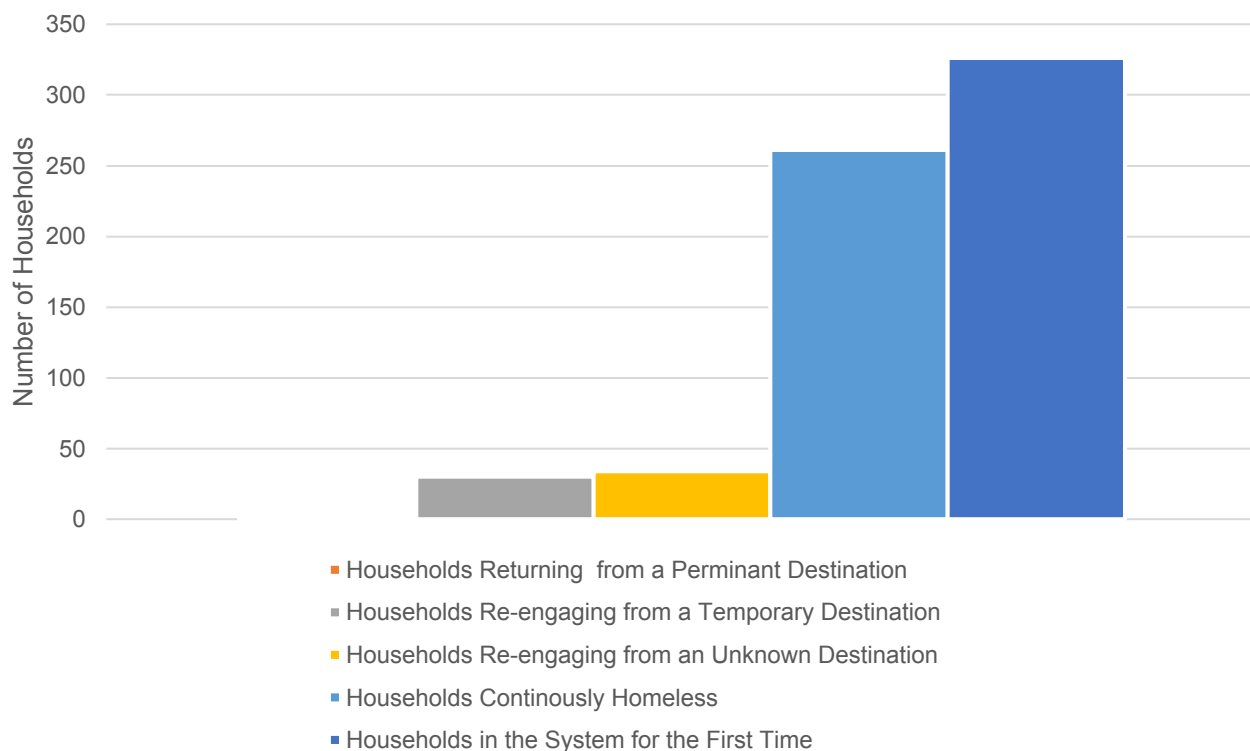
¹³ Defined in the Stella glossary as a hotel/motel paid for without ES voucher, residential project with no homeless criteria, for example a COVID quarantine or isolation center or crisis

¹⁴ Defined in the Stella glossary as foster care or group foster care home, long-term care facility or nursing home, jail, prison or juvenile detention facility, hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility, psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric medical facility, or substance abuse treatment facility or detox center

¹⁵ Defined in the Stella glossary as staying or living with friends or family, permanent housing for formerly homeless persons, owned or rented with or without a subsidy (including VASH and GPD TIP)

¹⁶ Defined in the Stella glossary as including missing entry, client refusing response, or client not knowing

Household System Engagement



Shelter and Housing Interventions Provided

To reduce the number of people experiencing homelessness, households must be exiting homelessness at a higher rate than they are entering homelessness. This section provides data demonstrating how Napa's system of care is helping households exit homelessness by providing emergency shelter, outreach, and permanent housing interventions. While emergency shelter is not permanent housing, the stability and navigation services provided by emergency shelter can play an important role in an individual's journey from homelessness to housing.

The number of individuals served by the homeless system of care has grown steadily since 2019, largely due to new investments in emergency shelter and housing during the COVID-19 pandemic. The total number of households served across the homeless system of care increased by 33% from 2019 to 2021. While many shelters around the nation were forced to reduce capacity due to COVID-19 and related public health protocols, Napa used new funding sources and innovative partnerships to safely expand emergency shelter capacity, such as Project Roomkey, enabling the community to serve a greater number of households than in previous years.

In 2021, 618 households were served by the homeless system of care, through a combination of emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing programs. Of the households served, 84% had accessed an emergency shelter within the year. Overall, 69% of households were served only by an emergency shelter and did not access other housing programs through the homeless system of care, such as transitional housing, rapid re-housing, or permanent supportive housing. Notably, 28% of households exited from emergency shelter went on to permanent housing destinations,¹⁷ which includes those who obtained permanent housing without the assistance of RRH or PSH programs. Permanent housing destinations can include unsubsidized locations, like moving back with family or renting on their own, or a

¹⁷ According to HUD's HMIS data standards, permanent destinations is defined as permanent supportive housing (PSH), permanent housing with a rental or temporary subsidy, renting or owning with or without a subsidy, or living with friends or family on a permanent basis

connection to subsidized, non-supportive housing programs like Emergency Housing Vouchers or Housing Choice Vouchers.

The table below shows the number of enrollments by shelter and supportive housing project type in the reporting period.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Emergency Shelter¹⁸	402	448	518
Transitional Housing¹⁹	66	58	51
Rapid Re-Housing²⁰	58	69	128
Permanent Supportive Housing²¹	14	13	18
Total Households Served in the System²²	475	532	618

Although the number of people served by the system has been growing, a gaps analysis completed by the County of Napa in 2020, based on 2019 data, suggests ongoing need for subsidized, supportive housing options. As part of the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Grant (HHAP) a gaps analysis was completed using a combination of Coordinated Entry System data and HMIS Enrollment data. This analysis shows that the number of people who had been identified as needing rental assistance or supportive housing and services exceeded the availability of those resources. In the sections below, additional gaps and barriers for specific subpopulations is explored further.

	Total # of Clients Currently Needing this Service	Total # of Clients Currently Receiving this Service	Remaining Need
Rental Assistance	357	107	250
Supportive Housing (Permanent)	60	29	40
Outreach	174	129	45
Prevention/Diversion	60	16	44

¹⁸ Defined as households who used ES/SH only or ES/SH in combination with any other project type (ES, SH, TH, RRH, PSH)

¹⁹ Defined as households who used TH only or TH in combination with any other project type (ES, SH, TH, RRH, PSH)

²⁰ Defined as households who used RRH only or RRH in combination with any other project type (ES, SH, TH, RRH, PSH)

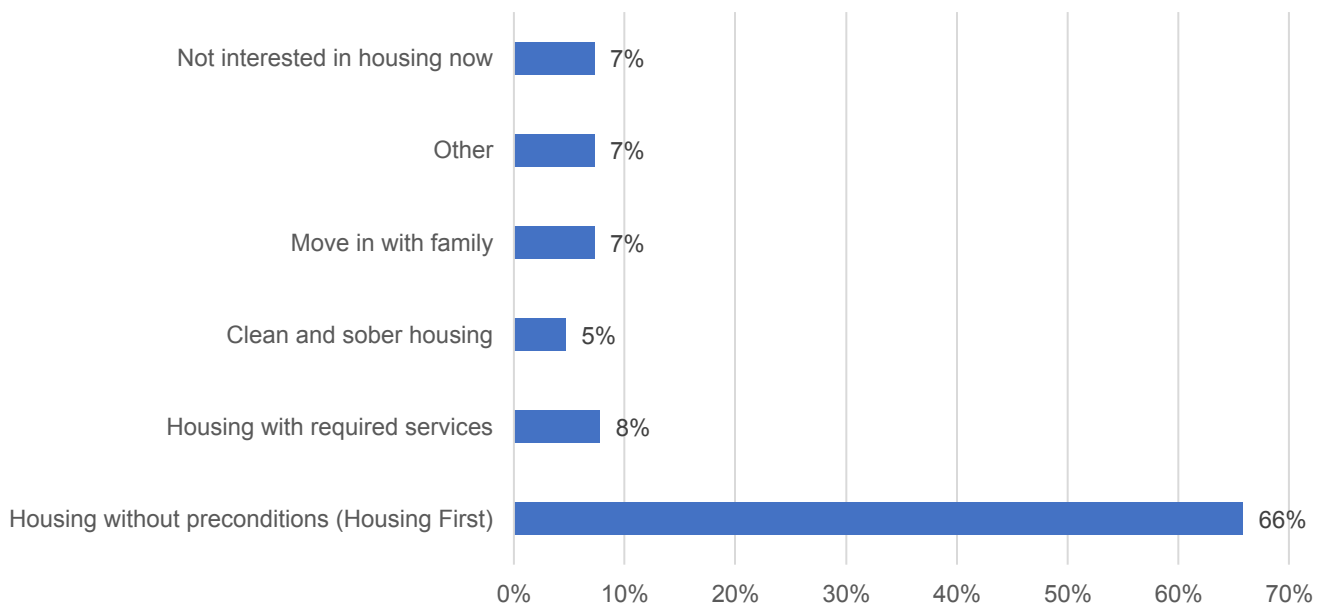
²¹ Defined as households who used PSH only or PSH in combination with any other project type (ES, SH, TH, RRH, PSH)

²² Total Households served in the homeless system represents the amount of deduplicated households served across the system, meaning it does not include a household who is enrolled in multiple programs up until their point of exit

The vast majority of unhoused people want housing: 93% of people surveyed on the PIT count indicated they want some form of housing. Additional information on housing type preference can be view in the chart below. Unfortunately, people attempting to exit homelessness face numerous barriers to securing housing. Emergency shelters are designed to provide short-term emergency housing and brief, housing focused support to move residents quickly to permanent housing solutions. However, shelter residents in focus groups reported that they often wait for months before being assigned a housing navigator, who has resources to help them locate and secure housing. One shelter participant reported they had been in the shelter for over five months and were still waiting to be assigned a housing navigator. Others reported barriers to connecting with assigned navigators. Focus group members reported that the housing navigators had high caseloads, making it difficult to provide services to all their clients. They noted, “you have to be really proactive and keep asking for help.” Shelter residents and community case workers also reported that residents are often in shelter for extended time periods prior to completing the community assessment required to access RRH and PSH, delaying their connection to housing resources, and potentially extending their length of time homeless.

Project Roomkey was established in March 2020 as part of the state response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Project Roomkey provides non-congregate shelter options for people experiencing homelessness. Every hotel/motel within Project Roomkey includes essential wraparound services, such as custodial, laundry, security and support staff. Using this funding, Napa sheltered and then permanently housed 84 participating households in a 12-month period during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Housing Type Preference



Barriers to Housing

In 2021, after being enrolled in a program in the homeless system of care, households remained homeless for an average of 364 days. HUD considers a household to be homeless while that household is residing in an emergency shelter or transitional housing project, or while that household is enrolled in a permanent housing program but has not yet moved into housing. For example, if a household is enrolled in any type of permanent housing program, they would be considered homeless up until the day they move into a unit. It is important to note that this average includes households, primarily families with minor children, enrolled in transitional

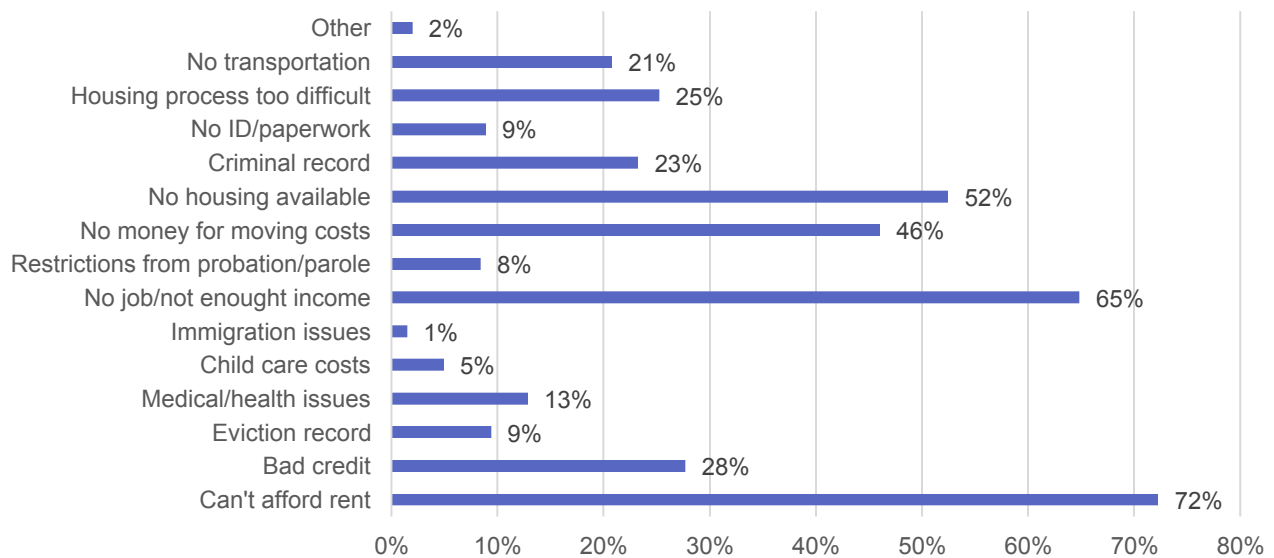
housing projects. While the living arrangements at a transitional housing project can look like permanent housing, and programs can be designed to serve households for up to 24 months, transitional housing is temporary and households continue to be considered homeless. Households in transitional housing spent an average of 526 days homeless.

