

What is the greatest need in our community to improve the homeless response system?	Do you have additional thoughts or comments?
We just need more housing, especially for transition-aged youths and for families. Sometimes transition-aged youths have children and TAY families are especially difficult to house.	Under operating subsidies and reserves and landlord incentives, organizations need a flexible pool of funding that can be used for items such as paying for damage that tenants cause to apartments, and paying for one-time issues that can prevent homelessness or return to homelessness such as a car repair, or a credit fix.
Additional housing options.	Addressing the housing shortage is critical to our ability to support individuals experiencing homelessness into housing. One way to assist in this endeavor immediately would be to provide landlord incentives to work with this population while working on developing/building/identifying additional housing.
Availability of housing units to refer homeless to	We should take a hard look at the successes, failures, and lessons learned from the County's HEAP Flexible Housing Pool program once it has been completed. If it is successful in finding housing for difficult cases and keeping them housed for a year or more, it will probably be our cheapest program per person housed and worth replicating on an even broader scale. If not, we should look at whether changes are needed or if we need to look harder at the more expensive, but higher quality over the long-term, permanent supportive housing for further investment of housing dollars.
safe emergency shelter with supportive services	
Transitional housing for youth and affordable housing units	
We need to fix the pipeline so that we are tracking folks into the best fit program and ensuring one housing step leads to the next logical step. For our youth, this means we need a dramatic expansion of transitional housing so that we can work daily with youth to assess needs and barriers, gain traction toward wellness and employment, and develop tenancy skills. Youth need time and intensive case management to interrupt a trajectory toward chronic homelessness. Instead our system waits to act until youth trigger services by achieving chronic homelessness. At that point, the trauma impacts of homelessness make it near impossible to discern if a youth has profound wellness challenges (and needs to track into PSH) or if a youth has situational wellness impacts that can be addressed in a TLP centered on trauma informed care. We know transitional living has the best youth outcomes, but our city abandoned funding this years ago when HUD made the pivot to RRH/PSH. Youth providers have been filling this gap by wrangling highly competitive TLP funds through OES and RHY funding streams. We need our county to commit to supplementing these funds as we struggle to meet match requirements as we successfully bring in millions in TLP funding. Sacramento's youth providers have made huge gains, over doubling youth beds in the last two years, but we can't keep up with the growing population of youth experiencing homelessness. We need some city/county/continuum investment in programs that truly work for youth. Adult programs don't work for youth- this is why the set asides are created.	Youth providers have learned so much through the 100 Day Challenge process and we have developed accord about what we need to better serve youth. This has been detailed in the most recent Youth Homelessness Demonstration Proposal. It includes: 1. A Youth Smart Shelter: This shelter would bring into shelter youth at the top of the Coordinated Entry list so that they could be readied for best fit housing. RRH beds sit open for weeks as we search for youth, work to secure documents, and wellness settles. We often put youth in whatever opens instead of what will work. The Smart Shelter would have youth ready for when beds open so that placement succeeds AND beds never sit open. 2. Expand Prevention and Intervention: This DHA funded program has worked extremely well. Expand this program so it can bring its expertise into schools, colleges, hospitals, and truly serve the entire county. 3. Contract with successful youth providers to use FSRP funds to house youth. 4. Expand site based transitional housing for youth. 5. Recognize that youth homelessness looks different by adopting the RHY definition and committing state funding to targeting this population before trauma makes the work harder. 6. Recognize the huge number of parenting youth and create shelter that will serve parents. Our continuum of shelters only has two beds for young parents and these are in the LGBT Center's site. Our wait list for young parents consistently hovers at 100 youth- tenfold our wait list for our program serving LGBT youth.
more access points, more robustly staffed access points and CES with quicker response time	
more low barrier shelters	
Homeless Prevention, Shelter, Rapid Rehousing	Prevention is key and there are not programs addressing one-time assistance
Follow-up resources to be provided to those experiencing homelessness as they request services. Having them call 211 to get an access appointment and then having to wait for a long period of time before getting any assistance seems like a waste of time.	We need to focus on how to get more landlords to work with the agencies that provide housing. Being able to get additional funding from the CoC to be able to provide incentives would make it a bit easier.
Upgrade and empower 211 system as an effective link to services	Agree to comprehensive plan where each agency or provider is working to reach a common goal.
	Programs should be offered equitably throughout Sacramento County

Access to housing that is affordable for people is by far the greatest need, in my opinion. I know this isn't necessarily in the CoC's authority, but working with SHRA, other housing groups, and local governments to incentive this is critical.	I'd just like some more direction on when the new process to apply to be on the CoC Committee will be available
funding for landlord incentives to take families with rental assistance	
Overall community plan that enables Coordination between all public entities' funding any and all homeless services ie city, county, shra, etc. in order to more efficiently plan, use funds, improve economies of scale and leverage funds most appropriately. Additionally, an analysis of gaps in the homeless services to help guide funding decisions.	Stakeholder input should be sought and actively operationalized
a functional, transparent, consumer friendly coordinated entry system	
Additional outreach to homeless to provide assistance, so many homeless are not in contact with resources or assistance that can help them	
Permanent Housing	USE MEDICAID WAIVER FOR HOUSING ACQUISITION
permanent supportive housing and affordable housing	SHRA needs to create a pipeline of housing projects of various types
LACK OF AFFORDABLE PERMANENT HOUSING OPTIONS	
Affordable housing	
Having all projects involved	
Currently the system works in silos. There are many partners, such as my organization, who are not officially connected to coordinated entry. However, we serve a vital population, people with disabilities, seniors, and transition aged youth with disabilities (including foster youth). SSF needs to coordinate with partners with expertise in serving specific populations. Many of the programs funded by HUD dollars send their clients to us if they have disabilities, rather than formally partner with us or ask for technical assistance from us to build their internal capacity to serve this population. Also, housing stock is not always accessible so many times our clients will be ready to move into a place, but they fall off the waiting list or lose their place in line because the unit that comes available is not accessible, and the program liaison housing them does not always engage in the interactive process to determine how to make the unit accessible. Rental assistance is a big issue. The vast majority of our clients have regular incomes, such as SSI, but they lack the initial investment of first, last and cleaning to get into a place. We need more rapid rehousing dollars to address this.	
Coordinated entry system w/ community/regional waitlists that includes shelter system (not just HUD funded programs) full commitments to participate by the city, county, and state.	All of these efforts must occur while we concurrently push for aggressive changes in housing development policies statewide that will create affordable and deeply affordable housing units throughout the state of California.
Affordable housing - new construction	
assistance to help transition people to permanent housing, including location and financial assistance and supportive services during transition to permanent housing. We also need better connectivity to criminal justice (Jail diversion and re-entry), connecting people without homes	
Open youth shelters	They need more homeless shelters for youth
Affordable housing	
Affordable Housing	
Easily available employment and affordable housing	
Teamwork	Let's all just work together and do the best we can