Before Starting the CoC Application

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

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

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

1. The FY 2022 CoC Program Competition Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for specific application and program requirements.
2. The FY 2022 CoC Application Detailed Instructions which provide additional information and guidance for completing the application.
3. All information provided to ensure it is correct and current.
4. Responses provided by project applicants in their Project Applications.
5. The application to ensure all documentation, including attachment are provided.

Your CoC Must Approve the Consolidated Application before You Submit It
- 24 CFR 578.9 requires you to compile and submit the CoC Consolidated Application for the FY 2022 CoC Program Competition on behalf of your CoC.
- 24 CFR 578.9(b) requires you to obtain approval from your CoC before you submit the Consolidated Application into e-snaps.

Answering Multi-Part Narrative Questions
Many questions require you to address multiple elements in a single text box. Number your responses to correspond with multi-element questions using the same numbers in the question. This will help you organize your responses to ensure they are complete and help us to review and score your responses.

Attachments
Questions requiring attachments to receive points state, “You Must Upload an Attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.” Only upload documents responsive to the questions posed—including other material slows down the review process, which ultimately slows down the funding process. Include a cover page with the attachment name.
- Attachments must match the questions they are associated with—if we do not award points for evidence you upload and associate with the wrong question, this is not a valid reason for you to appeal HUD’s funding determination.
- We must be able to read the date and time on attachments requiring system-generated dates and times, (e.g., a screenshot displaying the time and date of the public posting using your desktop calendar; screenshot of a webpage that indicates date and time).
1A. Continuum of Care (CoC) Identification

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

1A-1. CoC Name and Number: WI-503 - Madison/Dane County CoC

1A-2. Collaborative Applicant Name: City of Madison

1A-3. CoC Designation: CA

1A-4. HMIS Lead: Institute for Community Alliances
1B. Coordination and Engagement—Inclusive Structure and Participation

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization/Person</th>
<th>Participated in CoC Meetings</th>
<th>Voted, Including Electing CoC Board Members</th>
<th>Participated in CoC’s Coordinated Entry System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable Housing Developer(s)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies serving survivors of human trafficking</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG/HOME/ESG Entitlement Jurisdiction</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Advocates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Service Organizations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMS/Crisis Response Team(s)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless or Formerly Homeless Persons</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital(s)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs) (Tribal Organizations)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBTQ+) Advocates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQ+ Service Organizations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Staff/Officials</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Jail(s)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Service Organizations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Illness Advocates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the chart below for the period from May 1, 2021 to April 30, 2022:

1. select yes or no in the chart below if the entity listed participates in CoC meetings, voted—including selecting CoC Board members, and participated in your CoC’s coordinated entry system; or

2. select Nonexistent if the organization does not exist in your CoC’s geographic area:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Organizations led by and serving Black, Brown, Indigenous and other People of Color</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Organizations led by and serving LGBTQ+ persons</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Organizations led by and serving people with disabilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Other homeless subpopulation advocates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Public Housing Authorities</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>School Administrators/Homeless Liaisons</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>State Domestic Violence Coalition</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>State Sexual Assault Coalition</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Street Outreach Team(s)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Substance Abuse Advocates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Substance Abuse Service Organizations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Victim Service Providers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Domestic Violence Advocates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Other Victim Service Organizations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Youth Advocates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Youth Homeless Organizations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Youth Service Providers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Veteran's Administration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>United Way</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1B-2. Open Invitation for New Members.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.a.(2)

Describe in the field below how your CoC:

1. communicated a transparent invitation process annually (e.g., communicated to the public on the CoC’s website) to solicit new members to join the CoC;
2. ensured effective communication with individuals with disabilities, including the availability of accessible electronic formats;
3. invited organizations serving culturally specific communities experiencing homelessness in the geographic area to address equity (e.g., Black, Latino, Indigenous, LGBTQ+, and persons with disabilities).

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. CoC membership is open anytime to anyone with interest in preventing and ending homelessness for Dane County residents. Potential members can attend a meeting and then become a member. The CoC website has a “Become a Member” page that details how one can become a member anytime. Formally, an invitation for new members is sent annually, in the 3rd quarter. The invitation process is communicated through the CoC listserv, website, social media, word of mouth by CoC members and through presentations to other sectors including employment and training, children, youth and families, developmental disability, criminal justice, older adults and behavioral health. Provider agencies are encouraged to share information on membership with current and former program participants. The CoC invites agencies to present on new projects and presenters often become members. The CoC conducts outreach to specific sectors as needed.

2. Most communication from the CoC is through email and most attachments and documents on the CoC website are PDFs. Emails, agendas and the CoC website include a statement on requesting documents in alternate formats.

3. This past year, the CoC did reach out to culturally specific organizations. The CoC had a representative from Disability Rights Wisconsin present on their services and best practices on serving individuals with disabilities. They met one-on-one with the CoC Coordinator to learn about the homeless services system and joined the listserv. EOTO Culturally Rooted presented to the CoC membership, participated in YHDP planning meetings, and has engaged with the CoC Coordinator on funding discussions. During YHDP, specific outreach was done to bring Outreach (LGBTQ+ Community Center) to the table. These groups continue to engage in conversations about homeless services and how best to serve culturally specific populations. They have also shared challenges to accessing CoC-funding and the CoC is exploring any ways that we can lessen the challenges locally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1B-3.</th>
<th>CoC's Strategy to Solicit/Consider Opinions on Preventing and Ending Homelessness.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.1.a.(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Describe in the field below how your CoC:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. solicited and considered opinions from a broad array of organizations and individuals that have knowledge of homelessness, or an interest in preventing and ending homelessness;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. communicated information during public meetings or other forums your CoC uses to solicit public information; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. took into consideration information gathered in public meetings or forums to address improvements or new approaches to preventing and ending homelessness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC has public meetings led by a Chair & Vice Chair elected from & by the membership. Each month 60+ members, including reps from nonprofits, faith communities, government, funders, grassroots, & those w/ lived experience meet. Agendas & minutes are distributed through a listserv (800+ members) & posted on the CoC’s website. The CoC has 11 public committees (Community Plan, Youth, PIT, etc.) where members give opinions. Committee agendas, minutes & a calendar of meetings are posted on the CoC website. Annually, the CoC Coordinator encourages uninvolved members to join committees. The CoC Board, elected by the membership, encourages individuals to attend publicly noticed meetings to give feedback. Presentations from reps of other sectors provide feedback to the CoC. Members of the Lived Experience Committee, Youth Action Board (YAB) & Board members w/ lived experience are compensated for their time. The CoC presents to groups (PHA, DV, employment agencies) & other sectors to gather feedback. Through the CoC’s work w/ YHDP, several listening sessions were held to gather feedback from community stakeholders. The YAB hosted listening sessions specifically for youth & shared results with the CoC. This information informed the Community Coordinated Plan. The CoC is tabulating data from surveys or providers, grassroots orgs & people w/ lived experience to learn about system gaps. This information will assist the CoC with the community-wide planning process.

2. All CoC meetings are open to the public. Times & locations of meetings are posted on an events calendar on the CoC’s website. The public can connect to the CoC through the ‘Contact Us’ option on the website. Information is communicated in meetings verbally, often accompanied by written materials (emailed in advance) or powerpoint presentation. There is time in meetings for questions & discussion. CoC Membership & Committee meeting minutes are posted on the CoC website. Meetings continue to happen virtually which has allowed for increased participation & feedback.

3. The CoC Coordinator reviews minutes to gather information & feedback to inform her work. The CoC recognizes meetings do not work for everyone so sends draft policies to the listserv for input. Final policies are brought to the CoC Board for approval. Annually, a membership survey solicits opinions on meeting structure & topics. The CoC asks optional questions during the unsheltered Point in Time that guide local planning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1B-4.</th>
<th>Public Notification for Proposals from Organizations Not Previously Awarded CoC Program Funding.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.1.a.(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe in the field below how your CoC notified the public:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>that your CoC will consider project applications from organizations that have not previously received CoC Program funding;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>about how project applicants must submit their project applications—the process;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>about how your CoC would determine which project applications it would submit to HUD for funding; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>how your CoC effectively communicated with individuals with disabilities, including making information accessible in electronic formats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FY2022 CoC Application Page 6 09/27/2022
1. The CoC notified the public that the local competition would consider project applications from organizations that have not previously received CoC program funding through an announcement and materials on the CoC’s website and the CoC’s Facebook page. Information was also sent via the CoC’s listserv. Anyone is able to join the listserv and there are approximately 800 members. The CoC Coordinator held a session for all agencies, but targeted new agencies to review the NOFO and local competition process. The CoC Coordinator connected with new agencies who expressed interest in applying in last year’s competition to see if they were interested this year and what assistance they needed.

2. The process for application submission was included on the CoC’s website, through the link on the Facebook post, in an email sent to interested agencies and during the information and one-on-one sessions with applicant agencies. The info session included review of application materials and the screening process. The CoC Coordinator made herself available for questions during the application process. She held 3 one-hour virtual office hour sessions where people could pop in to ask questions.