Households that ultimately secured housing through a rapid rehousing program had varying paths to securing housing. Some households were enrolled in rapid rehousing after entering an emergency shelter. These households typically stayed in emergency shelter for 174 days before they were enrolled in a rapid rehousing program. Once enrolled in rapid rehousing, those households were housed in an average of 47 days. In contrast, households that were not staying in an emergency shelter when they were enrolled in rapid rehousing remained homeless for an average of 3 months before moving into housing.

Many shelter residents who secure permanent housing do so without the ongoing support of a RRH or PSH program. On average, shelter residents who exited to permanent housing did so about two months after entering the shelter.

Even with housing navigation support, program participants and navigators frequently reported that the lack of units within clients' price range makes it difficult to secure housing. This mirrors responses on the 2020 PIT survey. When respondents were asked what was keeping them from getting permanent housing, 72% said they can't afford rent, 65% said they don't have enough income for housing, and 52% said there is no housing available. For those on fixed incomes or where a subsidy requires that the unit rent is at or below fair market rent, there are even fewer available units. Many noted that even for those with income or housing subsidies that could theoretically make rent more affordable, the highly competitive rental market makes it extremely difficult to exit homelessness.

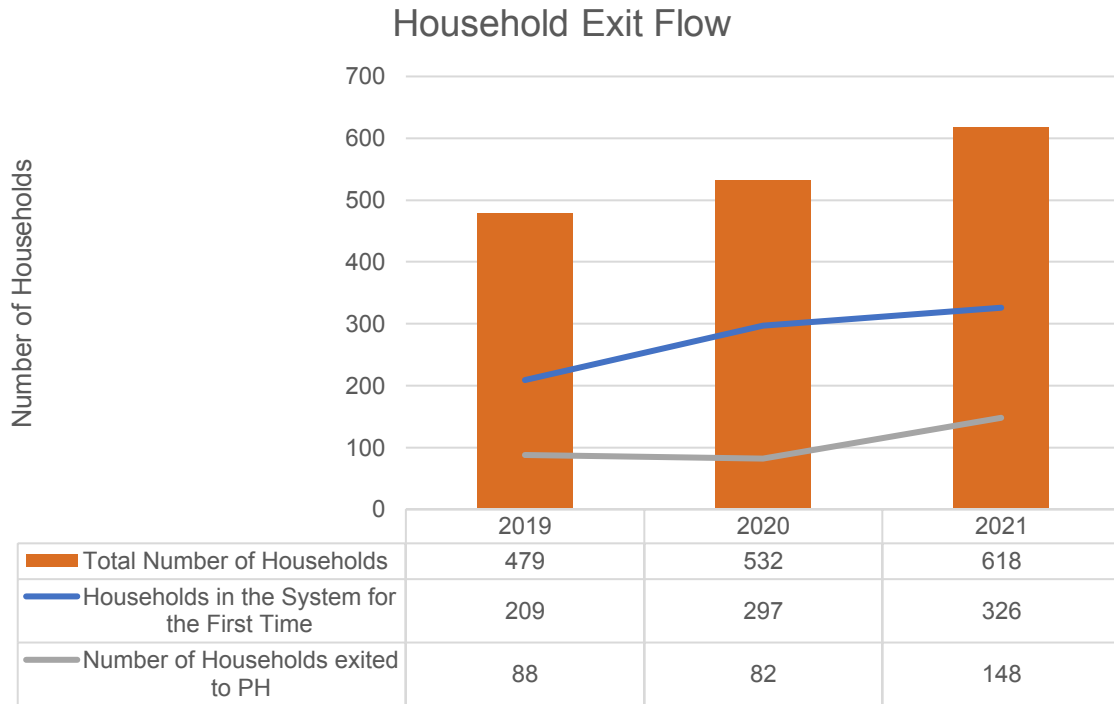
Issues Preventing Permanent Housing



Exits from Homelessness

In 2021, the percentage of people exiting to permanent housing destinations from other programs in the system of care grew to 33%; an increase from 2020, in which 23% exited to permanent housing destinations. Although this data indicates increasing success, substantially more exits to permanent destinations are needed to reduce the number of people experiencing homelessness overall. In addition, the rate of exits does not

match the rate of new households entering the system, so the number of people experiencing homelessness will continue to grow.



Of the households exiting to a permanent destination, a majority, or 104 households, obtained housing while staying at an emergency shelter. These households comprised 28% of total households that exited from emergency shelter. The other 72% of exits from emergency shelter exited to a temporary living situation, or their living situation was unknown, meaning a majority of people leaving emergency shelter don't move on to a permanent destination.

Systemwide, households exited from RRH projects had the highest proportional rate of moving to a permanent destination, with 72% of households exiting to a permanent housing. Because RRH provides short- to medium-term rental subsidy and supportive services, an exit to permanent housing most typically means that the household successfully transitioned to financial independence in their housing unit or acquired another kind of ongoing housing subsidy. Permanent supportive housing, on the other hand, typically has few exits: In 2021, 96% of people in Napa PSH projects retained their housing or moved into other permanent housing.

Demographic data shows that some subpopulations are less likely than the average household to exit to permanent destinations, suggesting there might be services gaps or additional supports needed for them. While on average, 33% of households exit to permanent destinations, only 25% households with a disabled household member exited to permanent destinations. This is especially significant as 54% of the households in the system of care include an individual with a disability. In the table below, a comparison can be seen between different types of households exiting to permanent destinations. For the race and ethnicity categories, it is important to note that the figure represents the race and ethnicity of the heads of household and adults, absent children. For households identifying as Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x), a higher proportion represent families that have adults and children.

System Exits to Permanent Housing Destinations by Subpopulation (2021)

	Percent of Total	Number of Households	Permanent Destinations Percent
All Households	100%	444	33%
Adult Only 55+	24%	106	37%
Fleeing Domestic Violence ²³	3%	12	25%
Households with a disabled member ²⁴	54%	240	25%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Indigenous	9%	42	37%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	40%	179	51%
Black	6%	26	12%
White	70%	313	29%

Returns to Homelessness

For the past three years, the proportion of households that return to homelessness from permanent destinations²⁵ has remained relatively stable, even as both the number of people experiencing homelessness and being served by the system has increased. In 2021, 9% of adult-only households returned to the homeless system from permanent housing destinations. Notably, no households that included minor children returned to homelessness between 2019 and 2021. Breaking down returns to homelessness by household characteristic, households with a head of household identifying as American Indian or Alaskan Native (33%) and those fleeing domestic violence (20%) have the highest rates of returns to homelessness, suggesting additional supports might be needed for those populations.

The vast majority of households that return to homelessness after securing permanent destinations had previously come from emergency shelter services. In 2021, 80 of the 86 households who returned to homelessness did so after moving from an emergency shelter to a permanent destination. More data is needed to analyze what kinds of stabilization or prevention services could be offered to help decrease the number of returns to homelessness.

²³ Domestic Violence Providers do not enter information on survivors in HMIS due to federal regulations. Survivors may be underrepresented in HMIS data.

²⁴ In the HUD HMIS Data Standards, a disabling condition is defined as, “A physical, mental, or, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, PTSD, or brain injury that: is expected to be long-continuing or indefinite, substantially impair the ability to live independently, and could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions.”

²⁵ Data includes households that return to homelessness within 12 months prior to the reporting period.

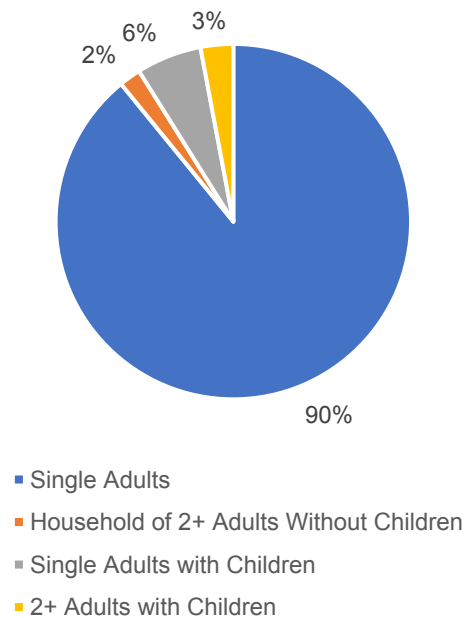
Special populations

Within the population of people experiencing homelessness, there are some subpopulations that experience specific barriers to housing or where there are specific gaps in service. Community survey results indicate that only 39% of service providers and 55% of people with lived experience believe that in the Napa homeless system of care, everyone is treated fairly and have access to homeless services and housing, regardless of who they are. The following section contains some additional information, derived from data sources and existing reports, as well as stakeholder feedback and other resources, on population-specific gaps and barriers.

Families with Children

In 2020, across the state of California, statewide data showed that 52% of people experiencing homelessness were in a household that had children. Napa’s percentages of homeless families are far lower than the state average. In 2021, families accounted for roughly 11% of those served by Napa’s system of care. On the one-night PIT Count, the number of Napa households that had at least one adult and one child decreased from 46 households in 2018 to 7 households in 2020. Households with children disproportionately identified as both White and Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)²⁶, with 52% of households identifying as such. In comparison with adult-only households, households

Composition of Households Served in 2021



with children were less likely to be considered chronically homeless (13% vs. 31%), and over twice as likely to have an experience of domestic violence (43% vs. 19%). Respondents to the strategic plan survey ranked children and families as the top population in need of additional attention in the response to homelessness. Data shows that Napa County has been successful in doing so: In the 2020 PIT count, 5% of the total homeless population were members of households with minor children, and no unsheltered families with minor children were identified. Of note, however, is the fact that many families who are unstably housed – for example, families sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing or economic hardship and families residing in substandard or overcrowded housing – are considered homeless by the US Department of Education, but do not meet the HUD definition of homelessness.

“My family went through a housing crisis, with a 7-year-old girl and a newborn we spent two years without a home, living in precarious situations. Even though my husband worked at a

²⁶ Within the Homeless Data Exchange (HDX) data visualizer, Stella, only households that identify as both White and Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) are shown as opposed to other racial and ethnic combinations or the total universe of people who identify as Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x).

winery full time, we couldn't even afford half the rent on an apartment. After a long wait we got a low-income apartment, for which I am very grateful, but the years we spent homeless were very difficult and sad."

– Survey Respondent

These families are not included in local homeless data, and in accordance with funding regulations, they are not eligible for many state and federally funded homeless programs. These families are often considered a hidden homeless population. Providers working with children and families note that housing instability has a well-established detrimental impact on family well-being, physical health, emotional health, and educational performance.

Community service providers also reported that there are not sufficient shelter beds dedicated to families with minor children and wait lists for family shelter beds exceed wait lists for singles beds. However, while only 11% of the total homeless population seeking services through the system of care are families with minor children, and no unsheltered families were identified in the 2020 PIT count, 25% of the community's emergency shelter beds captured on the 2021 HIC Count are dedicated to families. Providers report that this may be because many families remain in unstable, unsafe, or overcrowded housing to avoid homelessness, and therefore remain on the cusp of meeting HUD's homeless definition. More exploration is needed to assess and address gaps in providing emergency housing and other services to homeless families.

Older Adults

On the 2020 PIT Count, roughly 32% of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness indicated they were 51 years of age or older, with 13% noting that they were over 61. This proportion is slightly less than that of the general Napa population, in which approximately 40% of Napa residents are over 50 years old, according to the American Community Survey (ACS) 2020 Five-Year Estimates. National research²⁷ shows that people over 50 who are homeless experience the health consequences of premature aging, sometimes causing individuals to age 10 to 20 years beyond their chronological age, and are susceptible to increased disease and morbidity, as well as geriatric syndromes like falls, cognitive impairments, and frailty.

Older adults with who are unstably housed or experiencing homelessness may face additional barriers to securing permanent housing that meets their needs and supports successful aging. Providers report there is a shortage of long-term residential care facilities that are affordable and accessible for aging population of people experiencing homelessness, and even fewer options for those who need dementia care. Providers report they are often unable to secure appropriate placements for clients who require more intensive care than can be provided in a PSH setting. This report aligns with data that shows adults 55+ have one of the higher rates of returning to homelessness, with 25% returning to homelessness after leaving the Napa system of care. Providers report that many older adults could safely live independently with in-home supportive services and are eligible for Medi-Cal funded services, but such support is often unattainable due to a lack of professional care providers in the community.

Unaccompanied Youth

HUD defines unaccompanied youth as those under the age of 25 who are not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. The number of unaccompanied youth has been steadily rising since 2018. On the 2018 PIT, there were 14 unaccompanied youth. In 2020, there were 54, representing an increase of almost 200%.

