



Legislation Text

File #: 2019-1981, **Version:** 1

To: Sonoma County Board of Supervisors; Board of Commissioners of the Community Development Commission

Department or Agency Name(s): County Administrator's Office, the Departments of Emergency Management, Health Services, Regional Parks, General Services, and the Community Development Commission

Staff Name and Phone Number: Sheryl Bratton, 707-565-2588; Christopher Godley, 707-565-2052; Barbie Robinson 707-565-4777; Bert Whitaker 707-565-3064; Caroline Judy 707-565-8058; and Carrie Kronberg, 707-565-7508

Vote Requirement: Majority

Supervisory District(s): All

Title:

2:00 P.M. - Emergency Outdoor Shelter Solutions and Joe Rodota Trail Security

Recommended Action:

Board of Supervisors:

- A) Receive an update about increasingly hazardous conditions on and around the Joe Rodota Trail; and
- B) Find that the conditions on and around the Joe Rodota Trail constitute an immediate hazard requiring emergency action; and
- C) Approve the recommended temporary Emergency Outdoor Shelter Site; and
- D) Delegate authority to the Director of General Services to execute a revocable license agreement in a form approved by County Counsel with the Community Development Commission for no monetary rent or fees in exchange for the Commission providing for up to 60 people on an Emergency Outdoor Shelter Site, to provide and arrange for emergency sheltering accommodation and services needed for persons experiencing homelessness, and to provide for all site needs as determined by the Director, including for provision of utilities, security, and waste management; and
- E) Receive a report on and designate the location of the temporary Emergency Outdoor Shelter Site to be located on either the County of Sonoma Campus at 600 Administration Dr. # 104J, Santa Rosa (APN 180-030-012), or at the County of Sonoma Los Guilicos Campus at 171 N Pythian Rd, Santa Rosa (APN 051-020-060), commencing as soon as practicable and terminating on or about April 30, 2020; and
- F) Make findings in accordance with Government Code section 26227 that the services provided by the licensee will serve public purposes and that the property subject to the license to be used for such public purposes will not be needed for County purposes during the time of the licensee's possession; and
- G) Find that selection and operation of the proposed Emergency Outdoor Shelter Site is a Low Barrier Navigation Center as defined in Government Code Section 65660(a) that is statutorily exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Government Code Sections 65660(b) and 65583; and
- H) Find that action to secure and address the public health and safety hazards on the Joe Rodota Trail is statutorily exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15269, exempting specific actions taken to mitigate an emergency, and additionally

categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15308, exempting actions taken by regulatory agencies to assure the maintenance, restoration, or protection of the environment.

- I) Adopt a Minute Order directing the Permit and Resource Management Department (Permit Sonoma) and County Counsel to prepare an amendment to Sonoma County Code, Chapter 7.13(C) to modify California Building Code Appendix O Emergency Housing; and directing the Permit and Resource Management Department not to pursue any violation complaints related to the placement or occupancy of emergency housing units on County property until such time as the Sonoma County Code, Chapter 7.13(C) is amended.

Board of Commissioners:

Delegate authority to the Community Development Commission's Executive Director or designee to enter into an Outdoor Shelter Operator Agreement in a form approved by County Counsel with Society of St. Vincent de Paul District Council of Sonoma County for management of the Temporary Emergency Outdoor Shelter site for an amount not to exceed \$350,000

Executive Summary:

On December 23, 2019 the Board of Supervisors/Board of Commissioners took action to approve a multi-part approach to address the homeless emergency on the Joe Rodota Trail (Trail), including purchase of homes for shared living; entering into master leases; the provision of behavioral, health, medical and social services; and the establishment of indoor-outdoor shelters.

This item finds the current conditions on the Trail hazardous to public health and safety, and requests authority from the Board of Supervisors and Board of Commissioners to approve actions to establish an emergency outdoor shelter site as an immediate alternative to the Trail. With recent authorization of emergency action and approval of significant funding allocations to a range of housing and shelter options, the system of care will be able to serve the current occupants on the Trail and immediately address the health and safety hazard with the goal of clearing the trail by the end of January. The Sonoma County Homeless Census 2019 Executive Summary has been attached for statistical overview on the current homeless population in Sonoma County (Attachment J).