3. The CoC notified the public about how it would determine which applications it would submit to HUD for funding through emails to interested agencies, Facebook posts and the CoC’s website. Applicants were encouraged to review the scoring tools and policies for review and ranking. This information was also presented at an open meeting of the CoC’s Board of Directors. Throughout the review process, information was sent out to interested agencies and the Review Committee’s proposed funding slate was made available to the CoC Membership and interested agencies.

4. Communication regarding the competition is mostly done through email and the CoC website. Most documents are provided in PDF format. Emails indicate that people can request information in alternate formats, including via meetings or phone calls. The CoC Coordinator works to create an open, inclusive process and, each year, seeks suggestions on how to improve.
1C. Coordination and Engagement

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

1C-1. Coordination with Federal, State, Local, Private, and Other Organizations.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.b.

In the chart below:

1. select yes or no for entities listed that are included in your CoC’s coordination, planning, and operations of projects that serve individuals, families, unaccompanied youth, persons who are fleeing domestic violence who are experiencing homelessness, or those at risk of homelessness; or

2. select Nonexistent if the organization does not exist within your CoC’s geographic area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entities or Organizations Your CoC Coordinates with for Planning or Operations of Projects</th>
<th>Coordinates with the Planning or Operations of Projects?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Funding Collaboratives</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Head Start Program</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Housing and services programs funded through Local Government</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Housing and services programs funded through other Federal Resources (non-CoC)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Housing and services programs funded through private entities, including Foundations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Housing and services programs funded through State Government</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Housing and services programs funded through U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Housing and services programs funded through U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Indian Tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs) (Tribal Organizations)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Organizations led by and serving Black, Brown, Indigenous and other People of Color</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Organizations led by and serving LGBTQ+ persons</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Organizations led by and serving people with disabilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Private Foundations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Public Housing Authorities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other: (limit 50 characters)
1C-2. CoC Consultation with ESG Program Recipients.

Describe in the field below how your CoC:

1. consulted with ESG Program recipients in planning and allocating ESG and ESG-CV funds;
2. participated in evaluating and reporting performance of ESG Program recipients and subrecipients;
3. provided Point-in-Time (PIT) count and Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data to the Consolidated Plan jurisdictions within its geographic area; and
4. provided information to Consolidated Plan Jurisdictions within your CoC’s geographic area so it could be addressed in Consolidated Plan update.

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. There are two ESG/CV recipients in the CoC’s geographic area: State of Wisconsin and City of Madison. The CoC plays an integral role in planning and allocating ESG/CV funds. To assist with planning, the CoC Coordinator attends meetings twice a month with the State of Wisconsin. If there is an opportunity to provide feedback on planning and allocation, she does so. The State held a meeting for subrecipients and CoCs to get feedback on the allocation formula and what factors should be used. They conducted a survey of CoC and had a state-wide virtual meeting for additional feedback. The City is a member of the CoC and participates in the CoC planning process and incorporates CoC input in the City’s planning and funding processes. The City serves as lead applicant for the State ESG funds and submits the consolidated application on behalf of the CoC. The CoC Board works closely with the City to establish and approve the State ESG/CV subrecipient application and review and ranking criteria. Several board members participate in the ESG/CV application review, scoring, and ranking. The CoC Board makes the final State ESG/CV funding allocation recommendation.

2. The CoC Board sets the performance evaluation criteria for the State ESG/CV subrecipients and the City adopts the criteria for the City ESG. ESG/CV subrecipients must follow the Written Standards and the CoC has created an evaluation tool to be completed annually to ensure standards are being followed. The HMIS lead agency sends performance reports to the State for monitoring and evaluation.

3. The CoC provides PIT and HIC data to the Consolidated Plan jurisdictions by sending memos via email, providing reports as requested, presenting at CoC membership meetings and posting information on the CoC website.

4. Information is communicated to the Consolidated Plan jurisdictions through the CoC listserv, of which both jurisdictions are members. Information is posted on the CoC’s website and presented in CoC meetings. The CoC Coordinator assists in writing the City’s Consolidated Plan to ensure the information is included.

1C-3. Ensuring Families are not Separated.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.c.
Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate how your CoC ensures emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing (PSH and RRH) do not deny admission or separate family members regardless of each family member’s self-reported sexual orientation and gender identity:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Conducted mandatory training for all CoC- and ESG-funded service providers to ensure families are not separated.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Conducted optional training for all CoC- and ESG-funded service providers to ensure families are not separated.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Worked with ESG recipient(s) to adopt uniform anti-discrimination policies for all subrecipients.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Worked with ESG recipient(s) to identify both CoC- and ESG-funded facilities within your CoC’s geographic area that might be out of compliance and took steps to work directly with those facilities to bring them into compliance.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sought assistance from HUD by submitting AAQs or requesting technical assistance to resolve noncompliance of service providers.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other. (limit 150 characters)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1C-4. CoC Collaboration Related to Children and Youth–SEAs, LEAs, School Districts.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.d.

Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate the entities your CoC collaborates with:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Youth Education Provider</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. State Education Agency (SEA)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Local Education Agency (LEA)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. School Districts</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1C-4a. Formal Partnerships with Youth Education Providers, SEAs, LEAs, School Districts.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.d.

Describe in the field below the formal partnerships your CoC has with at least one of the entities where you responded yes in question 1C-4.

(limit 2,500 characters)
The CoC has a formal partnership with the Homeless Education Network (HEN) that is outlined via a Memorandum of Understanding. The HEN is the group formed by Local Education Agencies within the CoC. This group meets twice a year and CoC members attend the meetings. HEN members regularly attend CoC membership and committee meetings. The MOU requires the following of the CoC: provide data to HEN annually or as requested; provide names of households who will be discussed at case conferencing meetings in advance of the meeting, seek and consider feedback on the homeless services system, CoC representation at 100% of HEN meetings; inform individuals and families experiencing homelessness about eligibility for educational services; have representation and participate on the Advisory Committee of Student Homelessness. Through the MOU, HEN is required to do the following: provide data annually or as requested, HEN representation at family case conferencing meetings; seek and consider feedback on educational services from CoC members, HEN representation at 70% of CoC Membership meetings; encourage district participation in the annual Point-in-Time Count and Youth Count. The MOU formalizing this partnership was first agreed to in 2019.

1C-4b. Informing Individuals and Families Experiencing Homelessness about Eligibility for Educational Services.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.d.

Describe in the field below written policies and procedures your CoC adopted to inform individuals and families who become homeless of their eligibility for educational services.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The CoC’s Written Standards (p.6) require that housing and housing case management programs be aware of and inform households of the educational rights of children and unaccompanied youth in their programs. Staff are required to post written materials explaining the rights and to collaborate with Transition Education Program(LEA) staff or other school staff. In addition, program staff are required to encourage school attendance and work to eliminate barriers to regular attendance. If attendance and truancy concerns are noted, program staff will communicate and coordinate with school staff. Agencies are required to connect with any school district a family is affiliated with, in order to coordinate services.

1C-4c. Written/Formal Agreements or Partnerships with Early Childhood Services Providers.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.d.

Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate whether your CoC has written formal agreements or partnerships with the listed providers of early childhood services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>MOU/MOA</th>
<th>Other Formal Agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Birth to 3 years</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Child Care and Development Fund</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Early Childhood Providers</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Program Description</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Federal Home Visiting Program–(including Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home and Visiting or MIECHV)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Healthy Start</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Public Pre-K</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tribal Home Visiting Program</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other (limit 150 characters)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Homeless Education Network (coalition of LEAs)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1C-5. Addressing Needs of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Survivors—Collaborating with Victim Service Providers.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.e.

Describe in the field below how your CoC regularly collaborates with organizations who help provide housing and services to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking to:

1. update CoC-wide policies; and
2. ensure all housing and services provided in the CoC are trauma-informed and can meet the needs of survivors.

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. Typically, the CoC collaborates with Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS), a victim services provider, and YWCA Madison, provider of transitional housing for survivors. YWCA Madison provides a variety of homeless services and housing programs and is regularly involved in CoC conversation. During the past couple of years, the CoC mostly collaborated with DAIS on the COVID-19 response and recovery. DAIS recently hired for a new Housing First Coordinator position and part of his work involves collaborating with the CoC. He has started attending regular committee meetings where policy discussions occur. He has been at meetings where we discuss potential changes to our coordinated entry process. The CoC looks forward to developing a strong collaboration with DAIS. Additionally, when the CoC makes changes to the Written Standards, an email is sent to the entire CoC membership to get feedback on the suggested changes. Several staff at DAIS and YWCA Madison are on the listserv and can provide feedback.