²⁷ See, e.g., https://nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/infocus_september2013-1.pdf.

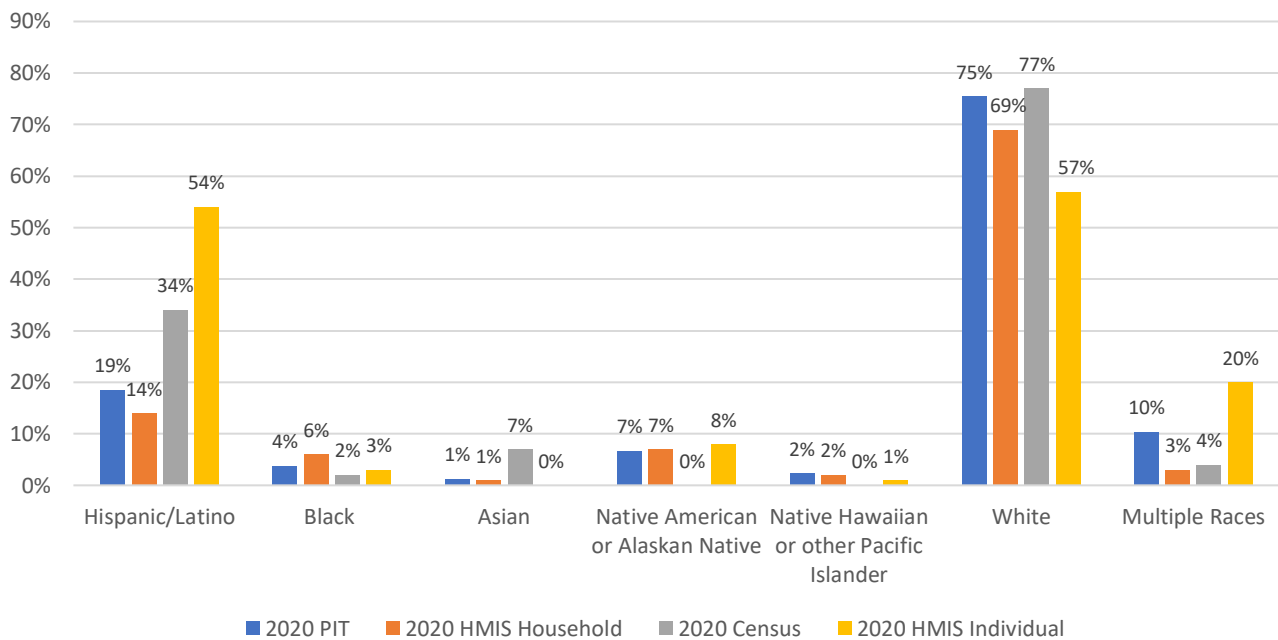
Transitional aged youth (TAY) ages 18-24 were also more likely to be engaging the system for the first time, with 73% reporting their first experience of homelessness. Additionally, the majority of TAY served in Napa are people of color, making TAY the most racially and ethnically diverse household type served. Only 27% of TAY identified as White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x).

Providers report that youth who are not connected to the foster care or mental health system may fall through the cracks. Providers report targeted and coordinated outreach is needed to engage homeless youth in the homeless system of care. Providers also report that there is a need to tailor services and programs to meet the unique treatment needs of transitional age youth, which may include a greater focus on education, employment, family reunification, and diversion efforts.

Race/Ethnicity

The chart below shows the race and ethnicity of people accessing or identified in Napa’s homeless system of care as compared to Census information. The race and ethnicity of the heads of households and adults is represented in orange, and the race and ethnicity of all individuals overall in a household is represented in yellow. This shows that households that are Hispanic/Latino and multiple races have substantially larger household sizes than other racial/ethnic groups, signifying that these groups have more families with children, are more likely to be partnered, or a combination of both.

Race/Ethnicity Comparison



In Napa, people who identify as Native American or Alaskan Native are consistently overrepresented across data sources as experiencing homelessness in comparison to their proportion to the general population. According to the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, close to 0% of the overall population of Napa County identify as Native American or Alaskan Native. Comparatively, they represent 7% of the individuals counted on the PIT, 7% of the heads of households, and 8% of the total overall individuals served by the system.

For people who identify as Hispanic or Latino, understanding the data gets a bit more complicated in part due to the differing ways the data are collected and presented across data sources. Within HUD’s Homeless Data Exchange (HDX) data visualizer, Stella, information about ethnicity is only available for heads of households

and adults who identify as White and Hispanic/Latino or White non-Hispanic/Latino. This limits the numbers of people who might identify as Hispanic but not White, and also obscures the types and sizes of households being served.

Understanding the differences in how these data are collected and what they include is key. When looking purely at data from a household perspective, it seems that people who identify as Hispanic/Latino are served at a rate higher than their occurrence in the general population. However, when factoring in data about Hispanic/Latino household size and those who identify as multiple races, Hispanic/Latino households may actually be underserved in comparison to their proportion of the general population. Black households served in the system appear to be overrepresented, comprising 2% of the Napa population but 4% of those surveyed on the PIT. Providers identify language access for those with limited English proficiency and barriers for the undocumented community as the key priorities for improving equity for the Latinx community.

Limited English Proficiency

The 2019 American Community Survey indicates that people with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) make up 15% of the Napa population. The vast majority of these individuals (85%) are Spanish speakers. The homeless system does not currently collect data on LEP clients, making it difficult to quantify service disparities impacting the monolingual Spanish-speaking community or speakers of other languages. Provider responses indicate that monolingual Spanish-speaking clients may not successfully progress through the homeless system at the same rate as English-speaking clients. Street outreach staff reported being aware of and engaging with monolingual Spanish speakers, but emergency shelter providers report rarely serving monolingual Spanish speakers. No CoC-funded PSH provider could recall receiving a CES referral for monolingual Spanish-speaking household, and Rapid Rehousing providers were unsure if monolingual Spanish speaking households were referred to or enrolled in their programs.

The community identified several key barriers faced by monolingual Spanish speakers. First, outreach services are not readily available in Spanish. Interviews, surveys, and focus group respondents report that there very few Spanish-speaking outreach staff. Provider survey respondents and focus groups consistently stated that the system should prioritize increasing the number of bilingual outreach staff. At the time of this gaps analysis, there were no bilingual outreach workers. While all outreach staff have access to phone translation services, not having Spanish-speaking staff presents a huge barrier to engagement and relationship building. Second, focus groups and survey responses indicated that the homeless system of care does not provide clear uniform messaging on how to request homeless services, and there is no central phone number or walk-in location that is well known across the community. While this presents a challenge for all households seeking services, focus groups reported this is a significantly greater barrier for households that cannot readily seek guidance from service providers due to language barriers. Focus groups and survey respondents indicated that targeted outreach, collaboration with trusted messengers, and planning efforts are needed to meet the needs of the LEP community.

Persons who are Undocumented

In 2012, 12% of Napa County residents were estimated to be undocumented. Ascertaining the size of the undocumented population is difficult. Estimates vary according to the methodology used. There have been few more recent attempts to determine the size of Napa's undocumented population. Of note, PEW research estimates that the undocumented population in CA declined by 28% from 2012 to 2017. Just as there are many factors that make it difficult to determine the size of the undocumented population, there are many factors that make it difficult to quantify disparities impacting the undocumented community. The homeless system of care does not collect or record data elements related to immigration status. In addition, providers

report that undocumented residents often live in overcrowded or substandard housing to avoid the visibility and stigma associated with street homelessness.

Community leaders report that undocumented individuals avoid accessing homeless services due to fear of the potential immigration consequences of engaging with public assistance, especially in the context of potential unpredictable changes to immigration policy. Despite these data limitations, providers and community experts reported they have observed a range of barriers impacting the undocumented community. Legal providers report that it is “nearly impossible” for undocumented households to access trustworthy, affordable legal guidance. Homeless providers reported being unaware of which programs and services undocumented households are eligible to access, and which services they can access without risking consequences, meaning they are unable to confidently provide advocacy and support to undocumented clients. One homeless provider noted that people who are undocumented may delay accessing healthcare until their healthcare needs are emergent due to concerns about cost and consequences of accessing medical care. People who are undocumented cannot access the public benefits that allow many low-income individuals to age in place, such as Medicare, Medi-Cal, Social Security, and HUD-subsidized housing for seniors and adults with disabilities, which may make them more likely to fall into homelessness as they age. More exploration is needed to determine how relationships and trust can be built with the undocumented community and how resources can be developed and strengthened to meet the community’s needs.

Chronic Homelessness

Individuals who have a disabling condition and have been homeless for more than 365 days continuously, or over the past three years, are considered chronically homeless. While Napa has a higher proportion of chronically homeless individuals than peer communities, PIT and program enrollment data shows that proportion of people in Napa who are chronically homeless has been decreasing. Interestingly, the number of chronically homeless households served by the system of care dropped 11% between the 2019 and 2020 reporting periods. In 2021, the number of chronically homeless households remained relatively stable, with only 2 additional chronically homeless households being served between 2020 and 2021 (208 vs. 210 households). Additionally, more households who have experienced homelessness for less than a year in 2021 have no reported disabling condition that would qualify them for chronic homeless status.

In the first half of 2022, 20 potential households, or 3% of those in the system, may earn the chronically homeless designation as they will have fulfilled the requirements of having both a disabling condition and the requisite 365 days of homelessness. After that, there are 169 households that could potentially gain the designation within the next year, or 25% of the households served overall. This means that the potential number of chronically homeless households could increase substantially in the next year if they are not connected to permanent housing. Providers report that chronically homeless individuals often have complex medical, mental health, and substance related needs and are best served by permanent supportive housing programs that can provide housing and case management support that is not time limited. However, due to the extremely limited availability of PSH, chronically homeless individuals must often choose between waiting for a long time for services or accepting RRH services that may not provide the long-term support they need to maintain housing.

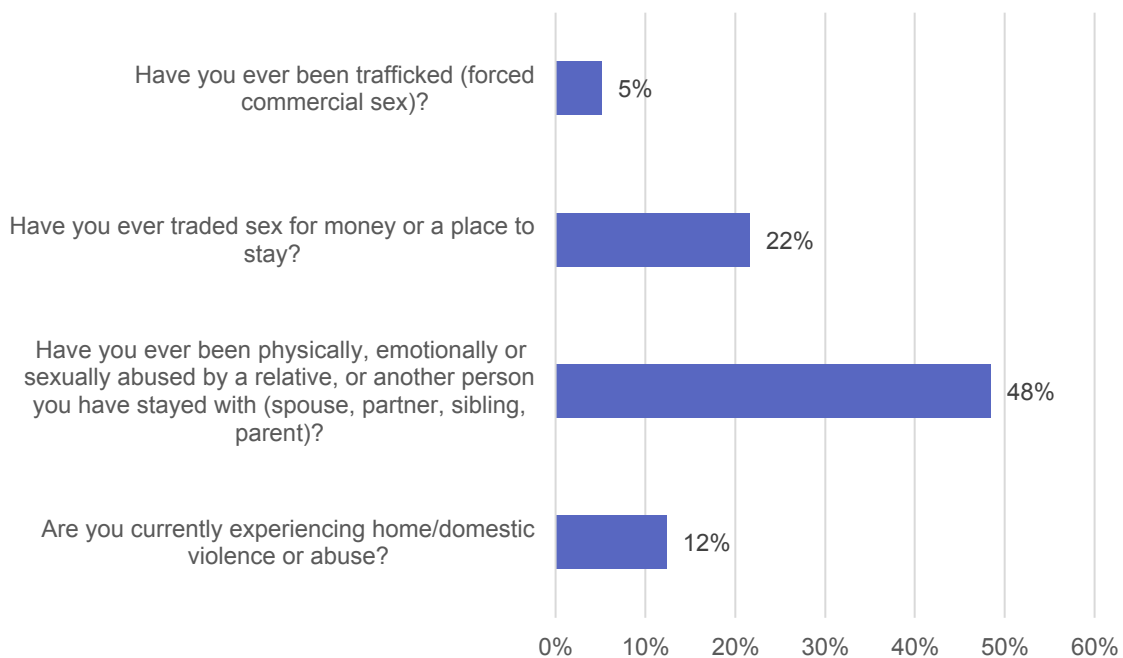
Domestic Violence

Across California, 18% of those served in the homeless system have experienced domestic violence. In Napa, 24% of those served in the system of care reported having experienced domestic violence. Napa PIT survey data shows that the number of people reporting they are survivors of domestic violence has been increasing over the past three years. Between 2019 and 2020, the number of people who reported being survivors of domestic violence increased by 159%, from 32 to 83 adults. These numbers may be higher than the data indicates, as individuals fleeing domestic violence who seek assistance exclusively from a domestic violence

provider are not reflected in homeless system of care data. These data trends could indicate increasing rates of domestic violence and a need for additional supports and services for survivors. Local domestic violence providers have pointed to an increase in the number and severity of domestic violence reports over the past 2 years, attributed to household stressors and lockdowns during COVID-19. Providers serving survivors of domestic violence and trafficking note specific challenges to serving survivors, including that some sources of federal and state funding are not available to them due to requirements of implementing federally mandated data systems, as well as the need to protect survivor confidentiality while accessing mainstream systems of care.