This item also describes the proposed design and layout of the Emergency Outdoor Shelter Site, and sets forth the critical aesthetic and safety characteristics to ensure a fiscally and environmentally sound, community-oriented, and client-centered project is successfully implemented.

Discussion:

INTRODUCTION

In July of 2019, approximately five individuals began camping along the Joe Rodota Trail (Trail). The Community Development Commission and Sonoma County Regional Parks worked to connect service providers with the Trail occupants to assess their needs and provide shelter. In less than five months, the encampment steadily has increased in size to over 200 dwellings, with approximately 220 people who are camping in large groups along 4 miles of this narrow, linear, Class 1 bike trail.

As the encampment has increased in size, the public has also voiced increasingly significant concerns about public health and safety. Between July 1, and December 31, 2019, the Santa Rosa Police Department

responded to 1,404 Homeless Related Incidents (HRI) on and around the Trail area, and the Regional Parks Department has received over 150 phone calls and emails regarding public safety concerns. See Attachments A-C. The number of safety concerns and hazards reported to Parks Rangers and other law enforcement agencies from area businesses, neighbors, and Trail users have quickly and steadily increased. These include: prostitution, domestic violence, human trafficking, discarded syringes and sharps, unrestrained and aggressive dogs, illegal drug use and sales, open flames causing wildfire risk during high wind and red flag warnings, propane, gasoline tank, and generator use, abuse, and theft, exposed power cords, human waste, threats of physical violence, vehicle break ins, excessive noise disturbances, trespassing, and assaults. These concerns have also increased the tension in the surrounding neighborhood and have resulted in a significant increase in self-help security and other protective measures.

HISTORY OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS, ATTEMPTS TO MITIGATE, AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

When campers first occupied the Trail in July, 2019, outreach workers and service providers engaged the occupants, offering assessments, assistance to locate and secure appropriate shelter and housing, and access to the larger system of care designed to support people experiencing homelessness. During that time, community service providers engaged with a majority of the Trail occupants, many of whom were well-known campers in the area. Concurrently, staff from the ACCESS Sonoma Interdepartmental Multidisciplinary Team (IMDT) conducted outreach and engagement with Trail occupants in an effort to identify those who are eligible for the services under the Whole Person Care program. This program provides intensive case management to homeless individuals who qualify for Medi-Cal, have a mental health diagnosis, and have additional complications such as substance use disorder or certain physical disabilities. IMDT care managers have worked continuously with their clients on the Trail since it was first occupied in July 2019. While the IMDT team has had limited success convincing their Trail clients to accept shelter, they continue to help them access primary health and mental health care, enroll in benefits, and make better decisions that reduce recidivism and relapse.

From August 2019 to the onset of the Kincade Fire, approximately 25 individuals left the trail for emergency shelter and transitional housing placements. However, even while Trail occupants were being successfully located in shelter or housing, the encampment continued to grow in size, as did the magnitude of the negative impacts to the Trail, its occupants, its users, and the surrounding neighborhood.

Regional Parks' staff continued to attempt to work in and around the encampment to allow for a safe and clean Trail. To avoid creating an attraction on the Trail, the Parks Department did not place sanitation facilities on the linear Trail, but did engage in regular trash pickup. The Parks Rangers picked up a truck load of trash every other day, and the Supervised Adult Crew (SAC) picked up a full trailer load every week. From July to early October, it is estimated that 50,000 pounds of trash was collected.

In later August 2019, incidents and threats to public safety on the trail intensified. A double stabbing occurred in the encampment, and a camp occupant was found deceased in his tent on the Trail in September. In October, a worker walking in the neighborhood adjacent to the Trail was struck by an object thrown from

the Trail. Open drug use and sales were documented by visitors and uploaded on YouTube. As the encampment grew during the fall months and became more established, the occupants began demonstrating hostile and aggressive behaviors directed at Park Rangers and outreach workers. Park Rangers no longer felt safe on the trail without additional law enforcement presence. On October 18, 2019, the Parks Department posted “Alternate Route” signs to ensure bikers, commuters, and recreational users of the Trail were aware of the public health and safety concerns present on the Trail and had an opportunity to find alternate routes.

Then, on the night of October 23, 2019, the Kincade Fire started in the northeast corner of Sonoma County. Over the next 14 days, the Fire burned 77,758 acres, threatened over 90,000 structures, and triggered the single largest county-wide evacuation in the history of Northern California of approximately 200,000 people. The Fire was the largest of the 2019 California wildfire season, and also the largest wildfire ever to occur in Sonoma County.