2. The CoC is committed to ensuring all housing and services provided in the CoC are trauma-informed and can meet the needs of survivors. A new RRH project is submitted in this year’s competition that will prioritize survivors. The RRH will be provided by a non-victim services agency, but they will work with victim services providers to ensure needs are met. In the past, the CoC worked with DAIS to provide training to CoC members. The CoC will work to offer these trainings again. The needs of survivors and how the CoC can best meet them are discussed during committee meetings. Additionally, during case conferencing meetings, individual situations are discussed and potential solutions are offered by everyone in attendance. DAIS attends case conferencing meetings and lends their expertise to DV concerns.
In the past, training on best practices for serving survivors was provided on an annual basis for both project and Coordinated Entry staff. Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS) provides two types of training. The first training is geared to Coordinated Entry staff and frontline workers to increase understanding of Intimate Partner Violence, its root causes and common safety concerns. Attendees learn about Power and Control dynamics and leave with a knowledge of resources and ways to support survivors. The second training focuses on how the survivor experiences the legal system. Attendees learn how to refer clients to victim service providers and basic safety planning resources for a survivor involved in the legal system. Both trainings are victim-centered and include Trauma Informed Care. The CoC Coordinator reached out to DAIS to schedule training for 2022 and has a meeting scheduled to discuss options. There has been staff turnover so the CoC Coordinator will work to develop relationships in order to get the training scheduled. The Statewide DV Coalition provides regular virtual training opportunities and these are shared via the CoC listserv.

Training and technical assistance is offered on an as needed basis. A CoC member recognized that one of the PHAs’ response to Emergency Transfer Requests was not trauma informed. The CoC member met with the PHA to recommend changes to the workflow in order to create a trauma-informed response.

Annually, CoC members attend the Dane County Trauma Informed Care Community Summit. The CoC website has a link to Trauma Informed Care education resources. End Abuse Wisconsin provides statewide training on issues related to domestic violence. Agencies invite domestic violence providers to staff meetings to train on safety planning and how to best serve survivors.

In the CoC, when staff encounter someone with domestic violence needs (safety planning, restraining order, etc.) they assist as they are able and work with victim services providers to fully meet the needs of the households. Because homelessness and domestic violence intersect, providers in the CoC are well-versed in services available and making necessary referrals.
Describe in the field below:

1. the de-identified aggregate data source(s) your CoC uses for data on survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

2. how your CoC uses the de-identified aggregate data described in element 1 of this question to evaluate how to best meet the specialized needs related to domestic violence and homelessness.

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. In order to review data on survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, the CoC uses a variety of sources. The CoC accesses data about survivors from HMIS and from victim service providers. The local providers are not required to enter data into HMIS, but send de-identified aggregate data to the CoC on a regular basis. The CoC receives direct information from people during the unsheltered PIT and Coordinated Entry assessment. Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS) completes a community needs assessment and provides data to the CoC.

2. On a monthly basis, DAIS provides HIC data. This helps the CoC understand the utilization rate of the emergency shelter and motel vouchers and the number of households served. There is a TH project for survivors who also provides this data to the CoC. These providers also participate in the PIT count which helps us understand how many survivors are accessing services and their needs. The data gathered during the unsheltered PIT helps the CoC understand how many people are sleeping outside due to DV. The data collected during the CE assessment assists the CoC in knowing how many people experiencing homelessness may also benefit from DV services. The community needs assessment typically finds that housing and shelter are the largest needs for survivors in our community. This information lets the CoC know that it is important to partner with victim services providers to provide the best services to program participants.

1C-5c. Communicating Emergency Transfer Plan to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Survivors.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.e.

Describe in the field below how your CoC communicates to all individuals and families seeking or receiving CoC Program assistance:

1. the emergency transfer plan policies and procedures; and

2. the process for individuals and families to request an emergency transfer.

(limit 2,500 characters)
The CoC’s Written Standards detail the emergency transfer plan policies and procedures and the process to request a transfer. The Written Standards are accessible on the CoC’s website. CoC- and ESG-funded projects document that HUD Form 5380 VAWA Notice of Occupancy of Rights and HUD 5382 VAWA Certification were provided and explained to participants either through signed acknowledgement from the participant or signatures on the forms themselves. At project entry, program staff go over the VAWA process/procedure and explain what the VAWA rights are and how the emergency transfer process works if someone needs the protections. Additionally, this information is provided to people when they are accepted or denied transitional or permanent housing, served an eviction notice or terminated from assistance. Information If a household needs an emergency transfer, the program staff works with the household from beginning to end. They work to ensure people feel safe filing, understand the process and know each subsequent step and how their family can move forward with a new housing option. Staff work with the family to complete the program transfer form if they want to remain in the area, but feel safer in a different program. Program staff share emergency transfer information with the Coordinated Entry team. Emergency transfers are prioritized in the CE process. Program staff assist with conversations with landlords and getting any needed documentation to terminate a lease if necessary.

1C-5d. Access to Housing for Survivors of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.e.

Describe in the field below how your CoC ensures that survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking have access to all of the housing and services available within the CoC’s geographic area.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The CoC is committed to ensuring that survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking have access to all of the housing and services available within the CoC’s geographic area. Survivors can access the Coordinated Entry system through a variety of CE Hubs: emergency shelter for men, women or households with children, day resource center, street outreach, phone call to Coordinated Entry or through a form on the CoC’s website. Additionally, the CoC has worked with the largest victim service provider, Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS), to train staff and have their facility serve as a Coordinated Entry hub. DAIS staff are able to complete assessments with survivors and then ensure the information and household are connected to Coordinated Entry. All households, regardless of DV status are on the same Coordinated Entry list. All projects that receive CoC, ESG or State EHH funds must use Coordinated Entry and do not discriminate based on DV status. Thus, all housing and services are available to survivors. The CoC has an Emergency Transfer Plan in place for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking where a household can deem their current unit an unsafe living situation. A victim may request an emergency transfer from their current unit to another. The ability to request a transfer is available regardless of sex, gender identity or sexual orientation.
Including Safety, Planning, and Confidentiality Protocols in Coordinated Entry to Address the Needs of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Survivors.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.e.

Describe in the field below how your CoC's coordinated entry includes:

1. safety protocols,
2. planning protocols, and
3. confidentiality protocols.

(limit 2,500 characters)

1&2. Coordinated entry staff are trained in trauma informed care & the needs of survivors. When someone contacts Coordinated Entry (CE) and identifies as a survivor, staff will make a referral to a victim services provider & offer use of a phone & safe confidential space. When a survivor connects to CE through a shelter operated by a non-victim services provider, staff will connect with a victim services provider to work on safety planning & ongoing services. The survivor is offered these services, but not required to participate in them. Staff at the shelter will participate in the safety planning including ensuring confidentiality and flexibility with regular procedures to ensure safety. Shelter Diversion staff also assesses safety of households calling in to access shelter and prioritizes households with safety concerns and makes appropriate referrals for additional safety planning. Staff at the CoC’s primary victim services provider are trained on the CE assessment and a process is developed to ensure the survivors are connected. Upon request for an emergency transfer through CE, the housing provider must establish an individualized plan with the tenant & provide a copy of the plan to the tenant in writing. The housing provider will offer to assist participants in contacting local organizations offering assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. If a participant must move outside of the current project to locate a safe unit, the program staff must communicate with the CE Manager to complete an external emergency transfer. Program participants requesting an emergency transfer will be prioritized above any other households for open units. Agencies participating in CE must accept emergency transfers as they have available units that are deemed safe.

3. Survivors of DV, dating violence, sexual assault & stalking receive safe & confidential access to CE based on their unique needs. When completing a CE assessment in person, it is done in a space where the participant feels safe and provides confidentiality. A release of information is signed before any information is released to providers or entered into HMIS. The Written Standards require programs to maintain confidentiality for all program participants. The CoC’s Emergency Transfer Plan provides detailed information about what information cannot be disclosed regarding experiences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

Addressing the Needs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer+—Anti-Discrimination Policy and Training.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.f.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Did your CoC implement a written CoC-wide anti-discrimination policy ensuring that LGBTQ+ individuals and families receive supportive services, shelter, and housing free from discrimination?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Did your CoC conduct annual CoC-wide training with providers on how to effectively implement the Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity (Equal Access Final Rule)?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Did your CoC conduct annual CoC-wide training with providers on how to effectively implement Equal Access in Accordance With an Individual’s Gender Identity in Community Planning and Development Programs (Gender Identity Final Rule)?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Describe in the field below:

1. whether your CoC updates its CoC-wide anti-discrimination policy, as necessary, based on stakeholder feedback;
2. how your CoC assisted providers in developing project-level anti-discrimination policies that are consistent with the CoC-wide anti-discrimination policy ensuring that LGBTQ+ individuals and families receive supportive services, shelter, and housing free from discrimination;
3. your CoC’s process for evaluating compliance with your CoC’s anti-discrimination policies; and
4. your CoC’s process for addressing noncompliance with your CoC’s anti-discrimination policies.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC has a non-discrimination policy in the Written Standards. The Emergency Shelter section of the policy goes into more detail to specifically address the Equal Access Final Rule & Gender Identity Final Rule. This policy is updated, as necessary, based on stakeholder feedback. Each section of the Written Standards is reviewed by a workgroup on an annual basis & necessary updates are made. All suggested updates are sent to the CoC Membership for feedback before the CoC Board approves the changes. The Written Standards direct the public on where to send general feedback for the standards. This information goes to the workgroup to review.