Looking at additional insights from the 2020 PIT survey, although only 12% of people reported that they were currently experiencing domestic violence or abuse, 48% of reported having experienced physical, emotional, or sexual abuse by someone they stayed with. A chart with additional related survey responses can be viewed below. Given that instances of domestic violence have shown to be increasing during shelter-in-place,²⁸ this could be an important figure to track as data from 2022 becomes available.

2020 PIT Survey Responses



Persons who have been Convicted of a Crime

In focus groups and stakeholder interviews, service providers noted that people convicted of a crime often face additional barriers to obtaining housing. Clients with criminal convictions are often denied rental units. Those with violent or drug-related criminal activity within the last two years may be found ineligible for some forms of HUD-subsidized housing. For those who are required to register as sex offenders, there are often no housing options available and even many programs that target those with convictions are inaccessible. For example, the County’s Fresh Start Housing program, which provides housing for adults with severe mental illness who have histories of homelessness, is inaccessible to registered sex offenders since it is next to a preschool.

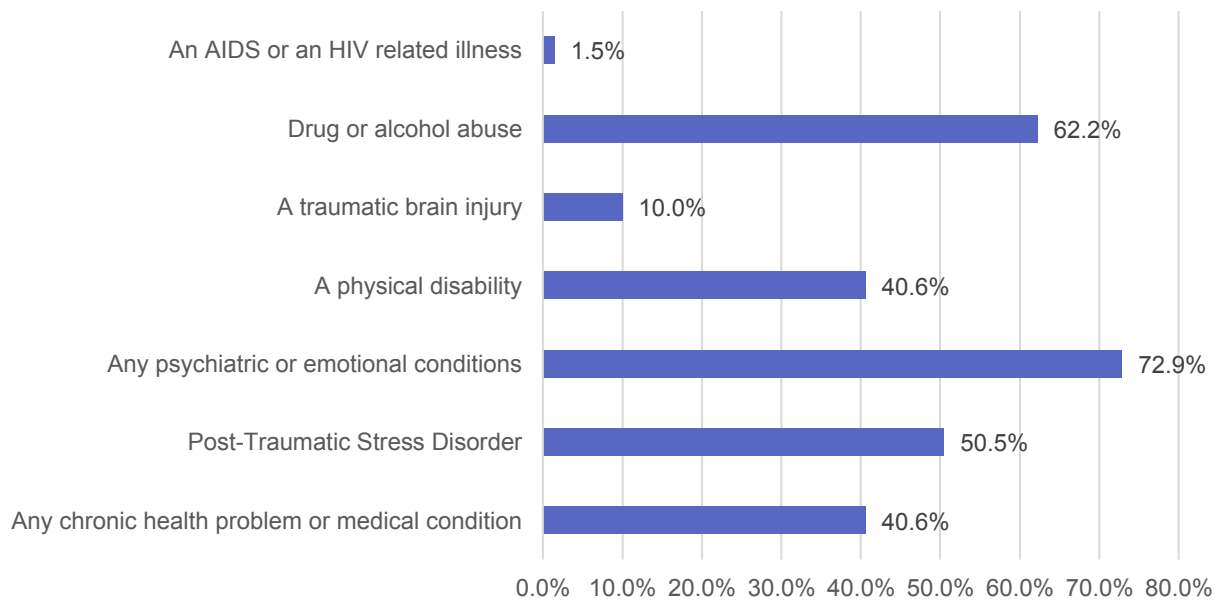
²⁸ Piquero, Alex R., Wesley G. Jennings, et al. *Domestic Violence During COVID-19: Evidence from a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*. Washington, D.C.: Council on Criminal Justice, March 2021

Service providers also reported that many registered sex offenders are unable to reside with family or friends due to concern about the stigma of having their address appear on sex offender registries. Similarly, they are also denied rentals from private landlords. People with lifetime registration requirements are barred from HUD’s Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program.

Persons with Disabilities

In 2021, 64% of those served by the Napa system of care had some kind of disabling condition,²⁹ a rate 21% higher than the state average. Specific disabilities and conditions can be broken down further and understood using PIT survey data. Although each self-reported health condition won’t necessarily directly equate to a disability, they can help provide insights into the types of health issues people in the community experience. The most frequently reported conditions include a psychiatric or emotional condition (73%), drug or alcohol abuse (62%), and post-traumatic stress disorder (51%). A full list of reported health conditions can be seen in the chart below.

Reported Health Conditions

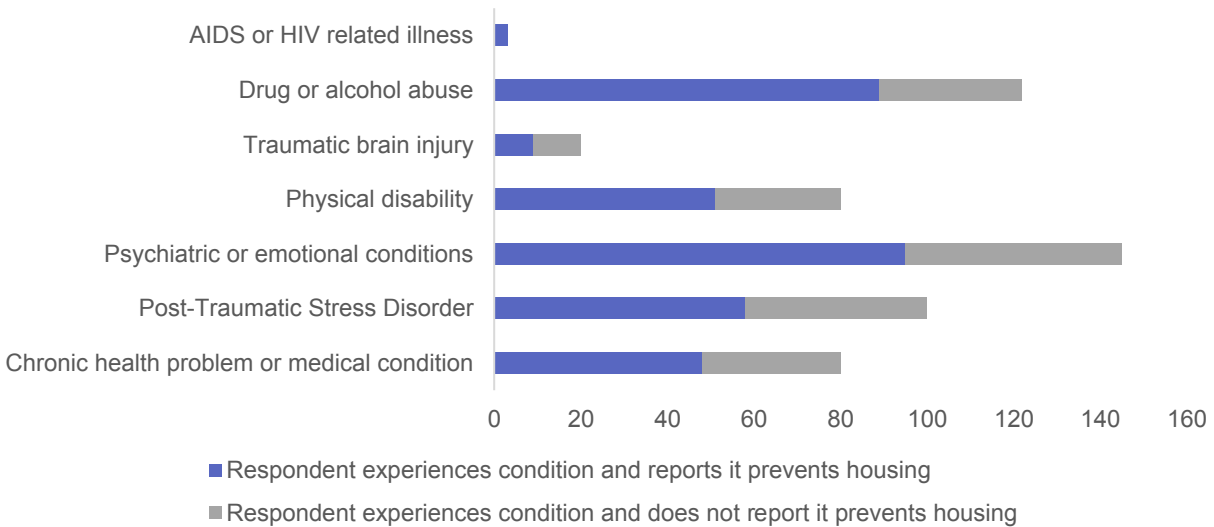


As can be seen from the PIT survey, clients reported that these conditions often prevented them from obtaining housing or from being stably housed. In fact, with the exception of those who reported traumatic brain injury, a majority of those who reported a condition also said that condition prevented their housing stability. Providers noted that those with more severe disabilities can often require in-home supportive service to maintain independent housing.

Even though many homeless and formerly homeless individuals are eligible for Medi-Cal funded in-home supportive services (IHSS) that could assist with basic care, there are not enough IHSS workers in Napa to meet community demands. For people with disabilities that prevent them from performing basic self-care tasks, such as bathing and dressing without assistance, there are no emergency housing options available.

²⁹ Defined as one of the following conditions: a physical disability, chronic health condition, mental health problem, and/or substance abuse issue expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs ability to live independently; a developmental disability; and/or HIV/AIDS

Impact of Health Conditions on Obtaining Housing 2020 PIT Survey



Providers report that as Napa’s PSH programs do not typically directly provide clients with sufficient support from licensed mental health professionals, current programs may not meet the needs of participants with serious mental illness (SMI). They also note that many individuals who are homeless and have a SMI may be best served by residential programs that provide more intensive support. However, county-funded residential program beds are assigned through a different process, and clients may benefit from increased system-level coordination to streamline and integrate these processes.

In focus groups and stakeholder interviews, providers noted that clients with high mental health service needs have difficulty being matched to the right level of care and support to help them access and maintain housing. Community case workers and other providers reported that clients in the emergency medical and shelter systems often have intensive medical, mental health and substance abuse needs, and there are limited on-site or community-based resources to meet these needs. Community caseworkers serving clients in scattered site permanent supportive housing may require more time to travel between scattered site units and develop relationships with multiple landlords.

Shelter staff cannot provide self-care assistance. Although policies allow care providers to come onsite to assist residents, it is extremely difficult to obtain a care provider. Shelter staff and community case managers reported there are not enough community-based mental health clinicians to help high-acuity individuals break down barriers that may cause or exacerbate homelessness. Providers report that existing programs that provide wraparound community-based services do not have capacity or funding to address the needs of all homeless people with disabilities requiring community-based support.

LGBTQ

Although there are few places an individual’s LGBTQ+ identity is collected or consistently collected, it is collected through the community’s PIT survey, with gender identity specifically being tracked across CoC and state programs. According to the 2020 PIT, approximately 11% of people identified as being something other than heterosexual, with 1% of people identifying as something other than cisgender³⁰ (such as transgender or

³⁰ Cisgender typically designates that an individual identifies with the gender that they were assigned at birth. For individuals who identify with a gender other than what they were assigned at birth, they might consider themselves transgender or non-binary depending.

non-binary). While transgender and gender non-confirming people often make up a small number of the homeless population, LGBTQ+ people are over-represented across homeless systems of care nationwide at increasing rates.³¹ Studies have shown that nearly one out of three transgender and gender non-conforming people experience homelessness at some point in their lives, and many report experiences of discrimination and denial of services and housing.³² Because of this, they may not be comfortable disclosing their identity and are often not accurately reflected in PIT counts and HMIS data. Community providers point to the need to complete a targeted assessment of program policies, procedures, and client-facing materials and provide staff training to ensure that providers create inclusive spaces for LGBTQ clients.

People Exiting Institutions

HUD defines people exiting institutions as people exiting jail, substance abuse, or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facilities. Providers across the system of care indicate that many individuals exiting institutionalization settings are medically and mentally stable and sober at the time of discharge, and able to engage around housing goals, but rapidly decompensate when discharged to shelters or the streets. Providers reported that people exiting institutionalization would often be best served by a transitional housing or treatment setting that provides a supportive environment so they can maintain stability, but it is very rare that placement is readily available at these settings.

Criminal justice and homeless system providers report a need for improved cross-system collaboration to support individuals exiting incarceration. Providers reports that while there are providers in jail that connect inmates with public benefits and provide mental health services and discharge planning, those providers do not have capacity to serve all inmates needing services. Providers report that although many inmates with substance abuse histories obtain sobriety while in jail and would like to exit directly to substance abuse treatment, it is very hard to find available placements for inmates and they often return to homelessness. The California Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health reports key systemic barriers to housing people exiting incarceration, including silos between criminal justice and other systems, lack of data regarding the intersection of homelessness and incarceration, lack of resources and stigma among housing providers, and regulatory barriers to accessing housing.³³ In alignment with these findings, local providers report they often encounter parolees who are exited from prison without a housing plan in place.

Federal regulations define those who have been in an institutional setting for more than 90 days as “housed,” and ineligible for homeless services. People who were homeless prior to institutionalization may exit residential settings, such a mental health or substance abuse treatment, prematurely due concerns about becoming ineligible for homeless services if they remain in treatment. Providers report that this may disproportionately impact older adults, who may be more likely to require hospitals or nursing home stays that exceed 90 days.

³¹ National Alliance to End Homelessness, Trans and Gender Non-Conforming Homelessness. (2017). <https://endhomelessness.org/trans-and-gender-non-conforming-homelessness/>

³² Sandy E. James and others, The Report of the 2015 US Transgender Survey. National Center for Transgender Equality. 2016. Available at: <https://www.transequality.org/sites/default/files/docs/usts/USTS%20Full%20Report%20-%20FINAL%201.6.17.pdf>

³³ The Council of State Governments, Reducing Homelessness for People with Behavioral Health Needs Leaving Prisons and Jails. February 2021. https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Reducing-Homelessness-CA_Final.pdf

NAPA CITY-COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE STRATEGIC PLAN: GOALS AND STRATEGIES

The following goals and strategies represent communitywide feedback on how to reach the community goal of making homelessness for individuals and families in Napa County rare, brief, and nonrecurring. These goals and strategies are intended to guide the Napa Continuum of Care's (CoC) planning efforts to reach that community goal. A key role of the CoC is to make recommendations for the homeless system of care and other local stakeholders to consider when implementing programs, as well as to identify points of advocacy and community organization needed to effectively address homelessness. These goals and strategies represent best-practice recommendations and ways to address identified needs in Napa County, as suggested by local governments, community-based organizations, healthcare and other service providers, people with lived experience, business leaders, and others in the community.

The goals and strategies presented are not a community mandate, but a set of recommendations that will be adapted to address a dynamic and complex issue. Achieving these goals will require funding and cross-system alignment. These goals and strategies represent the CoC's recommendations for a three-year period beginning July 2022. The CoC acknowledges that there are funding limitations, and the system may need more than three years to consider and implement each strategy and goal. The CoC intends to regularly review the plan and collaborate with member agencies to provide an annual progress report, and to revisit and update the plan in 2025.

Through an analysis of community feedback, data, and reports, five main goals were established to address homelessness in Napa County:

1. **Expand access to permanent housing**, including permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and other housing opportunities, for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness
2. **Prevent households from becoming homeless** for the first time, and rapidly rehouse newly homeless households.
3. **Expand access to and quality of services** for people experiencing homelessness in Napa County.
4. **Build upon cross-system partnerships and collaborations** to target and serve all people experiencing homelessness in Napa County.
5. **Ensure that Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging are core considerations** in program development and that all members of the community have equal access to care.