During the evacuations, the Trail sat just over the southernmost boundary of the mandatory evacuation area. Given the risk that the fires on the Trail created, as well as the risk that the next area (including the Trail) would require evacuation, and recognizing the fear and stress from the intense smoke and the strong winds caused for all residents of Sonoma County at that time, outreach workers and service providers conducted extensive outreach to the Trail occupants. Between Sunday, October 27th and Wednesday, October 30th, the outreach teams moved 40 Trail occupants into homeless or evacuation shelters. Many other Trail occupants self-transported to the Santa Rosa Shelter complex on the advice of the outreach teams. On Sunday, November 3, 2019 as the last evacuation shelter at the Santa Rosa Vets Hall closed, the Access Sonoma team along with partners from Catholic Charities and COTS found beds and provided transportation for an additional 41 homeless individuals at four shelters across the County. However, given the sheer scope of the larger evacuation effort, and the intense firefight and emergency operations effort to support that battle, as well as the homeless community reaction that drove more people to the Trail, the Kincade Fire created a significantly more intense need and disrupted the ability of the County and its partners to address the increased size of the encampment and needs of the Trail population.

Since the Kincade Fire, the County and its service partners have been challenged to maintain a public safety or service presence due to further deteriorating Trail conditions including increased size and density, as well as increased criminal and other unsafe activity. In November, calls to local law enforcement agencies increased, with a significant uptick in the severity of concerns including a propane tank explosion, and violent assaults on back to back nights in late December, 2019. Local businesses and property owners have communicated a variety of safety concerns related to the encampment occupants entering businesses and exhibiting threatening behaviors toward staff and customers. These reports include intoxicated individuals, harassing customers, theft of goods, assaults against employees, blocking store access and public urination and defecation. Neighbors report no longer allowing children to play outside and have threatened vigilantism if actions are not taken to restore public safety on the trail. From the period of July 1 to December 31, 2019 the Santa Rosa Police Department responded to 6,510 calls on and around the Trail. For a documentation of observed and reported activity, please see Regional Parks Department Timeline/Incident Log (Attachment A),

SRPD JRT Area Arrest Log July-Dec 2019 (Attachment B); SRPD Homeless Related Incidents JRT (Attachment C); JRT Dwellings/Person Count (Attachment D). In addition, in December the Sheriff's Office released a video demonstrating a severe rodent infestation on the Trail.

Attempts to mitigate the environmental and public health and safety concerns have not resolved the challenges. Regional Parks recently has documented Trail occupants defecating near newly-permitted portable toilet facilities, burying human waste inside the encampment, using large numbers of propane and gas tanks as well as generators connected with frayed wiring and extension cords, erecting two-story structures; has continued to find large and loose piles of discarded sharps and syringes, despite provision of sharps boxes, approximately 50 off-leash aggressive dogs; and has documented continued open drug (heroin, methamphetamine, and cannabis) use and sales. Following the propane tank explosion, Park Rangers and service providers notified Trail occupants of the risk of the unsafe use of propane and gas tanks, as well as generators, yet the use continues, unchecked.

In addition, the location and configuration of the current encampment presents significant health and safety risks that cannot be mitigated at the present location. More than half of the dwellings on the trail are located adjacent to the shoulder of Highway 12 and the Stony Point off-ramp where individuals are constantly exposed to fast moving vehicles. Individuals' dwellings and belongings constantly encroach on the trail itself impeding the passage of pedestrians and law enforcement vehicles. The narrow configuration of the site itself creates additional dangers and barriers to access by law enforcement and first responders. Specifically, fire responders cannot access any of the structures or tents from behind, as they back up to edge of the Trail, and the front of the shelters create challenges leading to limited access from the Trail, as well as from East and West ends of the Trail, bounded by dwellings, belongings, and debris on both sides.

Given the significant and increasing concerns about Trail occupants' mental health, addiction, and physical health concerns, and with recognition that this population are the most challenging to serve and place in traditional emergency shelters or housing, the Board of Supervisors approved and authorized significant expenditures and emergency actions to create new pieces of the continuum of care pipeline with an immediate outdoor emergency shelter and navigation center, as well as with a more medium- to long-term indoor/outdoor shelter and navigation center, and additional units of shared housing and master leased housing, replete with supportive services, as needed.