2. The CoC ensures that providers are aware of the non-discrimination policy. Annually, the CoC provides training on the Equal Access Final Rule & Gender Identify Final Rule to help ensure that LGBTQ+ individuals & families receive supportive services, shelter & housing free from discrimination. The CoC provides annual training to ensure LGBTQ+ individuals & families receive supportive services, shelter, & housing free from discrimination. The CoC provides technical assistance(TA) to agencies who would like assistance in developing their project-level policies. This is done through direct assistance from the CoC Coordinator, funder or mentorship with another provider.

3. During regular monitoring visits, the CoC reviews project-level policies to ensure there is a non-discrimination policy. If it is believed an agency is out of compliance, the Written Standards details the process to report. Violations can be reported to the CoC Coordinator or Board. The CoC Coordinator will document the complaint & conduct an initial investigation & will communicate with all parties to determine next steps. The Board will remain informed during the investigation process & go into closed session for discussion. If warranted, the CoC Coordinator will further investigate the complaint with at least one Board member. Additional stakeholders will be brought in as needed. The CoC Coordinator & Board will determine if there is a violation & set next steps.

4. If a violation has occurred, the CoC Coordinator works with the agency to develop a plan & timeline for correction. The plan may include TA, updates to policies & procedures, staff training, etc. If the violation remains unresolved, it will become a matter of record & may have bearing on funding decisions. The CoC Coordinator keeps records of complaints, investigations & outcomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Housing Agency Name</th>
<th>Does the PHA have a General or Limited Homeless Preference?</th>
<th>Does the PHA have a Preference for current PSH program participants no longer needing intensive supportive services, e.g., Moving On?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dane County Housing Authority</td>
<td>Yes-Both</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison Community Development Authority</td>
<td>Yes-HCV</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


NOFO Section VII.B.1.g.

You must upload the PHA Homeless Preference/PHA Moving On Preference attachment(s) to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

Enter information in the chart below for the two largest PHAs highlighted in gray on the FY 2021 CoC-PHA Crosswalk Report or the two PHAs your CoC has a working relationship with--If there is only one PHA in your CoC’s geographic area, provide information on the one:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Housing Agency Name</th>
<th>Enter the Percent of New Admissions into Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Program During FY 2021 who were experiencing homelessness at entry</th>
<th>Does the PHA have a General or Limited Homeless Preference?</th>
<th>Does the PHA have a Preference for current PSH program participants no longer needing intensive supportive services, e.g., Moving On?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dane County Housing Authority</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Yes-Both</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison Community Development Authority</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Yes-HCV</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1C-7a. Written Policies on Homeless Admission Preferences with PHAs.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.g.

Describe in the field below:

1. steps your CoC has taken, with the two largest PHAs within your CoC’s geographic area or the two PHAs your CoC has working relationships with, to adopt a homeless admission preference—If your CoC only has one PHA within its geographic area, you may respond for the one; or

2. state that your CoC has not worked with the PHAs in its geographic area to adopt a homeless admission preference.

(limit 2,500 characters)

There are two PHAs in Dane CoC’s geographic area. Dane County Housing Authority (DCHA) already has a homeless preference for HCV and public housing, so no additional steps were taken. Madison Community Development Authority (CDA) does not have a homeless preference for public housing and the CoC would like to see a preference in place. The CoC spent time strengthening relationships with both PHAs through the application, award and implementation of Mainstream Vouchers. As a result, Mainstream Vouchers were allocated to households currently in CoC housing programs (move-on strategy) or those who met Category 1 or 4 definitions of homelessness. Additionally, the CoC is working closely with both PHAs on the Emergency Housing Vouchers. As a result, 100% of the EHVs are being allocated through a preference to households currently served in CoC housing programs (move-on strategy) and households currently experiencing homelessness identified by Coordinated Entry. Due to staff capacity at CDA, rollout of EHV is taking longer than expected, but strategies are in place to get the vouchers to participants. The CoC focused time and energy on the rollout of EHV and has not talked with CDA about a homeless preference for public housing. This is an item the CoC would like to take action on, and will revisit these conversations both with CDA Staff and Board.

1C-7b. Moving On Strategy with Affordable Housing Providers.

Not Scored—For Information Only

Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate affordable housing providers in your CoC’s jurisdiction that your recipients use to move program participants to other subsidized housing:

| | 
|---|---|
| 1. Multifamily assisted housing owners | No |
| 2. PHA | Yes |
| 3. Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) developments | Yes |
| 4. Local low-income housing programs | No |
| Other (limit 150 characters) | |
| 5. | |
1C-7c. Include Units from PHA Administered Programs in Your CoC's Coordinated Entry.
NOFO Section VII.B.1.g.

In the chart below, indicate if your CoC includes units from the following PHA programs in your CoC's coordinated entry process?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Include Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Family Unification Program (FUP)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mainstream Vouchers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) Vouchers</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Public Housing</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other Units from PHAs:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1C-7d. Submitting CoC and PHA Joint Applications for Funding for People Experiencing Homelessness.
NOFO Section VII.B.1.g.

1. Did your CoC coordinate with a PHA(s) to submit a competitive joint application(s) for funding or jointly implement a competitive project serving individuals or families experiencing homelessness (e.g., applications for mainstream vouchers, Family Unification Program (FUP), other programs)?
   Yes

2. Enter the type of competitive project your CoC coordinated with a PHA(s) to submit a joint application for or jointly implement.
   Mainstream Vouchers

1C-7e. Coordinating with PHA(s) to Apply for or Implement HCV Dedicated to Homelessness Including Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV).
NOFO Section VII.B.1.g.

Did your CoC coordinate with any PHA to apply for or implement funding provided for Housing Choice Vouchers dedicated to homelessness, including vouchers provided through the American Rescue Plan?
Yes

1C-7e.1. List of PHAs with Active MOUs to Administer the Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) Program.
Not Scored—For Information Only
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does your CoC have an active Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with any PHA to administer the EHV Program?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you select yes to question 1C-7.e.1., you must use the list feature below to enter the name of every PHA your CoC has an active MOU with to administer the Emergency Housing Voucher Program.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PHA**

| Madison Community... |
| Dane County Hous... |
1C-7e.1. List of PHAs with MOUs

Name of PHA: Madison Community Development Authority

1C-7e.1. List of PHAs with MOUs

Name of PHA: Dane County Housing Authority
1D. Coordination and Engagement Cont’d

1D-1. Discharge Planning Coordination.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.h.

Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate whether your CoC actively coordinates with the systems of care listed to ensure persons who have resided in them longer than 90 days are not discharged directly to the streets, emergency shelters, or other homeless assistance programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Coordination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1D-2. Housing First–Lowering Barriers to Entry.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.i.

1. Enter the total number of new and renewal CoC Program-funded PSH, RRH, SSO non-coordinated entry, Safe-Haven, and Transitional Housing projects your CoC is applying for in FY 2022 CoC Program Competition.

2. Enter the total number of new and renewal CoC Program-funded PSH, RRH, SSO non-coordinated entry, Safe-Haven, and Transitional Housing projects your CoC is applying for in FY 2022 CoC Program Competition that have adopted the Housing First approach.

3. This number is a calculation of the percentage of new and renewal PSH, RRH, SSO non-Coordinated Entry, Safe-Haven, and Transitional Housing projects the CoC has ranked in its CoC Priority Listing in the FY 2022 CoC Program Competition that reported that they are lowering barriers to entry and prioritizing rapid placement and stabilization to permanent housing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Coordination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1D-2a. Project Evaluation for Housing First Compliance.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.i.

Describe in the field below:

1. how your CoC evaluates every recipient—that checks Housing First on their Project Application—to determine if they are actually using a Housing First approach;

2. the list of factors and performance indicators your CoC uses during its evaluation; and

3. how your CoC regularly evaluates projects outside of the competition to ensure the projects are using a Housing First approach.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. There are several levels at which the CoC evaluates recipients on their project application to determine if they are using a Housing First approach. Projects must use CE to fill their units. Because CE is in HMIS, the CoC is able to review if households are entering projects outside the CE process or if an agency is repeatedly turning down referrals. Prior to the CoC Competition, applicants are asked to complete the Written Standards Checklist, which is a self-assessment tool to note project consistency with the Written Standards. Housing First requirements are part of this process. Applicants in the CoC Competition must supply a copy of their written policies & procedures to determine if Housing First is incorporated. The CoC has local questions that provide info on adherence to Housing First. Additionally, the performance scorecard has an indicator.

2. During the evaluation of project applications, the CoC looks at the average length of time from project enrollment until housed. Applicants are asked to describe how their “project takes proactive steps to minimize or overcome barriers to housing retention.” Renewal projects must provide information on how many households exited in the last operating year, why they exited & if the agency attempted a project transfer for any of the leavers. Reviewers ensure that projects have written policies & procedures that indicate that participants are not screened out due to having too little or no income, active, or history of, substance use or a substance abuse disorder, having a criminal record & history of domestic violence. Policies must show that participants are not terminated for failure to participate in supportive services, failure to make progress on a service plan, loss of income or failure to improve income & being a victim of domestic violence.