Goal 1: Expand access to permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and other housing opportunities, for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness

Strategies for review and possible implementation include:

1) Streamline and help coordinate creation of new units specifically for people experiencing homelessness

- a. Explore ways to create opportunities for developers, City and County staff, anchor services providers, and other relevant stakeholders to collaboratively identify ways to expand new housing opportunities for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness
- b. Continue to support local policies that require developers to set aside units for people experiencing homelessness at housing projects in development
- c. Identify tools and methods to support housing developers in applying for construction, renovation, and rehabilitation funds for units that will be dedicated to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- d. Advocate for the expansion of local, including philanthropic and municipal, funding for housing development to provide additional local matching leverage
- e. Advocate for local zoning codes that increase affordable housing opportunities
- f. Identify potential local regulatory barriers to housing development targeted towards people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness

2) Advocate for projects in development to include deed-restricted units for people experiencing homelessness

3) Develop standard operating procedures and strategies for community engagement for new properties that include low-income and homeless units

4) Support opportunities for existing residential units to be affordable and accessible for people experiencing homelessness

- a. Seek opportunities to expand the availability of rental subsidies and voucher programs targeted to individuals experiencing homelessness
- b. Explore ways to increase pool of participating landlords through utilization of landlord engagement and risk mitigation strategies

- c. Partner with faith-based and service organizations and community groups to expand network of landlords, increase awareness of homeless programs, highlight successful efforts with landlords, and share information about the cost-savings to the community and positive impact for people who exited homelessness.
- d. Engage private partners, such as service agencies and the faith community, to encourage monetary contributions to the Landlord Mitigation and Flexible Housing Funds.
- e. Collaborate with local criminal justice system partners to discuss barriers and identify solutions to housing those with felony convictions.
- f. Expand opportunities to create shared housing programs based on existing successful community models to utilize single family homes, and 2- and 3-bedroom units, coordinating across programs as much as possible
- g. Explore funding sources to support expanding the Housing Choice Voucher Tenancy Care program to serve all housing programs, while ensuring housing navigation remains available for all housing program clients.

5) Identify properties not used for housing that may be available for conversion to affordable housing for people experiencing homelessness

- a. Create list of potential Homekey eligible sites to quickly leverage new funding

6) Identify opportunities to expand permanent housing and supportive service options that meet the needs of subpopulations exiting homelessness including aging and older adults, adults with disabilities, and transitional-aged youth

- a. Seek funding to develop permanent supportive housing that meets the needs of the highest acuity individuals by partnering with community healthcare and mental healthcare providers to provide comprehensive, intensive, in-home medical and mental health support
- b. Explore ways to increase access to community based medical case management and interdisciplinary care
- c. Advocate for increased access to in-home caregiving services such as incentive programs and recruitment strategies to increase pool of In-Home Supportive Services workers
- d. Identify ways to expand home share programs targeted to seniors and caregivers

Goal 2: Prevent households from becoming homeless for the first time, and rapidly rehouse newly homeless households

Strategies for review and possible implementation include:

- 1) Create and implement a system-wide diversion and homeless prevention program across all homeless programs, with flexible funding and services designed to meet the needs of people risk of experiencing homelessness**
- 2) Provide ongoing education and training on problem-solving conversations and other case management best practices that support diversion and rapid resolution**
- 3) Engage nontraditional community partners in creating and supporting homeless prevention efforts**
 - a. Increase coordination with foster care to prevent homelessness for those aging out of care
 - b. Increase prevention and legal advocacy resources targeted to undocumented households at risk of losing housing as well as to other at-risk households
 - c. Increase coordination with probation to provide homeless prevention services for those at risk of losing housing during incarceration or exiting into homelessness
 - d. Explore ways to coordinate discharge procedures for criminal justice involved individuals
 - e. Engage partners in exploring case management, legal, and advocacy strategies to better implement anti-discrimination and other tenancy rights, including fair housing, reasonable accommodations, and others
- 4) Investigate and advocate for implementation of best practices in tenant protections.**

Goal 3: Expand access to and quality of services for people experiencing homelessness in Napa County

Strategies for review and possible implementation include:

1) Ensure streamlined and equitable access to homeless outreach for the full geography and population of Napa County

- a. Diversify outreach strategies to include utilization of trusted messengers through peer support programs, key Facebook pages and groups, and other forms of social media people experiencing homelessness use to receive information and communicate
- b. Seek opportunities to fund a peer support program as part of an interdisciplinary outreach approach to utilize peers with lived experience of homelessness for street outreach, system navigation, and leadership and job development
- c. Ensure all outreach, shelter, and referral agencies have access and training to effectively link people to housing focused resources
- d. Develop partnerships to increase outreach and services available to communities outside the City of Napa.

2) Improve access to safe and supportive low-barrier temporary housing options for all families and individuals

- a. Explore ways to increase the availability of emergency shelter options for families and individuals
- b. Develop a diversion/prevention resource program and identify financial resources to sustain program on an ongoing basis
- c. Explore ways to increase on site-services at emergency shelter sites to reduce barriers to admission and improve housing outcomes for residents
- d. Advocate for the co-location of on-site community and social services at emergency shelter locations.
- e. Review shelter policies and strategies to reduce barriers for those clients with pets
- f. Evaluate the feasibility of a safe parking program with emphasis on space for RVs, with on-site access to supportive services

3) Deepen integration and coordination of access to shelter services that meet the needs of clients with disabilities

- a. Evaluate the need for clinicians to provide documentation of specific disabilities and identify ways to create partnerships to address needs
- b. Explore emergency housing options for those who cannot currently be safely served in congregate shelter due to medical or mental health needs.

4) Explore ways to strengthen partnerships between fair housing advocacy agencies and homeless service providers to expedite access to legal aid and housing advocacy for people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

Goal 4: Build upon cross-system partnerships and collaborations to target and serve all people experiencing homelessness in Napa County

Strategies for review and possible implementation include:

1) Utilize and expand upon existing partnerships to expand access to mental health services for people experiencing homelessness

- a. Coordinate the use of the county mental health mobile crisis team to reduce hospitalization or incarceration of people experiencing homelessness
- b. Explore need for geographic expansion of services targeted towards individuals with high service needs
- c. Work with local health care systems to support medical respite beds for discharging and medically fragile individuals experiencing homelessness

2) Expand access to substance abuse treatment for people experiencing homelessness

- a. Explore ways to streamline pathways and partnerships to increase access to substance abuse treatment and other housing focused services for those exiting criminal justice or institutional settings
- b. Explore opportunities to develop partnerships to improve discharge planning for clients that do not have a housing plan upon completion of treatment.

3) Increase coordination of cross-system case management to provide integrated care that promotes successful housing outcomes

- a) Develop streamlined processes for providers, and city and county agencies/departments to engage joint outreach and case planning with shared clients
- b) Build cross-system partnerships with agencies serving homeless youth to ensure that the families of youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, but do not meet HUD criteria for homelessness, are provided with prevention and diversion resources, and educated on rights and services provided under the McKinney-Vento Act
- c) Increase cross system partnerships with agencies servicing aging and older adults to develop innovative solutions to meet the housing needs of the aging population

Goal 5: Ensure that Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging are core considerations in program development, service delivery, governance, and that all members of the community have equal access to the system care

Strategies for review and possible implementation include:

- 1) **Establish a Lived Experience Advisory Board to incorporate guidance from those with lived expertise into CoC level decision making impacting the homeless community**
- 2) **Explore the establishment a formal system-level Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion workgroup, comprised of cross-system leaders, to develop, implement, and evaluate a strategic DEI plan for the homeless system of care**

3) Provide accessible and regular DEI training and resources to homeless system staff, including access to voluntary trainings and materials for self-guided learning

a. Provide training for all system of care providers on cultural competency, service eligibility, and considerations when serving the undocumented community

4) Develop and implement a Language Access Plan for city outreach and emergency shelter programs, encompassing standards, policies, procedures, to ensure the Spanish speaking community has equal access to the front door on the system of care

5) Continue efforts to analyze and ensure equal access for Black, Indigenous, and People of Color, and ensure programs are meeting the needs of those communities

6) Develop processes for cross system training, referral, and technical assistance with local LGBTQ organizations to ensure the system of care provides inclusive and equitable care to members of LGBTQ community experiencing homelessness

7) Partner with religious institutions, non-profits, and legal aid organizations serving the Latinx community to develop a comprehensive outreach and engagement plan that meets the needs of the monolingual Spanish speaking and undocumented community

8) Build partnerships with tribal entities and organizations serving Native American communities to increase the reach of the system of care

9) Review current coordinated assessment tool and assessment process to ensure it meets the needs of the Napa community, including people of all ages, races, and ethnicities

Appendix I: 2022 Napa Homeless Resources

The following is a *non-exhaustive* list of Napa community resources and agencies providing services to individuals experiencing homeless or at risk of homelessness. The table is intended to provide a high-level overview of key programs and services currently serving the Napa community.

Program	Prevention & Referral	Outreach & Drop In Services	Shelter & Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Other Housing	Care Coordination & Case Management	Healthcare	Behavioral Healthcare	Employment	Criminal Justice Diversion/Re Entry	Other (Food, Transportation)
Abode Services: operates homeless outreach teams covering the County geography, the South Napa Shelter (101 bed emergency shelter), Winter Shelter (seasonal 55 bed emergency shelter), South Napa Day Center, Rapid Re-Housing, and permanent supportive housing	X	X	X	X	X		X					
Bucklew Programs, Supportive Living Program: provides permanent supportive housing to individuals with serious mental illness who are chronically homeless				X								
Catholic Charities Archdiocese of Santa Rosa: operates Rainbow House family shelter (serves 7 family units), operates 5 permanent supportive housing beds at Red House, and operates Nightingale, an 11-bed medical respite facility for individuals experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness exiting the hospital.			X	X								
Community Action Napa Valley: Operates a culinary training program for homeless and low involve individuals, operates the Kids Development and Family Program to provide early education to homeless and low-income children between 18 months and 5 years old, and operates meals on wheels.										X		X
Housing Authority of the City of Napa: administers numerous subsidized housing programs that prioritize individuals experiencing or at risk of homelessness, including Shelter Plus Care, the Mainstream Voucher Program, Emergency Voucher Program, HUD-VASH, and Non-Elderly Disabled programs.				X		X						

Program	Prevention & Referral	Outreach & Drop-In Services	Shelter & Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Rapid-Rehousing	Other Housing	Care Coordination & Case Management	Healthcare	Behavioral Healthcare	Employment	Criminal Justice Diversion/Re-Entry	Other (Food, Transportation)
Mentis: Operates Satellite Housing (transitional housing program), Permanent Supportive Housing for 8 individuals with a history of chronic homelessness, and a residential culinary training program in partnership with Salvation Army.			X							X		
Napa County Health and Human Services Agency Mental Health Division: provides mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, including psychiatric emergency response, medication, case management, day treatment, and outpatient counseling. The Full-Service Partnership Programs provide intensive community-based mental health services targeted to children, transitional aged youth, adults, and older adults with complex mental healthcare needs who are experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness through. The Forensically Embedded Mental Health Services Program partners with the Napa Police and County Sheriff's Departments to provide assistance and service referrals to individuals in need of mental health or substance abuse treatment who may be homeless or experiencing other needs.	X	X					X		X		X	
Napa Police Department: Refers homeless persons to shelters and services	X	X										
NEWS (20 emergency shelter beds for families)	X	X	X		X		X					
Ole Health: provides healthcare services to all low-income and homeless individuals in the county, runs a health clinic at South Napa Shelter								X	X			
Queen of the Valley Medical Center/ CARE Network: Provides community-based case management for low income individuals with chronic medical conditions through outreach, collaboration, and formal partnerships with homeless providers.							X	X	X			
San Francisco VA Medical Center HUD-VASH Program: Provides case management and supportive housing to homeless Veterans through partnership with HACN				X								
Nation's Finest SSVF Program: Provides rapid rehousing to Veterans experiencing homelessness					X							

Program	Prevention & Referral	Outreach & Drop-In Services	Shelter & Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Rapid-Rehousing	Other Housing	Care Coordination & Case Management	Healthcare	Behavioral Healthcare	Employment	Criminal Justice Diversion/Re-Entry	Other (Food, Transportation)
The Progress Foundation, Hartle Court Housing Complex: six two-bedroom units of transitional housing for transitional age youth aging out of foster care, 18 permanent supportive housing beds for adults who are homeless or at risk of homelessness and have mental health conditions.			X	X								
Napa Valley Community Housing, Whistle Stop Townhomes: property includes four three-bedroom townhomes reserved for transitional housing			X									
Napa County Health and Human Services Agency, Self-Sufficiency Services Division: operates the Housing Support Program (HSP), Homeless Disability Assistance Program (HDAP), Bringing Families Home (BFH), and other employment/supportive programs for individuals and families on public assistance working towards self-sufficiency.	X				X		X		X	X		X
Fair Housing Napa Valley: provides a variety of housing counseling programs to all Napa County residents that primarily serve low-income tenants. These programs include fair housing, landlord/ tenant counseling, and education and outreach. All agency programs prioritize preserving client housing and preventing eviction wherever possible, particularly as the covid-19 pandemic and regional housing crisis have impacted local housing security and availability of alternate housing. Additional services include intake, investigation, enforcement, information/ referral, and mediation.	X	X										

Appendix II:

Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) Round 3 Homeless Action Plan Tables

Napa's homeless system of care receives funding from the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP). Cal ICH requires that communities applying for Round 3 of HHAP funding include certain key information in their community Homeless Action Plan, and that these tables be agendized for public discussion. Cal ICH provided template tables to assist communities in ensuring their Homeless Action Plans contain this key information, some of which must be based on community data as supplied by Cal ICH. This section includes the 5 tables Cal-ICH has provided and recommended for community use. These tables, developed through community input and discussion, are described below.