THE FEDERAL INJUNCTION: PREREQUISITES TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION AND THE HAZARD EXEMPTION

Presently, any enforcement action or clearance of the encampment on the Trail is governed by the *Vannucci* injunction, specifically, and more broadly, by the *Martin v. Boise* decision in the 9th Circuit. Together, these legal mandates require the County to, among other things, provide an opportunity for assessment and an opportunity for placement in adequate shelter before closing or moving an encampment. That assessment identifies and allows for an opportunity to engage in an accommodations process to address any disability related needs. If the individual refuses services, the County shall provide a reasonable opportunity to relocate before any criminal consequence for unauthorized camping on public property. The injunction does allow for

an enforcement action to be taken without the prerequisite service provision if an immediate hazard or obstruction exists. It states: “[a]n immediate hazard or obstruction is one where the homeless individual is at risk of imminent injury or death, or their presence (1) creates the risk of imminent injury or death to others, (2) creates a risk of damage to the property of others, or (3) interferes with access to or use of public facilities. Examples include camping on...areas exposed to moving vehicles...that bar the passage of pedestrians...and/or that presents a risk of fire or other public health hazard.”

With this item, staff presents information to support the Board’s finding that there is an “immediate hazard or obstruction” and that all three of the above alternative criteria exist. This is evident in the crime statistics in the attachments, the recent stabbings, propane tank explosion, and impediments to fire, law enforcement and medical emergency responders to access the trail to respond to fire and other emergencies.

Additionally, Trail users have also been prevented from safely using the Trail for recreation and transportation due to the safety concerns and the active encampment. Trail users have stated their inability to ride to school, to enjoy family bike trips, to safely jog or to walk with strollers. They have reported encampment residents leered at women, made the trail “impassable and scary” and seemed to be “intentionally looking for conflict.” Trail users have been forced to ride or walk along public roads, defeating the intent of a Class 1 commuter bike trail. Trail users are “pleading to get their trail back.”

As the County intends to meet the injunction’s goal of advance notice, the Board’s action will allow staff to then move forward set a date to notice Trail occupants that (1) their time on the Trail is limited, (2) that there are sufficient and adequate shelter, housing, storage, and service resources available to them, and (3) that at a date to be set in the near future, an enforcement action will commence due to the safety risks and hazardous health conditions on the Trail which cannot be mitigated at the present location.

The direction to identify and develop sites for emergency outdoor shelters, first, and later, indoor/outdoor shelters represents a significant expansion of the traditional shelter system, and with the corresponding increase in housing and other service resources attached to the shelter, Sonoma County is poised to both ensure that the occupants can enjoy a significantly increased quality of life in a non-traditional shelter structure, while we also secure the health and safety of the communities adjacent to the Joe Rodota Trail and restore the Trail’s commuter and recreational uses.

EMERGENCY OUTDOOR SHELTER - SITE OPTIONS AND PROPOSED DESIGN

Staff have identified and assessed all County-owned properties larger than one acre that could serve as a Temporary Emergency Outdoor Shelter Site using the Site criteria set forth and approved on December 23, 2019. That criteria includes site characteristics, access to transportation, proximity to services, and cost. Staff evaluated available temporary shelter designs and locations. The proposed structures, which have been utilized in other California jurisdictions, are slightly smaller than the minimum standards recently adopted by the County on December 23, 2019. Use of those structures will require a slight modification to those standards, which will come after the longer-term indoor-outdoor shelter evaluation process is terminated. After fully evaluating the options, staff have identified a shelter design (Attachment F) and two potential sites suitable for use as a temporary shelter:

County Campus Site (Attachment G):

This Site can house up to 60 individuals on a 1.8 acre Emergency Outdoor Shelter Site located on the County of Sonoma Campus at 600 Administration Dr. # 104J, Santa Rosa (APN 180-030-012).

This Site will provide 60 temporary 64 square foot housing units, restrooms, showers, dining area/warming station, personal storage, dog run, a Navigation Center, medical services, fire watch, and 24-hour security. This Site is commonly known as the "SAC" yard. A draft design for that site is attached here as Attachment C.

The total one-time costs for this option including site preparation and shelter equipment are approximately \$2.2 million with total ongoing costs of approximately \$240,000/month (including both operator and support services costs). See Attachment J for Cost breakdown.