3. During the CoC monitoring process, a review of rapid placement & stabilization as well as service requirements takes place. The CoC has a complaint/reporting mechanism by which anyone can report that they believe a project is not adhering to the Written Standards. This can be investigated during or outside of regular monitoring. The CoC will work with the Lived Experience Committee & Youth Action Board to determine ways to incorporate participant feedback into the monitoring process. Knowing the experience of participants will inform whether or not a program is adhering to their written policies & procedures & using a Housing First approach.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1D-3. Street Outreach–Scope.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.1.j.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Describe in the field below:**

1. your CoC’s street outreach efforts, including the methods it uses to ensure all persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness are identified and engaged;

2. whether your CoC’s Street Outreach covers 100 percent of the CoC’s geographic area;

3. how often your CoC conducts street outreach; and

4. how your CoC tailored its street outreach to persons experiencing homelessness who are least likely to request assistance.

*(limit 2,500 characters)*
1. Street outreach (SO) connects w/ people who are unsheltered. Teams concentrate on urban areas & go to rural areas as needed (done more frequently due to recent increase in funding).. Housing-focused teams are mobile CE hubs & assess people using the VI-SPDAT, document CH, & connect people to low-barrier shelter & housing. Police, park rangers & community members contact outreach if they find someone sleeping outside & outreach follows up. SO teams use a shared Release of Information & hold case-conferencing meetings 3 times a month to coordinate, de-duplicate services & ensure people sleeping unsheltered are connected.. SO providers attend case-conferencing meetings for households w/ children, Veterans, & guests of the COVID hotel. During the unsheltered PIT, people were asked if they wanted contact w/ outreach & those who did had a team assigned.  
2. Outreach covers 100% of the CoC’s geographic area.  
3. Outreach is conducted six days a week during early mornings, day-time & evenings.  
4. SO providers use a variety of ways to engage with people least likely to request assistance. Youth SO uses social media to engage. SO workers go to people sleeping unsheltered in order to eliminate transportation barriers. They provide access to phone & internet through the library, their offices & the day resource center. If language is a barrier, outreach teams use staff who are fluent in the language or connect w/ language services, including ASL. Accommodations for people w/ cognitive & physical disabilities include meeting in an accessible area, reading/filling out paperwork & connecting to assistive technology. Workers w/ lived experience of homelessness connect w/ people who do not trust agencies. Teams engage w/ community partners such as barber shops, libraries, community centers, churches, & pantries to learn about people sleeping unsheltered. The hospital, VA & grassroots organizations target populations that do not normally seek services. If a guest is suspended from shelter, outreach providers are alerted so they can connect & develop a plan for safe return to shelter. SO providers share info about housing & services to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, familial status or disability. SO builds rapport by supplying survival gear & continuing to be a presence, visiting someone multiple times to effectively engage & enroll in services.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1D-4. Strategies to Prevent Criminalization of Homelessness.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.1.k.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate strategies your CoC implemented to ensure homelessness is not criminalized and to reverse existing criminalization policies in your CoC’s geographic area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Engaged/educated local policymakers</th>
<th>Ensure Homelessness is not Criminalized</th>
<th>Reverse Existing Criminalization Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Engaged/educated law enforcement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Engaged/educated local business leaders</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Implemented community wide plans</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other:(limit 500 characters)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1D-5. Rapid Rehousing–RRH Beds as Reported in the Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

NOFO Section VII.B.1.l.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enter the total number of RRH beds available to serve all populations as reported in the HIC–only enter bed data for projects that have an inventory type of “Current.”</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1D-6. Mainstream Benefits–CoC Annual Training of Project Staff.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.m.

Indicate in the chart below whether your CoC trains program staff annually on the following mainstream benefits available for program participants within your CoC's geographic area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>CoC Provides Annual Training?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Food Stamps</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SSI–Supplemental Security Income</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. TANF–Temporary Assistance for Needy Families</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Substance Abuse Programs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Employment Assistance Programs</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other (limit 150 characters)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Vocational Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1D-6a. Information and Training on Mainstream Benefits and Other Assistance.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.m

Describe in the field below how your CoC:

1. Systemically provides up-to-date information on mainstream resources available for program participants (e.g., Food Stamps, SSI, TANF, substance abuse programs) within your CoC’s geographic area;

2. Works with project staff to collaborate with healthcare organizations, including substance abuse treatment and mental health treatment, to assist program participants with receiving healthcare services; and

3. Works with projects to promote SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) certification of program staff.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC has a listserv consisting of about 800 people. The listserv is a way the CoC provides up-to-date information on mainstream resources. Mainstream program providers come to CoC membership meetings to provide updates on application, eligibility & recertification of benefits. Minutes are taken at these meetings & emailed to the membership & posted on the CoC’s website. When CoC members attend training or meetings about mainstream benefits, they share the information with the CoC membership. The CoC requires HUD-funded agencies utilize a mainstream resource checklist w/ participants to ensure they receive all resources & benefits for which they are eligible. The CoC provides a glossary of information & contacts for the resources to keep case managers informed. The checklist & glossary are on the CoC’s website & updated regularly.

2. The CoC works w/ providers to ensure access to healthcare services for participants. The CoC encourages providers to bring services to people rather than requiring them to go to an office. The CoC & providers have made connections w/ the following services to make them easily available to program participants: HEALTH program from UnityPoint Health-Meriter, Monarch Health, MEDiC through UW, Tellurian, Madison Street Medicine, including foot clinics, MyChoice Wisconsin & BadgerCare. Additionally, during the pandemic the CoC developed strong relationships with Public Health who still regularly provides testing & vaccines. They have expanded on this work to provide harm reduction services including provision of red boxes, Narcan & Narcan training. Nurse Disrupted is an organization that works with the CoC to provide assistance with COVID screening & will expand telehealth services to meet other healthcare needs. The WI Department of Health Services requires HMOs to have a staff person who connects with the local CoC. The CoC Coordinator provides education on our services, ways to partner & discussions on funding HMOs could provide. Thru the Special NOFO, the CoC Coordinator has educated healthcare providers on this opportunity & connected them with homeless service providers to discuss leveraging of resources.

3. The CoC Coordinator talked with agencies about how to increase income of participants. SOAR training is an identified action item. Several agencies will have staff become SOAR trained. The CoC Coordinator sends information about free online SOAR training to the CoC listserv & encourages agencies to participate.
The COVID-19 pandemic presented opportunities to increase capacity to provide non-congregate sheltering. In order to protect highly vulnerable individuals from highly infectious disease, the County funded Vulnerable Population Hotels (VPH). At the peak, approx 200 individuals were served, at a time. Majority of the participants of VPH have moved into permanent housing through the County’s Hotel to Housing program & currently fewer than 60 people remain at the hotel. The project is scheduled to wind down at the end of September. The community set up an Isolation & Quarantine Center specifically for people experiencing homelessness located in a local hotel. This has provided safety for folks who access shelter or are unsheltered & need to isolate or quarantine due to COVID-19 (procedures are in place to respond to Monkeypox). This facility will remain in operation through February 2023. Tiny houses are a successful option for some people who sleep unsheltered & are unwilling to access congregate shelter. Occupy Madison developed 28 tiny homes to serve people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. There are plans to create permanent tiny houses on this property so folks may stay long-term. Dane County recently released a Tiny House RFP for $1.5 million to create a new tiny house village specifically to serve people experiencing homelessness.

In the last year, the City purchased 30 pallet shelters to develop an urban campground for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Zoning ordinances were changed to allow this & similar future projects. The City funds supportive services at this location & the service provider has had great success in connecting people to permanent housing options & services. The City allocated funds to provide short-term emergency hotel stays for households experiencing unsheltered homelessness during extreme weather conditions when congregate emergency shelters are not an option due to lack of availability or individual circumstances. The City & County are jointly working on creating a new permanent shelter, built from the ground up. While it will largely be a congregate shelter, many design considerations will be given to encourage people who used to avoid congregate shelters such as partitions, smaller rooms, isolation & quarantine rooms. The City is currently preparing a temporary men’s shelter site that will be used while the permanent shelter gets built, and many of those considerations have been incorporated.

| ID-8. Partnerships with Public Health Agencies—Collaborating to Respond to and Prevent Spread of Infectious Diseases. | |
| NOFO Section VII.B.1.o. | |

Describe in the field below how your CoC effectively collaborates with state and local public health agencies to:

1. develop CoC-wide policies and procedures to respond to infectious disease outbreaks; and

2. prevent infectious disease outbreaks among people experiencing homelessness.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the CoC met with local public health officials on a daily basis. These meetings involved development of policies and procedures regarding the CoC’s response to infectious disease outbreaks. Discussions included review on how well policies and procedures were working for staff and participants and updates were made as needed. Local public health has an enhanced understanding of the homeless services system which allows them to update procedures to meet the needs. As Monkeypox has become an issue in communities, the CoC worked with public health to create new procedures for screening and isolation/quarantine. The CoC met with state public health officials on a weekly basis in the beginning of the pandemic and now meet twice a month. These meetings do not focus on development of policies and procedures, but rather sharing of best practices. The CoC will continue to develop policies and procedures with the assistance of public health as the isolation and quarantine facility is expected to close early next year. Discussions have started on how to provide this within our current facilities.