These Outcome Goals and Actionable Strategies should be reviewed with the following considerations in mind:

1. Cal ICH requires communities to develop goals using data provided by the state of California. Some of the state provided data differs from local data that is submitted to HUD. The City of Napa and County of Napa is working to better understand discrepancies in data and accurately convey state provided data for future analysis.
2. It is difficult to predict the long-term impact of COVID-19 on the Napa community's housing needs and system of care resources. These outcome goals are developed using baseline data gathered from July 2019- July 2020 and include pre-pandemic and early pandemic months. The scale and scope of the community's needs changed dramatically during the pandemic. The pandemic also changed the homeless funding and resource landscape in unprecedented and unpredictable ways.
3. Despite these limitations, these tables represent best efforts to provide data-informed and quantifiable outcome goals and actionable strategies that can be used to track community progress over the course of the HHAP-3 funding cycle.

Table Title	Purpose	Data Source
Table 1: Landscape Analysis	Table 1 provides Cal-ICH required data on people experiencing homelessness in Napa, drawing directly from the Point in Time Count.	2020 Point in Time Data
Table 2: Services Provided	Table 2 provides Cal-ICH required data on people participating within or being served by different intervention types, including subpopulations that are underserved relative to their proportion of individuals experiencing homelessness in the jurisdiction.	Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
Table 3: Funding Analysis	Table 3 identifies and documents all funds including state, federal and local funds, currently being used, and budgeted to be used, to provide homelessness-related services and housing opportunities.	County of Napa, City of Napa
Table 4: Outcome Goals	Table 4 outlines Outcome Goals required by Cal-ICH for the progress that communities will make in preventing and reducing homelessness over the three-year period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2024, informed by the findings from the local landscape analysis information completed above and the jurisdiction's base system performance measures from the 2020 calendar year data in the Homeless Data Integration System.	Baseline data provided by Cal ICH
Table 5: Strategies for Goals	Table 5 outlines strategies required by Cal-ICH to describe actionable strategies they will implement to meet the Outcome Goals identified in Table 4.	County of Napa, City of Napa, cross system leaders and partners.

Table 1. Landscape Analysis of Needs and Demographics

	People Experiencing Homelessness	Source and Date Timeframe of Data
Population and Living Situations		
TOTAL # OF PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	464	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Sheltered (ES, TH, SH)	161	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Unsheltered	303	2020 PIT
Household Composition		
# of Households without Children	380	2020 PIT
# of Households with At Least 1 Adult & 1 Child	7	2020 PIT
# of Households with Only Children	0	2020 PIT
Sub-Populations and Other Characteristics		
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	200	2020 PIT
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Significant Mental Illness	286	2020 PIT
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Substance Abuse Disorders	216	2020 PIT
# of Adults Who are Veterans	60	2020 PIT
# of Adults with HIV/AIDS	6	2020 PIT
# of Adults Who are Survivors of Domestic Violence	83	2020 PIT
# of Unaccompanied Youth (under 25)	54	2020 PIT
# of Parenting Youth (under 25)	0	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Children of Parenting Youth	0	2020 PIT
Gender Demographics		
# of Women/Girls	130	2020 PIT
# of Men/Boys	332	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Transgender	2	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Gender Non-Conforming	0	2020 PIT
Ethnicity and Race Demographics		
# of People Who are Hispanic/Latino	86	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	378	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Black or African American	18	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Asian	6	2020 PIT
# of People Who are American Indian or Alaska Native	31	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	2020 PIT
# of People Who are White	350	2020 PIT
# of People Who are Multiple Races	48	2020 PIT

Table 2. Landscape Analysis of People Being Served

	Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	Transitional Housing (TH)	Interim Housing or Emergency Shelter (IH / ES)	Diversion Services and Assistance (DIV)	Homelessness Prevention Services & Assistance (HP)	Outreach and Engagement Services (O/R)	Other: [Identify]	Source(s) and Timeframe of Data
Household Composition									
# of Households without Children	60	107	51	318	16	130	381		HMIS APRs- 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
# of Households with At Least 1 Adult & 1 Child	1	47	0	18	2	91	27		
# of Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Sub-Populations and Other Characteristics									
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	33	73	5	147	0	1	149		
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Significant Mental Illness	60	85	49	160	0	13	194		
# of Adults Who are Experiencing Substance Abuse Disorders	11	17	14	48	0	1	52		
# of Adults Who are Veterans	4	28	2	15	2	7	21		
# of Adults with HIV/AIDS	4	0	0	4	0	0	2		
# of Adults Who are Survivors of Domestic Violence	15	59	6	13	0	18	103		
# of Unaccompanied Youth (under 25)	0	11	10	19	0	11	14		
# of Parenting Youth (under 25)	0	3	0	2	0	2	1		
# of People Who are Children of Parenting Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gender Demographics									
# of Women/Girls	25	83	20	118	9	229	163		
# of Men/Boys	37	91	31	223	11	141	253		
# of People Who are Transgender	0	1	0	2	0	0	0		
# of People Who are Gender Non-Conforming	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Ethnicity and Race Demographics									
# of People Who are Hispanic/Latino	11	100	15	121	9	471	150		
# of People Who are Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	52	151	32	253	15	79	322		
# of People Who are Black or African American	2	18	3	26	0	7	26		
# of People Who are Asian	1	2	0	1	0	0	2		
# of People Who are American Indian or Alaska Native	9	12	4	40	3	10	37		
# of People Who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	3	0	3	0	4	2		
# of People Who are White	50	202	39	289	18	406	384		
# of People Who are Multiple Races	1	10	0	15	3	117	17		

Table 3. Landscape Analysis of State, Federal and Local Funding

Funding Program <i>(Choose from drop down options)</i>	Fiscal Year <i>(select all that apply)</i>	Total Amount Invested into Homelessness Interventions	Funding Source*	Intervention Types Supported with Funding <i>(select all that apply)</i>	Brief Description of Programming and Services Provided	Populations Served <i>(please "X" the appropriate population[s])</i>				
						ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "X" all that apply)</i>			
Homekey (via HCD)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 2,100,000.00	State Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	Homekey Round 1 allocation to County of Napa for capital acquisition of 14-side unit project for individuals exiting homelessness.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "X" all that apply)</i>		
	People Exp Chronic Homelessness							Veterans	Parenting Youth	
	People Exp Severe Mental Illness							People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
California COVID-19 Rent Relief Program via HCD	FY 2021-2022 FY 2022-2023	\$ 1,600,000.00	State Agency	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention Rental Assistance	COVID-19 relief administered through HCD ERAP program reserved for Napa County. The State Rental Assistance Program is intended to help eligible households cover rental and utilities arrears, to assist with prospective payments for rent and utilities, and to provide funding for housing stabilization and support at the housing site level.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "X" all that apply)</i>		
Emergency Solutions Grants - CV (ESG-CV) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	\$ 498,015.00	State Agency	Non-Congregate Shelter/ Interim Housing	Non-congregate shelter hotel rooms for vulnerable individuals.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "X" all that apply)</i>		
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) - via HCD	FY 2021-2022	\$ 1,280,871.00	State Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	MHP Round 3 Funding to Burbank Housing for development of Heritage House & Valley Verde.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "X" all that apply)</i>		
Project Roomkey and Rehousing - via CDSS	FY 2021-2022	\$ 77,922.00	State Agency	Non-Congregate Shelter/ Interim Housing	FY20/21 Allocation to County of Napa to provide non-congregate shelter for individuals experiencing homelessness who were medically vulnerable and/or elderly.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "X" all that apply)</i>		
CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP) - via CDSS	FY 2021-2022	\$646,168	State Agency	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention Rental Assistance	FY20/21/22/23 HSP allocation to Napa HHSB Self-Sufficiency Services. Napa's Housing Support Program (HSP) provides ongoing case management, housing location assistance, and payment assistance for rental application fees, credit reports, moving expenses, rental payments, security deposits, and utility deposits. Program regulations expanded to allow spending on homelessness prevention.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "X" all that apply)</i>		
Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP) - via CDSS	FY 2021-2022 FY 2022-2023 FY 2023-2024	\$ 435,866.00	State Agency	Outreach and Engagement Rental Assistance	HDAP FY20-22 allocation to Napa County, HHSB contracts with Abode Services. Services offered through HDAP include outreach, case management, disability advocacy, and housing assistance.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "X" all that apply)</i>		
Home Safe - via CDSS	FY 2021-2022 FY 2022-2023 FY 2023-2024 FY 2024-2025	\$ 260,558.00	State Agency	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention Rental Assistance	Napa County Adult Protective Services FY21-22 Allocation. Home Safe offers a range of strategies to prevent homelessness and support ongoing housing stability for APS clients, including housing-related intensive case management, short-term housing related financial assistance, deep cleaning to maintain safe housing, eviction prevention, landlord mediation, and more.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS <i>(please "X" all that apply)</i>		

Program Name	Fiscal Year	Amount	Agency	Activity	Description	Status	Targeted Populations	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)		
								People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
Bringing Families Home (BFH) - via CDS\$	FY 2021-2022	\$ 250,000.00	State Agency	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention	FY2021-2022 BFH allocation to Napa County HHSA, Child Welfare Services, HHSA administers this program, with collaboration from SSD and Child Welfare Services. Provides housing-related case management and financial assistance.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness		
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (BFH targets families involved with the child welfare system who are experiencing homelessness)	
	FY 2024-2025									
Continuum of Care Program (CoC) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	\$ 866,307.00	Federal Agency	Administrative Activities	FY 2020 CoC award. Funds HMIS, CE, CoC administration, PSH and RRH projects.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)	
	FY 2024-2025									
Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	45+ Vouchers	Federal Agency	Rental Assistance	FY21 EHV allocation.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)	
	FY 2024-2025									
HUD-VA Supportive Housing Program Vouchers (HUD-VASH) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	27 Vouchers	Federal Agency	Rental Assistance	VASH voucher allocation as of 11/21.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	X People Exp Chronic Homelessness	X Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)	
	FY 2024-2025									
Family Unification Program Vouchers (FUP) - via HUD	FY 2022-2023	134 Vouchers	Federal Agency	Rental Assistance	FUP voucher allocation as of 11/21.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	X Other (please enter here)	
Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) - via HUD	FY 2021-2022	75+ vouchers	Federal Agency	Rental Assistance	Vouchers dedicated to CES Units		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)	
	FY 2024-2025									
Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program (SSVF) - via VA	FY 2021-2022	\$ 8,344,505.00		Rental Assistance	FY21 regional allocation to Nation's Finest SSVF grantees, for provision of rapid rehousing and supportive services to eligible Veterans in multiple CA and NV counties.		ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness	X Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)	
	FY 2024-2025									
Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds (CRRF) - via Treasury	FY 2021-2022	\$ 3,500,000.00	Federal Agency	Outreach and Engagement	City of Napa allocation, for emergency housing assistance, Project Roomkey match, supportive services and street outreach.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)	
	FY 2024-2025									
Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds (CRRF) - via Treasury	FY 2021-2022	\$ 2,000,000.00	Federal Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	Capital Acquisition costs for 54-unit PSH project.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)	
	FY 2024-2025									
Local General Fund	FY 2021-2022	\$ 3,884,000.00	Local Agency	Administrative Activities	Napa County General Fund appropriated to the homeless response system. This amount includes CES, HMIS, homeless shelters, outreach activities and all grant administration and compliance staffing and contracts. The City of Napa contributes \$650 as a cost share of shelter activities.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)	
	FY 2024-2025									
Local General Fund	FY 2021-2022	\$ 1,000,000.00		Outreach and Engagement	City of Napa General Fund, used for emergency shelter and outreach and engagement, system supports and encampment resolution.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	People Exp Chronic Homelessness	Veterans	Parenting Youth
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth	
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)	
	FY 2024-2025									

Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$811,056	Private Funder(s)	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention	Season of Sharing, received in monthly distributions of \$67,588. Provides emergency financial assistance for individuals and families who are at risk of homelessness.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	X Other: Individuals and families who are at risk of homelessness, or experiencing homelessness.		
Homekey (via HCD)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 1,811,600.00	State Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	Homekey Round 2 allocation to City of Napa for conversion of 54 motel rooms into permanent supported housing for chronically homeless, homeless, and transitional age youth, in partnership with Burbank Housing.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	X Other: transitional Aged Youth		
Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) - via Cal ICH	FY 2021-2022	\$ 851,410.70	State Agency	Rental Assistance	HHAP1 County allocation combined with CoC re-directed allocation. Funds used to provide RRH- rental assistance, and shelter CIP upgrades as well as Diversion, Prevention and Landlord Incentives.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	X Other (please enter here)		
Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) - via Cal ICH	FY 2021-2022	\$ 410,645.00	State Agency	Systems Support Activities	HHAP2 County allocation combined with CoC re-directed allocation. Funds used to provide RRH- rental assistance.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)		
Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) - via HCD	FY 2021-2022	\$ 200,000.00	State Agency	Outreach and Engagement	City of Napa allocation for street outreach.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)		
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 2,000,000.00	State Agency	Systems Support Activities	Community Based Transitional Housing program grant awarded to Napa County via the CA Dept. of Finance. Provided jail in-reach diversion and engagement services, enhanced enforcement-related in/around the area directly adjacent to the emergency shelter.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)		
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 150,000.00	State Agency	Outreach and Engagement	RHHA City Allocation; street outreach and engagement services.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)		
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 180,000.00	State Agency	Systems Support Activities	RHHA County Allocation; tenancy care and housing stabilization services.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)		
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 1,000,000.00	State Agency	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing	One -time housing funds for Whole Person Care Pilot Program.	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)		
Other (please enter funding source)	FY 2021-2022	\$ 1,000,000.00	Private Funder(s)	Non-Congregate Shelter/ Interim Housing	Providence St. Joseph's contribution for Project Homekey (Valley Lodge Apartments).	X	ALL PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS	TARGETED POPULATIONS (please "X" all that apply)			
	FY 2022-2023			People Exp Chronic Homelessness				Veterans	Parenting Youth		
	FY 2023-2024			People Exp Severe Mental Illness				People Exp HIV/ AIDS	Children of Parenting Youth		
	FY 2024-2025			People Exp Substance Abuse Disorders				Unaccompanied Youth	Other (please enter here)		

**CA-517 Napa City & County CoC
Table 4. Outcome Goals**

Outcome Goal #1a: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness.		
Baseline Data: Annual estimate of number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Decrease/Increase in # of People	Decrease/Increase as % Change from Baseline
1,305	26	2%
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:		Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:
Local data shows that while only 17% of the overall people served in the homeless system have a mental illness, 62% of the people experiencing homelessness in Napa have a mental illness.		Increase the number of people with SMI being served by the system by 5%.

Outcome Goal #1b: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a daily basis		
Baseline Data: Daily Estimate of # of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Reduction in # of People	Reduction as % Change from Baseline
303	45	15%
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:		Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:
Unaccompanied Youth make up 13% of the unsheltered homeless population, but only 4% of the emergency shelter population.		Reduce the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness by 10% (5 person reduction)

Outcome Goal #2: Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time.		
Baseline Data: Annual Estimate of # of people who become homeless for the first time	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Reduction in # of People	Reduction as % Change from Baseline
816	0	0%
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:		Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:
Local data shows that while 34% of the Napa population identifies as Hispanic/Latino, 57% of the people entering homelessness for the first time identify as Hispanic/Latino		Reduce the number of people who identify as Hispanic/Latino from entering the homeless system for the first time by 5%

Outcome Goal #3: Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.		
Baseline Data: Annual Estimate of # of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Increase in # of People	Increase as % Change from Baseline
333	7	2%
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:		Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:
Local data shows that while 64% of the households served by the system have a disabled household member, only 25% of households exiting to permanent destinations have a disabled household member.		Increase the number of households exited to permanent housing by 5%

Outcome Goal #4: Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.		
Baseline Data: Average length of time (in # of days) persons enrolled in street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven projects and time prior to move-in for persons enrolled in rapid rehousing and permanent housing projects	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Decrease in Average # of Days	Decrease as % Change from Baseline
77	0	0%
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:		Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:
Local data shows that while the average person experiencing homelessness in Napa spends 77 days technically homeless, Veterans remain homeless for an average of 128 days.		Reduce the amount of time Veterans spend homeless by 5%

Outcome Goal #5: Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing.		
Baseline Data: % of people who return to homelessness after having exited homelessness to permanent housing	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Decrease in % of People who return to Homelessness	Decrease as % Change from Baseline
10.29%	0%	0%
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:		Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:
People who identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native have the highest rates of returns to homelessness, returning to homelessness between 30% - 40% of the time after exiting to permanent housing depending on the specific identity.		Reduce the rates households that identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native return to homelessness by 5%

Outcome Goal #6: Increasing successful placements from street outreach.		
Baseline Data: Annual # of people served in street outreach projects who exit to emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations.	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Increase in # of People Successfully Placed from Street Outreach	Increase as % of Baseline
2	22	1000%
Describe Your Related Goals for Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness		
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:		Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:
Community feedback has reported a lack of bilingual and culturally competent outreach workers could be leading to a lower amount of people served who might be monolingual Spanish speakers and/or Hispanic/Latino.		Increase the number of households exited from SO identifying as Hispanic/Latino by 30%

Table 5. Strategies to Achieve Outcome Goals

Strategy #1	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	
Expand the number of emergency shelter beds at South Napa Shelter using HHAP funds, therefore allowing more unsheltered residents to have access to short-term stability and on-site supportive services, facilitating rapid exits to permanent housing.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.
Timeframe	
By April 2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
Napa County, Abode Services	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing.
Measurable Targets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach.
Expand South Napa Shelter from 69 beds to 101 beds by April 2022.	<input type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Strategy #2	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	
Expand housing placements for homeless households by using Homekey funding to convert motel beds at Wine Valley Lodge to permanent housing units with supportive services, partnering with the PHA and community non-profits to provide project-based vouchers and supportive services.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.
Timeframe	
By October 2022	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
City of Napa, Burbank Housing, County of Napa, Housing Authority of the City of Napa, VOICES, Abode Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing.
Measurable Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach.
54 units at Wine Valley Lodge, including 14 units set aside for Transitional Aged Youth, will be converted to permanent housing with supportive services with occupancy by October 2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.

Strategy #3	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description Reduce returns to homelessness by utilizing HUD Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) to transition homeless families current in RRH who require ongoing subsidies to subsidies that are not time limited.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Timeframe	
By November 2021	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
Napa City, Napa City & County Continuum of Care, NEWS, Abode Services	
Measurable Targets	
Transition 45 clients from RRH programs to HUD Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) by November 2021.	

Strategy #4	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description Expand housing placements for homeless households by using Multifamily Housing Program, Whole Person Care Pilot Programs financial assistance, funding to convert the vacant Sunrise Napa Assisted Living Facility into Valle Verde/Heritage House (permanent housing). Project will provide 58 SROs, 8 one-bedroom units, and 24 apartment units.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Timeframe	
By end of 2023	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
Gasser Foundation, Burbank Housing, Abode Housing, the City of Napa and Napa County.	
Measurable Targets	
Start construction by 06/2022. Units to be occupied by end of 2023.	

Strategy #5	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
<p>Napa County Adult Protective Services, Child Protective Services, and Self-Sufficiency teams will use Home Safe, HDAP, BFH, and HSP funds to provide homeless prevention and diversion to vulnerable older adults and families.</p>	
Timeframe	
By end of FY 2024	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
Napa County	
Measurable Targets	
<p>By the end of FY2024: Use Home Safe funds to provide prevention and diversion services to 35 vulnerable and older adults. Use BFH and HSP funds to provide permanent housing or prevention to 104 families. Use HDAP funds to provide permanent housing or prevention to 50 literally homeless individuals with disabilities.</p>	

Strategy #6	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
<p>Expand outreach and case management services to people currently experiencing homelessness and with histories of homelessness through Cal-AIM, ESG, ARPA, and HHAP funding.</p>	
Timeframe	
By January 2023	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
County of Napa, City of Napa, Queen of the Valley Medical Center	
Measurable Targets	
<p>Have at least 80 individuals actively enrolled in in Housing Navigation and at least 5 individuals actively enrolled in Housing Deposits by January 2023.</p>	

Strategy #7	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Expand Permanent Supported Housing availability through the CoC-funded PSH Expansion Project.	
Timeframe	
January 2023	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
County of Napa, City of Napa, Abode Services, Queen of the Valley Medical Center	
Measurable Targets	
House 5 chronically households in scattered site apartments by January 2023	

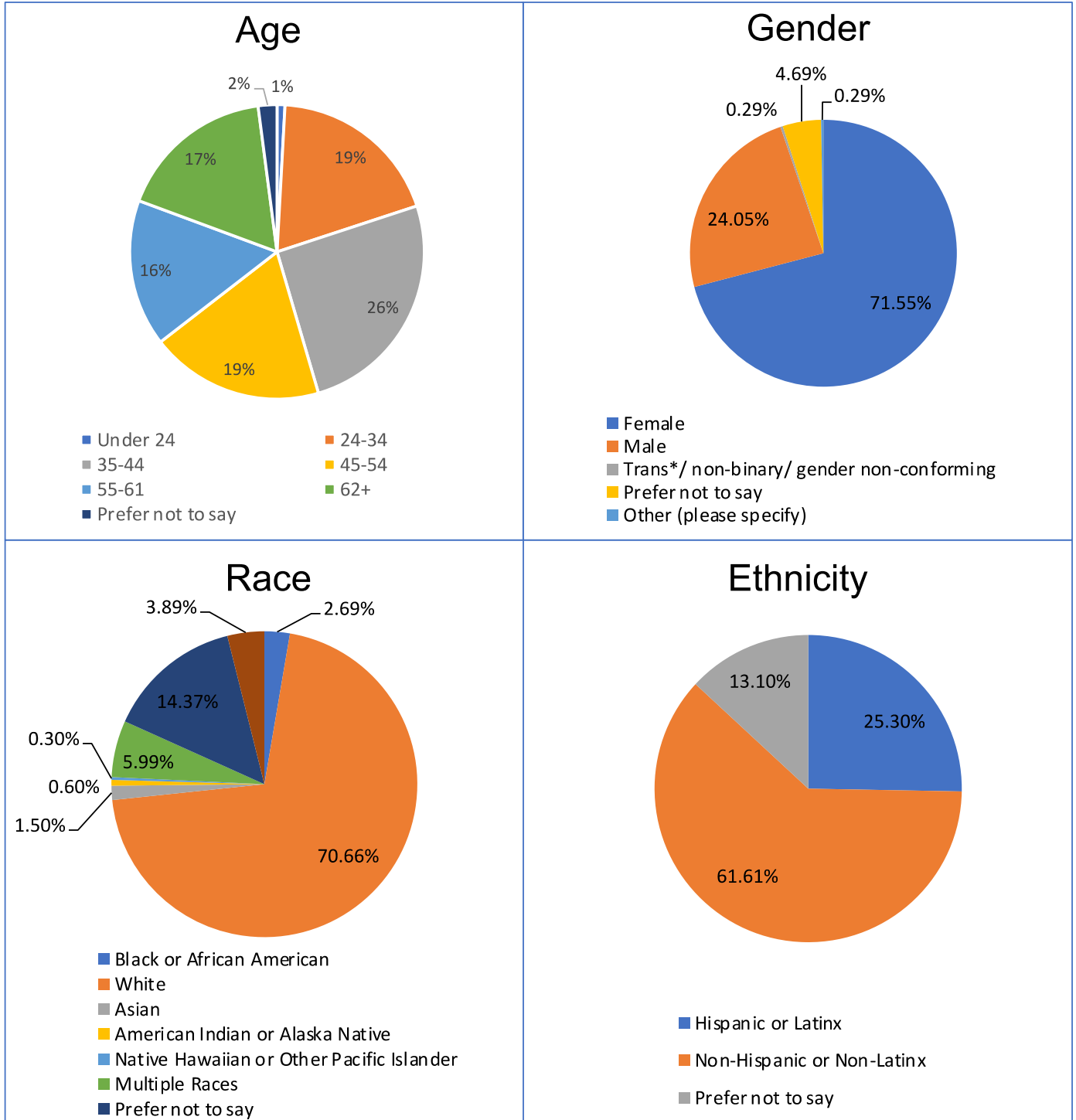
Strategy #8	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.
Develop and implement a robust Homeless System Diversion Program using HHAP-3 funding to help households experiencing or at risk of homelessness seek resolution to quickly exit or avoid shelter or other entry into the homeless system of care.	
Timeframe	
By August 15th, 2022.	
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
City of Napa	
Measurable Targets	
Implement the Homeless System Diversion program by August 15th, 2022.	

Strategy #9	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	
Prevent returns to homelessness by using CalAIM Community Supports funding to enhance housing stability through Housing Transition/Navigation, Housing Deposits, and Housing Tenancy and Sustaining Services (HTSS).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.
Timeframe	
by January 2023	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
County of Napa, City of Napa, Abode Services, Queen of the Valley Medical Center	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach.
Measurable Targets	
Have at least 65 individuals actively enrolled in HTSS by January 2023.	<input type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.

Strategy #10	Performance Measure to Be Impacted (Check all that apply)
Description	
Establish a CoC Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion working group, to develop, implement, and evaluate a strategic DEI plan for the homeless system of care.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.
Timeframe	
Oct-22	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.
Entities with Lead Responsibilities	
CoC Board, County of Napa	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach.
Measurable Targets	
Establish a DEI workgroup with cross system leadership and representation by October 2022.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focused on equity goals related to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness.