Los Guilicos Site (Attachment H):

This site can house up to 60 individuals on a 2 acre Emergency Outdoor Shelter Site located at 171 N Pythian Rd, Santa Rosa (APN 051-020-060).

This Site will provide 60 temporary 64 square foot housing units, restrooms, showers, dining area/warming station, personal storage, dog run, a Navigation Center, medical services, fire watch, and 24-hour security. This Site is the parking area for the former Women's Detention Facility and is used only rarely as overflow parking for events held elsewhere on the Los Guilicos Campus. A draft design for that site is attached here as Attachment D.

The total one-time costs for this option is approximately \$2.1 million with total ongoing costs of approximately \$240,000/month (including operator and support services costs). See Attachment J.

USE LICENSE AGREEMENT FOR SELECTED SITE; FINDINGS

The emergency outdoor shelter will serve as a temporary operator-supported and managed shelter site. CDC is in the process of conducting a solicitation for permanent outdoor operator-supported shelter sites. Once that solicitation has concluded, establishment of a permanent shelter(s) would allow for the temporary emergency outdoor shelter to be closed.

Government Code Section 26227 allows the Board of Supervisors to "contract with other public agencies or private agencies or individuals to operate those programs which the Board of Supervisors determines will serve public purposes. In the furtherance of those programs, the Board of Supervisors may make available any real property of the County which is not and, during the time of possession, will not be needed for County purposes, to be used to carry out the programs, upon terms and conditions determined by the Board of Supervisors to be in the best interest of the County and the general public."

The property at Los Guilicos is not used by the County and there are no plans for uses in the foreseeable future.

The SAC Yard was most recently used by Probation Department work crews for parking and staging. Probation previously began steps to leave the yard and relocate to another location, and that relocation remains in progress. The SAC Yard had been considered as an interim parking location for Fleet pool and other vehicles as part of the County Center parking plan, but that plan remains in transition to accommodate a variety of needs. No other short-term plans exist as to the site. Should alternative parking be located as part of a revised, final parking plan, the SAC Yard can be made available for any need the County has, including for a temporary shelter.

In light of needs surrounding the current homelessness emergency and the fact these County properties are and can promptly be made available to help meet these needs, staff is recommending and requesting that the Board find that the services provided by this licensee will serve public purposes and that the property subject to the license will not be needed for County purposes during the time periods indicated of the licensee's possession.

The license agreement with CDC will specify the responsibilities of both the County and the CDC and its' sublicensees. These

include responsibility for improving the site with adequate housing units, providing for laundry and food service, sanitation and shower facilities, security measures, on-site parking for residents vehicles, secure storage for residents belongings, ADA compliance, and other measures to ensure health and safety.

EMERGENCY OUTDOOR SHELTER OPERATOR AGREEMENT

Community Development Commission staff contacted the four largest shelter providers on Monday January 6th to assess ability and interest in initiating and operating an emergency outdoor shelter within 14 days. Three of these providers-Catholic Charities, COTS, and West County Community Services-stated that deploying a shelter in this timeframe would not be possible. A fourth provider, St. Vincent de Paul (SVDP), stated that deploying a shelter would be possible and drafted an initial scope of work with Commission staff (Attachment E).

This low-barrier shelter will offer emergency shelter services to individuals evacuated from the encampments on the Joe Rodota Trail. This Funding Agreement covers activities and expenses during the period from January 9, 2019 to June 30, 2019, or until the need for project is deemed unnecessary. Capacity at this shelter project will be limited to sixty (60) individuals at any one time. Eligible participants will be those individuals evacuated from the encampments on the Joe Rodota Trail. The shelter site will contain sanitary equipment such as toilets, showers, and trash services. Bedding provided will be off the ground and separated from adjacent beds by three feet. Consideration for the care and boarding of animals will be necessary. Case management services will include housing navigation, counseling, and support to identify needs, and referrals to appropriate services as needed.