2. The CoC has collaborated with local public health to prevent infectious disease outbreaks. Connections with City, County and State allow for quick access to PPE when needed. Public health continues to hold regular COVID testing and vaccine clinics in emergency shelters and at the day resource center. Public health reaches out to the CoC for assistance in contact tracing and connection with people experiencing homelessness who may need to quarantine. Public health has provided education on Monkeypox to the CoC. The CoC worked with State Public Health to ensure people experiencing homelessness were a priority population when the COVID vaccine first became available. It took a coordinated advocacy effort, but we were successful in prioritizing this vulnerable population. Conversations continue with State public health around the needs of people experiencing homelessness and the importance of considering this population in creating response plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID-8a.</th>
<th>Collaboration With Public Health Agencies on Infectious Diseases.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.1.o.</td>
<td>Describe in the field below how your CoC effectively equipped providers to prevent or limit infectious disease outbreaks among program participants by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>sharing information related to public health measures and homelessness, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>facilitating communication between public health agencies and homeless service providers to ensure street outreach providers and shelter and housing providers are equipped to prevent or limit infectious disease outbreaks among program participants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC provides accurate, thorough and timely communication related to prevention of infectious disease outbreaks. The CoC works with public health to develop messaging and communication documents. This information is provided by sending emails through the CoC listserv or to specific providers or groups. In response to COVID-19, the CoC developed a COVID resource webpage on the CoC website. This site still provides information on the local COVID response and policies and procedures. The CoC also disseminates information from the State and Federal levels that address infectious disease concerns. Information is also shared via CoC membership and committee meetings as appropriate. If necessary, the CoC and public health will call meetings of specific program types/providers to discuss outbreaks and develop plans of action.

2. The CoC has developed relationships with the local public health agency that allow for regular communication regarding infectious disease. In the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the CoC led weekly meetings for specific program types: street outreach, emergency shelter, and permanent/transitional housing. Public health attended these meetings to provide regular updates. These regular meetings are no longer needed, but Public Health and the CoC work to pull together meetings as necessary. Public Health attends committee meetings to provide updates and answer questions as requested. Monthly data on numbers served in isolation & quarantine are shared with the CoC Board monthly. During COVID-19, public health assigned a liaison to housing and homelessness. Providers were able to communicate with this person directly to have questions answered and develop protocols. Staff at the Isolation & Quarantine Center have regular communication with public health regarding exposures, contact tracing, test results, etc. Public health also visits facilities to provide guidance on how to prevent the spread of disease. Public health continues to host regular on-site testing and vaccine clinics for people experiencing homelessness. They work directly with providers to organize these events. Public Health also works directly with providers to conduct contact tracing for shelter guests who have tested positive for COVID, so that contacts can be identified, diverted from congregate shelter, and quarantined to prevent further outbreaks.


NOFO Section VII.B.1.p.

Describe in the field below how your CoC’s coordinated entry system:

1. covers 100 percent of your CoC’s geographic area;

2. uses a standardized assessment process; and

3. is updated regularly using feedback received from participating projects and households that participated in coordinated entry.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The Coordinated Entry System (CES) covers 100% of the CoC’s geographic area. People connect to CES when accessing shelters in person, accessing the day resource center in person, calling a dedicated CES Homeless Services line, submitting an online CES Homeless Services form, connecting to street outreach and/or calling the CES Prevention HUB. Most of the services in Dane County are available and accessed in the City of Madison. CES staff outreach to school districts and agencies serving rural communities to ensure they are aware of CES and determine if there is a need for regular walk-in hours. CES staff will travel to other communities on an as-needed basis.

2. When households present to CE, they receive referrals to basic housing resources such as diversion, housing navigation and/or case management. If the household has not resolved their housing situation in 7-10 days, they will be assessed and placed on the Coordinated Entry housing list. Currently, the CoC uses the VI-SPDAT as the standardized assessment tool. We use the versions for single adults, households with children and young adults. The assessment tool and housing list are kept in HMIS. If someone presents to CE and is sleeping unsheltered, they are referred to shelters and offered a connection to street outreach. After someone is referred to the list, the assessor will connect with them every 30-45 days to confirm their housing status. The HMIS Lead implemented automatic removals from the CE list once households are exited to permanent housing destinations, allowing for increased accuracy of the list.

3. CE staff consider any feedback they receive from projects and households participating in coordinated entry and make adjustments as they are able. If there are larger system issues that need to be addressed, those are brought to the CoC’s Core Committee for discussion and possibly sent to the Written Standards work group to develop changes to the policies. Any significant system changes or updates to the Written Standards are approved by the CoC Board. Recently, the CoC received feedback to add a CE Contact Form in Spanish on the website. The CoC completed this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1D-9a.</th>
<th>Program Participant-Centered Approach to Centralized or Coordinated Entry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.1.p.</td>
<td>Describe in the field below how your CoC’s coordinated entry system:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>reaches people who are least likely to apply for homeless assistance in the absence of special outreach;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>prioritizes people most in need of assistance;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ensures people most in need of assistance receive permanent housing in a timely manner, consistent with their preferences; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>takes steps to reduce burdens on people using coordinated entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. People in rural communities tend not to seek services in the City of Madison. CES staff can go to rural communities to reach people. The CoC has outreach teams that serve a variety of populations including youth, people w/ medical needs, Veterans & people w/ mental illness. Many of the outreach teams include staff w/ lived experience of homelessness. Outreach teams serve as mobile CES hubs. CES advertising is in English, Spanish & Hmong. Language services are provided by staff or a language line. CES physical locations are accessible & accommodations are made for people w/ disabilities. People can connect to CES via phone &/or request info via the CoC’s website. Several guests of the COVID hotels typically don’t apply for homeless assistance, but over the course of their stay staff made connections. Urban Triage developed a street outreach team to serve the BIPOC community by going to places other teams had not.

2. Our community prioritizes households based on CH status, length of homelessness & VI-SPDAT score.

3. Outreach & shelter providers get CH & any other landlord-required documentation (IDs, proof of income, etc) needed for people to move into housing as quickly as possible. The CES manager reviews & monitors the documentation submitted to ensure it is completed correctly. Chronic documentation training is offered regularly in order to refresh current staff & get new staff familiar with the process. People are offered the option to complete a Participant Interest Form. This informs CE & project staff on preferences for location of housing, types of services, accessibility needs, etc. If a participant is offered a housing option but it does not meet their needs, they keep their place on the CE list & are offered the next available housing opportunity. The CoC does not limit the number of times a participant can turn down housing.

4. The CoC’s Core Committee is conducting a review of the CE process to work towards an equitable, easy to navigate process. The CoC is using NAEH’s tool, Racial Equity & Coordinated Entry: Where can disparities happen in the process?. The CoC developed an FAQ document that is posted on the CoC’s website to create transparency & understanding of the CE process. The CoC reached out to communities who typically don’t access CE to find out why, & will discuss ways to address concerns & barriers. The CoC met w/ a University researcher to receive guidance & determine next steps in updating the assessment tool.


NOFO Section VII.B.1.q.

| 1. Has your CoC conducted a racial disparities assessment in the last 3 years? | Yes |
| 2. Enter the date your CoC conducted its latest assessment for racial disparities. | 10/04/2021 |


NOFO Section VII.B.1.q.
1. The HMIS lead created a report that provides numbers of people served by race and ethnicity. The report examines the percent of: successful exits from street outreach, successful non-PH exits, successful PH retention/exits by race and ethnicity. Periodically, the CoC will examine the Coordinated Entry housing lists to determine racial make-up of the list and compare it to who is coming to the top of the list. This is completed by running the Coordinated Entry list in HMIS.

2. In the Dane CoC, Black people are over-represented in the homeless services system. In last year’s racial disparity assessment we found that 50% of the people served in homeless services were Black while 5.7% of the Dane CoC population is Black. White people make up 84.3% of Dane CoC’s population, but only 38% of those served in homeless services overall. Reviewing the utilization of RRH and PSH more specifically, we have found that, for households without children, Black people made up 42% of those who used shelter and TH, and made up 51% of RRH and 33% of PSH. For households with children, Black people made up 63% of shelter and TH, 69% RRH and 66% PSH. Black and White people had the same rate of successful exits from street outreach. Black people had a higher percentage of non-PH exits and successful PH retention/exits. When looking at the Coordinated Entry list in August of 2022, we found that 44% of the single adults on the list were Black and 46% were White. When looking at those in the top 30 of the list 23% were Black and 63% were White. For households with children, 74% of those on the list were Black and 21% were White. Households with children in the top 30 of the list showed 63% Black and 30% White. This information considers people who are Black and White, but it must be noted that there are other races served in the homeless services system in smaller numbers. The experience of other races is not discounted.