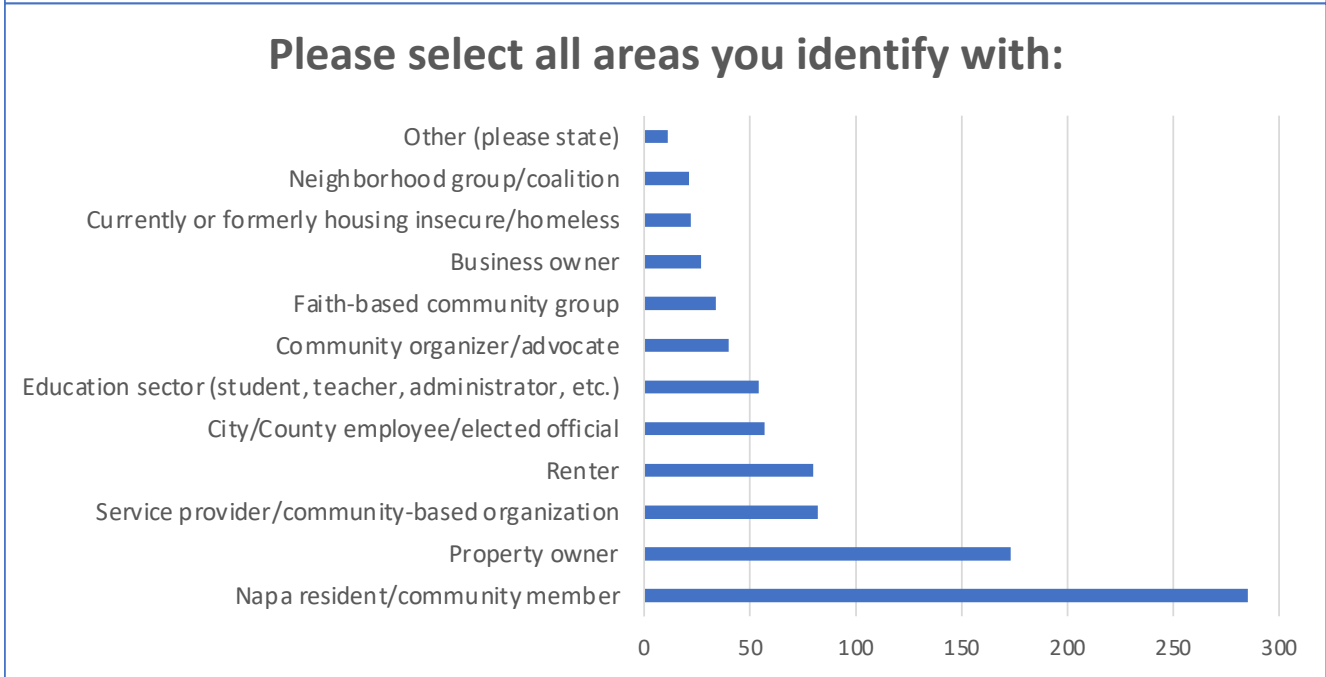
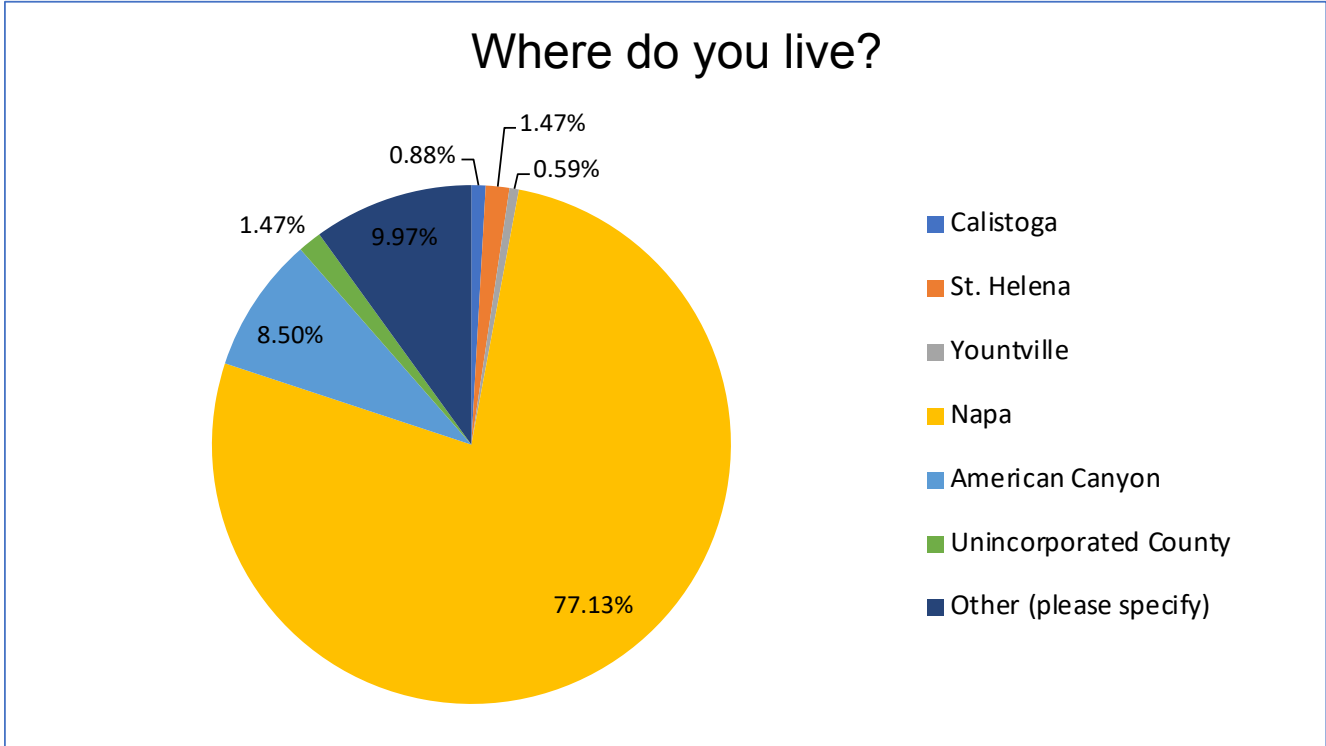
Appendix III: 2022 Napa Community Survey Results

Demographics of Respondents



2022 Napa Community Survey Results

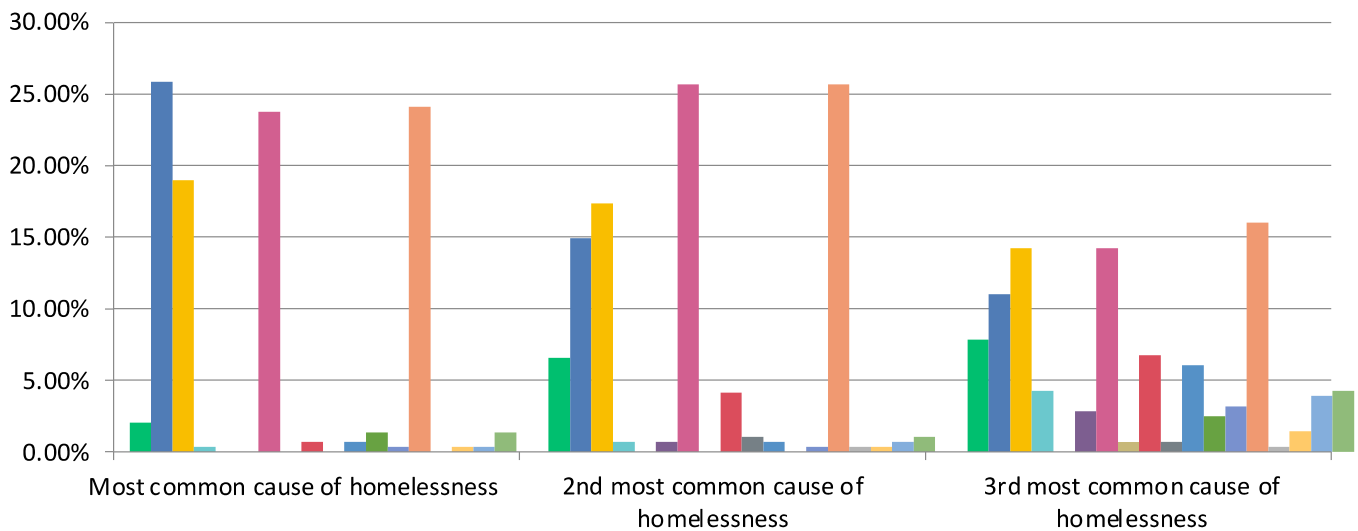
Demographics of Respondents



2022 Napa Community Survey Results

Barriers to Access and Resource Gaps

What do you think are the primary causes of homelessness in Napa?

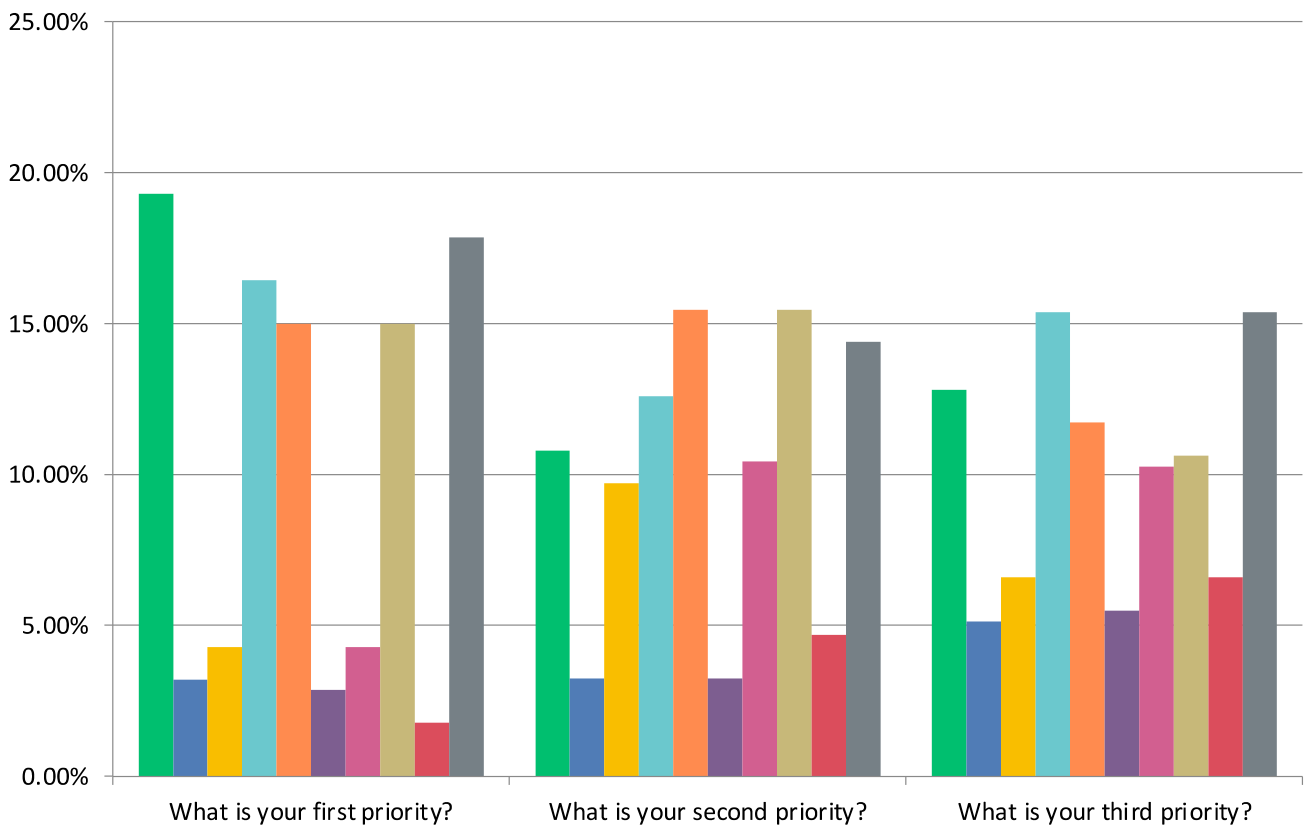


- Lost job
- High cost of living
- Lack of available affordable units
- Eviction
- Incarceration
- Alcohol or drug use
- Fire
- Illness/medical problem
- Divorce/separation/break up
- Landlord raised rent
- Argument with family or friend leading to loss of living situation
- Family/domestic violence
- Mental Health issues
- Hospitalization/treatment
- Probation/parole restrictions
- Aging out of foster care
- Don't know/unsure

2022 Napa Community Survey Results

Barriers to Access and Resource Gaps

If funding were available for prevention and diversion services, what should it be prioritized for?



- Temporary rental assistance
- Housing advice
- Credit repair and budgeting
- Employment assistance
- Prevention financial assistance (application fees, utility payments, security deposits, etc)
- Eviction defense/tenant rights services
- Housing search assistance
- Diversion financial assistance (unpaid fees, overdue rent and utilities, application fees, security deposits)
- Conflict mediation
- Connections to services and/or public assistance benefits

2022 Napa Community Survey Results

Potential Solutions and Areas for Growth