Initial Scope of Services:

Based on the needs of the people living outside and conversations outlining the goals of the County of Sonoma, SVDP proposes the following:

1. Ensure that the space be drug and alcohol-free, but follow a low-barrier shelter model;
2. Implement a “restricted access” policy - meaning people may come and go as needed, but evening and nighttime ingress and egress will be restricted;
3. Provide uniform shelter, that will provide people with privacy, an enclosed space that can be shared with emotional support animals safely, and easily taken down and relocated to a more permanent site that will be established at a later date;
4. Provide food service at least twice per day that includes a light breakfast, big lunch, and include volunteers who can be incorporated into dinner provision;
5. Provide on-site security from the hours of 6 pm to 10 am;
6. Maintain at least two people to oversee the site at all times, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. One person will always be a Shelter Coordinator (SVDP staff), while the second person can be either a member of staff, or a dedicated volunteer;
7. Accommodate storage by coordinating the delivery of one to two storage containers, which shall be lined with shelving to provide easy access to people’s belongings
8. Centrally locate a mobile trailer unit that will serve as a warming station, office for one-on-one case management, and other necessary services;
9. Schedule regular trash removal and bathroom servicing;
10. Incorporate volunteers into various - but appropriate - programming areas;

11. Currently, SVDP has hired the staff needed to begin basic operations as soon as Thursday, January 16th. Though it may take time to have key structures delivered (i.e. central trailer and storage containers) within that time frame, SVDP, its staff, volunteers, and community volunteers can begin organizing the space with trash and toilets, erecting tents, and providing daily food service.

CEQA Determination:

Assembly Bill 101 (codified as Government Code sections 65660 to 65668), which became effective on July 31, 2019, provides that County actions to create a Low Barrier Navigation Center are statutorily exempt from CEQA, including actions to identify sites and to provide financial assistance. A Low Barrier Navigation Center that meets specified requirements is a “use by right” that is not a “project” under CEQA. The proposed Emergency Outdoor Shelter at either of the proposed sites would qualify as a Low Barrier Navigation Center pursuant to Government Code section 65660(a), and accordingly actions by your Board to select a site and facilitate operation of the proposed Emergency Outdoor Shelter as a Low Barrier Navigation Center are statutorily exempt from CEQA pursuant to Government Code section 65560(b).

Prior Board Actions:

December 23, 2019: Board of Supervisors/Board of Commissioners took action to approve a multi-part approach to address the homeless emergency on the Joe Rodota trail, including purchase of homes for shared living, entering into master leases, the provision of behavioral, health, medical and social services, and the establishment of indoor-outdoor shelters.

December 17, 2019: Board of Supervisors received a report on emergency measures to address homelessness; authorized \$25,000 for expanded homelessness outreach; and, adopted a resolution proclaiming homeless emergency on the Joe Rodota trail.

October 9, 2018: Board of Supervisors and Board of Commissioners declared a shelter crisis in the County of Sonoma and authorized participation in the State Homeless and Emergency Aid Program;

FISCAL SUMMARY

Expenditures	FY 19-20 Adopted	FY20-21 Projected	FY 21-22 Projected
Budgeted Expenses	\$2,080,000		
Additional Appropriation Requested	From \$120,000 to \$350,000		
Total Expenditures¹	From \$2.2 to \$2.4 million		
Funding Sources			
General Fund/WA GF			
State/Federal			
Contingencies	From \$2.2 to \$2.4 million		
Total Sources	From \$2.2 to \$2.4 million		

Narrative Explanation of Fiscal Impacts:

¹ Costs associated with Trail Clearance & Restoration have not been developed. Staff will return

with final costs and funding approach.

For Emergency Shelter cost estimates, please see Attachment I for Emergency Shelter Funding Plan & Non-Emergency Shelter Funding Gap Estimate

Staffing Impacts:			
Position Title (Payroll Classification)	Monthly Salary Range (A-I Step)	Additions (Number)	Deletions (Number)

Narrative Explanation of Staffing Impacts (If Required):

None

Attachments:

- A. JRT Timeline 2019-2020
- B. SRPD Arrest Log JRT & Surrounding Area July-Dec 2019
- C. SRPD Homeless Related Incidents (HRI) Plot Map July - Dec 2019
- D. Regional Parks JRT Dwellings-Person Count Aug-Dec 2019
- E. Shelter Operator Agreement Scope of Work and Budget
- F. Emergency Shelter Specification Sheet
- G. Temp Shelter Concept B - County Campus
- H. Temp Shelter Concept D - Los Guilicos
- I. Fiscal Impacts
- J. Sonoma County Homeless Census 2019 Executive Summary

Related Items "On File" with the Clerk of the Board:

None