1D-10b. Strategies to Address Racial Disparities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOFO Section VII.B.1.q.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate the strategies your CoC is using to address any racial disparities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. The CoC's board and decisionmaking bodies are representative of the population served in the CoC.</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. The CoC has identified steps it will take to help the CoC board and decisionmaking bodies better reflect the population served in the CoC.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The CoC is expanding outreach in geographic areas with higher concentrations of underrepresented groups.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The CoC has communication, such as flyers, websites, or other materials, inclusive of underrepresented groups.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The CoC is training staff working in the homeless services sector to better understand racism and the intersection of racism and homelessness.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The CoC is establishing professional development opportunities to identify and invest in emerging leaders of different races and ethnicities in the homelessness sector.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. The CoC has staff, committees, or other resources charged with analyzing and addressing racial disparities related to homelessness.  
Yes

8. The CoC is educating organizations, stakeholders, boards of directors for local and national nonprofit organizations working on homelessness on the topic of creating greater racial and ethnic diversity.  
No

9. The CoC reviewed coordinated entry processes to understand their impact on people of different races and ethnicities experiencing homelessness.  
Yes

10. The CoC is collecting data to better understand the pattern of program use for people of different races and ethnicities in its homeless services system.  
Yes

11. The CoC is conducting additional research to understand the scope and needs of different races or ethnicities experiencing homelessness.  
Yes

Other:(limit 500 characters)

12. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1D-10c. Actions Taken to Address Known Disparities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.1.q.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe in the field below the steps your CoC and homeless providers have taken to address disparities identified in the provision or outcomes of homeless assistance.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The CoC is in the beginning stages of identifying action steps to address disparities. Agencies are having success with efforts to hire staff that reflect the demographics of the populations served. Funding competitions for homeless services funds (including CoC & ESG) award points to applicants when the staff make up reflect the people served in the project. The CoC has identified disparities in the CE prioritization and are currently reviewing the CE process to find ways to close the gap. The CoC created a FAQ document related to CE that is available on the CoC’s website in both English and Spanish to create more transparency for the process. Most recently, the CoC translated the CE contact form on the CoC’s website into Spanish. The CoC is actively working to figure out which questions on the VI-SPDAT are causing local disparities. Conversations are in process with a University researcher and the HMIS lead. The CoC also engaged CoC Committees (including the Lived Experience Committee) to hear what populations they think should be prioritized in our CE system. The CoC is reviewing this data to determine next steps. The CoC is committed to ensuring housing placement rates are more equitable. With ESG-CV funds, the CoC provided funding for JustDane’s Justice Involved RRH project and Urban Triage’s Street Outreach project. JustDane works specifically with people who are involved with the criminal justice system and Urban Triage is a Black-led agency that is well-respected in the Black community and the community at large. The Youth Action Board and Lived Experience Committee are both having more influence on the CoC through involvement on committees where decision-making and policy development occur and through the CoC bringing thoughts and ideas to these committees for vetting. Involvement of the Youth Action Board and Lived Experience Committee in CoC-wide decision making directly affects the provision of services to the community.
Describe in the field below the measures your CoC has in place to track progress on preventing or eliminating disparities in the provision or outcomes of homeless assistance.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The CoC needs to determine how to track progress on preventing and eliminating disparities and creating mechanisms to share the information with the public. The bulk of this work is happening in the CoC’s Core Committee and are in the early stages of identifying and working toward eliminating and preventing disparities. As we determine what those strategies are, we will also develop a system for tracking and reporting our progress. The CoC’s HMIS has custom equity reports that individual agencies, committees and work groups review. These reports can be saved and referenced against new reports to determine the impact of actions. Charts and graphs can be created to show the impact of changes over time.

Describe in the field below your CoC’s outreach efforts (e.g., social media announcements, targeted outreach) to engage those with lived experience of homelessness in leadership roles and decision making processes.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The CoC has several outreach efforts to engage people with lived experience of homelessness in leadership roles and decision making processes. Specific efforts are made to seek members for the Youth Action Board, Lived Experience Committee and seats on the CoC’s Board of Directors. All opportunities are sent out via the CoC’s listserv which reaches approximately 800 people. Providers on the listserv are encouraged to share the information widely. The CoC maintains a facebook page and shares information through social media. Social media posts are made to targeted pages such as Queer Madison and shared through current member pages. Current members of these leadership groups recruit members through word of mouth. The Youth Action Board built their own website and linked an interest form. Several people have connected to their work through that form. The Youth Action Board had in-person information sessions at Dane County k-12 schools to recruit members and had an in-person listening session at UW-Madison that resulted in new membership. The CoC has met with staff from the school district, those serving youth in foster care and aging out of foster care to gather input and ideas on how to recruit young people with lived experience. Fliers are created and posted around the community with information about the groups. Compensation is available for these opportunities. Outreach materials highlight the benefits of joining: impacting local work, developing leadership skills and other professional development, compensation, etc.
1D-11a. Active CoC Participation of Individuals with Lived Experience of Homelessness.

NOFO Section VII.B.1.r.

Enter in the chart below the number of people with lived experience who currently participate in your CoC under the five categories listed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Active Participation</th>
<th>Number of People with Lived Experience Within the Last 7 Years or Current Program Participant</th>
<th>Number of People with Lived Experience Coming from Unsheltered Situations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Included and provide input that is incorporated in the local planning process.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Review and recommend revisions to local policies addressing homelessness related to coordinated entry, services, and housing.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Participate on CoC committees, subcommittees, or workgroups.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Included in the decisionmaking processes related to addressing homelessness.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Included in the development or revision of your CoC's local competition rating factors.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


NOFO Section VII.B.1.r.

Describe in the field below how your CoC or CoC membership organizations provide professional development and employment opportunities to individuals with lived experience of homelessness.

(limit 2,500 characters)

Many CoC membership agencies have changed employment criteria to include lived experience as a consideration. They do this to intentionally hire people with lived experience in direct service roles. In many agencies, direct service staff eventually move into leadership positions. Agencies are also expanding the use of Peer Support specific to homelessness, which creates new employment opportunities. Porchlight Products and Just Bakery are two programs that provide training and employment with specific outreach to people who have experienced homelessness. EOTO provides Peer Support training to people with lived experience and assists them in locating employment. In the CoC, members of the Lived Experience Committee (LEC) and Youth Action Board (YAB) are paid an hourly wage for their time. These committees provide introductory training to new members as well as ongoing professional development. Training is provided by CoC Members, YHDP technical assistance providers for the YAB, and the LEC is looking to bring on consultants to provide additional training. People with lived experience are encouraged to serve on committees, which provides training into the homeless services system and ongoing professional development. The CoC sends announcements for paid opportunities that are seeking people with lived experience. Through this communication two YAB members applied for and were hired on for positions with a national technical assistance firm.
1. There are several ways the CoC gathers feedback from people experiencing homelessness & who have received assistance. The CoC Funders Committee recently completed a survey of people experiencing homelessness and/or accessing programs to learn about gaps in service. To increase access to the survey, it was available via mobile link, email, paper or over the phone. During the unsheltered PIT, optional survey questions ask why people are not accessing shelter. Some funding contracts require projects to consistently gather feedback from participants. In the CoC & ESG funding competitions, projects are asked about how they improve programming, including incorporating feedback from participants. The Community Action Coalition completed a Community Needs Assessment to gain feedback on gaps. Madison Street Medicine completes a Community Health Needs Assessment. Some agencies have check-in meetings between program supervisors & participants to hear feedback. The CoC works with the Youth Action Board (YAB) & Lived Experience Committee (LEC) to incorporate voices & concerns of people w/ lived experience. Members of these groups are invited to serve on funding review committees. City of Madison staff attended YAB & LEC meetings to solicit feedback on plans & services for a proposed shelter. The County asked the LEC to review an assessment tool & took feedback to eliminate harm & barriers to accessibility that the group identified.

2. The info gathered by the CoC’s Funders Committee will be used to develop a new Community Plan & set funding priorities. Info gathered during the PIT count about shelter access have been used to lower barriers in current shelter, & are being considered in development of a new shelter. The 90-day shelter limit has been removed, guests can come to shelter intoxicated, & suspension policies were revised. In developing a new shelter, discussions about addressing pets, storage & couples are occurring. Program staff work to implement practical suggestions into program design. Community Action Coalition & Madison Street Medicine use their assessment results in strategic planning. The results are shared w/ the CoC. Feedback from the LEC prompted the CoC to start an in-depth review of the Coordinated Entry process & assessment tool. The YAB requested a change of the YHDP lead agency & a halt to the RFP process. The CoC halted the funding process, worked w/ the YAB to change the lead agency & empowered them to initiate a new funding process.
Describe in the field below at least 2 steps your CoC has taken in the past 12 months that engage city, county, or state governments that represent your CoC's geographic area regarding the following:

1. reforming zoning and land use policies to permit more housing development; and

2. reducing regulatory barriers to housing development.

(limit 2,500 characters)

Over the past twelve months, the CoC, its member organizations, and its individual members have collectively engaged with local governments and elected officials, specifically the City of Madison, on changes that seek to address easing barriers to housing development. This engagement has resulted in the following outcomes:

* Removal of the “protest petition”, which had previously allowed small groups of adjacent property owners a tool to require a super-majority vote of the City’s governing body for rezoning of any parcel
* An in-progress zoning ordinance revision to allow mixed-use developments by right in purely residential districts, so long as both uses in a mixed-use building are otherwise permitted
* Adjusting thresholds between conditional and permitted uses in all mixed-use and multifamily zoning districts, increasing allowable heights and unit counts by-right, especially benefiting missing-middle development types
* Creating a new “mission camp” zoning district, allowing by-right housing for individual shelter structures (portable housing) within the City that provide increased housing options for persons experiencing homelessness
* Creating a new “tiny house village” zoning district, which allows tiny house villages and conestoga-style homes as a permitted use. These villages were previously heavily scrutinized through a Planned Development process, and provide higher-density infill living options for persons exiting homelessness
* Allowing accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to be permitted by-right on any residentially-zoned parcel with a single-family home (as long as either the home or ADU is owner-occupied)
* Proactively upzoning parcels within the Oscar Mayer Special Plan area, removing the barrier of rezoning from redevelopment of this centrally-located former industrial site. Through these proactive rezonings, up to 2,500 new housing units could potentially be built by-right
* An in-progress Bus Rapid Transit Overlay zoning district, which could significantly increase allowable heights as a permitted use in areas within ¼ mile of the City’s East-West BRT line (opening in 2024), and any other transit line with at least 30-minute service
1E. Project Capacity, Review, and Ranking–Local Competition

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOFO Section VII.B.2.a. and 2.g.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You must upload the Local Competition Deadline attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter the date your CoC published the deadline for project applicants to submit their applications to your CoC’s local competition.

---

08/10/2022

1E-2. Project Review and Ranking Process Your CoC Used in Its Local Competition. We use the response to this question and the response in Question 1E-2a along with the required attachments from both questions as a factor when determining your CoC’s eligibility for bonus funds and for other NOFO criteria below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOFO Section VII.B.2.a., 2.b., 2.c., and 2.d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You must upload the Local Competition Scoring Tool attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate how your CoC ranked and selected project applications during your local competition:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Established total points available for each project application type.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. At least 33 percent of the total points were based on objective criteria for the project application (e.g., cost effectiveness, timely draws, utilization rate, match, leverage), performance data, type of population served (e.g., DV, youth, Veterans, chronic homelessness), or type of housing proposed (e.g., PSH, RRH).</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. At least 20 percent of the total points were based on system performance criteria for the project application (e.g., exits to permanent housing destinations, retention of permanent housing, length of time homeless, returns to homelessness).</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Provided points for projects that addressed specific severe barriers to housing and services.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Used data from comparable databases to score projects submitted by victim service providers.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

FY2022 CoC Application Page 39 09/27/2022
## 1E-2a. Scored Project Forms for One Project from Your CoC’s Local Competition.

We use the response to this question and Question 1E-2, along with the required attachments from both questions as a factor when determining your CoC’s eligibility for bonus funds and for other NOFO criteria below.

**NOFO Section VII.B.2.a., 2.b., 2.c., and 2.d.**

You must upload the Scored Forms for One Project attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

Complete the chart below to provide details of your CoC’s local competition:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>What were the maximum number of points available for the renewal project form(s)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>How many renewal projects did your CoC submit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>What renewal project type did most applicants use?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**NOFO Section VII.B.2.d.**

Describe in the field below:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>how your CoC collected and analyzed data regarding each project that has successfully housed program participants in permanent housing;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>how your CoC analyzed data regarding how long it takes to house people in permanent housing;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>how your CoC considered the specific severity of needs and vulnerabilities experienced by program participants preventing rapid placement in permanent housing or the ability to maintain permanent housing when your CoC ranked and selected projects; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>considerations your CoC gave to projects that provide housing and services to the hardest to serve populations that could result in lower performance levels but are projects your CoC needs in its geographic area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC Board approves a Project Performance Scorecard that is used to track & analyze data for CoC-funded projects. The Board also approves the scoring criteria for each data point. The CoC looks at performance data for the previous fiscal year. The HMIS Lead runs the reports (APR & SPM) and fills in the Project Performance Scorecard. The CoC Coordinator reviews attendance records to collect data for committee attendance. Prior to the CoC Competition, the CoC Coordinator reviews the Project Performance Scorecard with the Board. Once data is entered, the Project Performance Scorecard is sent to the Board & CoC-funded agencies. When the competition begins, the Scorecard is posted on the CoC’s website.
2. The Project Performance Scorecard has a section for “average length of time enrolled to housed (days)”. At this time, there are no scoring criteria attached to this item. For projects that own their housing, they often have 0 days between enrollment and housing, whereas RRH projects can take much longer to house people in permanent housing.
3. For placement into housing, the CoC requires that all funded projects use Coordinated Entry to fill their units. Thus, projects serve those with the highest needs & vulnerabilities. The CoC considers the severity of needs & vulnerabilities of program participants for maintaining housing when analyzing the percent of adults who gained or increased any income from entry to annual assessment or exit. PSH and RRH projects have different scoring for increasing income to account for the increased vulnerabilities and severe needs of people being served in PSH.
4. The CoC gave consideration to the scoring criteria for PSH & RRH projects on the increase in income data point. PSH projects have the following scores for percentage of participants with an increase in income: 30 points for 50-100%, 20 points for 35-49% and 10 points for 20-34%. RRH projects have the following: 30 points for 75-100%, 20 points for 45-74% and 10 points for 30-44%. The CoC recognizes that PSH projects are serving people with severe needs and increased vulnerabilities & should not be held to the same standards as RRH projects regarding income. Additionally, on the local project application, applicants are given space to provide explanations for any areas of low performance. The Funding Review Committee hosts a Q&A session where applicants have time to address struggles/low performance. This info may be considered in the ranking process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.2.e.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe in the field below:

1. how your CoC obtained input and included persons of different races, particularly those over-represented in the local homelessness population;
2. how the input from persons of different races, particularly those over-represented in the local homelessness population, affected how your CoC determined the rating factors used to review project applications;
3. how your CoC included persons of different races, particularly those over-represented in the local homelessness population, in the review, selection, and ranking process; and
4. how your CoC rated and ranked projects based on the degree to which their project has identified any barriers to participation (e.g., lack of outreach) faced by persons of different races and ethnicities, particularly those over-represented in the locally homeless population, and has taken or will take steps to eliminate the identified barriers.
1. The CoC used almost the same rating and review factors this year as last year. Last year, the CoC consulted with the Core Committee whose members provided input and feedback on the Review, Rating and Ranking policies and procedures and the Project Performance Scorecard. Roughly 25% of the committee members at the meetings were BIPOC with the majority being Black. The CoC Board of Directors provided input and approved the final rating factors. About 40% of the Board who approved the Project Performance Scorecard were BIPOC and most were Black. Four of the members have lived experience of homelessness. This year’s Board of Directors approved new scoring criteria for questions related to equity that were “information only” in the last competition.

2. Typically, when the CoC introduces new questions in the competition they are for “information only.” This was true of the new equity questions. Feedback included that the questions must be scored in competitions moving forward. Additionally, it was suggested that RRH and PSH projects should have different scoring criteria for the increase in income measure.

3. The CoC Funding Review Committee was facilitated by the CoC Coordinator who is White. There were 7 members who participated in the review, selection, and ranking process and 57% identify as BIPOC.

4. In this year’s competition, applicants were asked “what barriers does your project have for participation by Black, Indigenous and Persons of Color (e.g. lack of outreach)? What steps has your agency taken or will take to eliminate the identified barriers?” Applicants were awarded a maximum of 10 points if they clearly identified barriers and had a plan to address them that will likely see results. The information received in this question will also be shared with the CoC to create change and improvements beyond the individual agency.

---


NOFO Section VII.B.2.f.

Describe in the field below:

1. your CoC’s reallocation process, including how your CoC determined which projects are candidates for reallocation because they are low performing or less needed;

2. whether your CoC identified any projects through this process during your local competition this year;

3. whether your CoC reallocated any low performing or less needed projects during its local competition this year; and

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

---
1. The reallocation process includes two types: voluntary and involuntary. In advance of the CoC Competition, the CoC Coordinator contacted agencies to have internal conversations about reallocation a portion of their funds if they were consistently underspending. Projects can choose to voluntarily reallocate for other reasons as well. There were not any agencies interested in voluntary reallocation. The CoC Board approves a Performance Scorecard and renewal projects must meet a performance threshold to be guaranteed a renewal (score at least 60%). Projects that do not score at least 60% will be required to participate in a Performance Improvement Plan process. The Plan will be reviewed by the CoC Board of Directors and used to determine if the project is eligible for renewal or will be considered for reallocation. If the project is not up for reallocation, it can be renewed, but may be ranked below other renewals and new projects.
2. The CoC did identify two low-performing projects this year, but did not identify any less-needed projects.
3. The CoC decided not to reallocate these two projects in FY22.
4. Given the short turnaround for the NOFO, short notice to the low performing agencies and decreased capacity for new projects to apply, the CoC Board recommended that these projects renew, but must undergo a Performance Improvement Process. Both projects have met with the CoC Coordinator and Board to determine a Performance Improvement Plan and will check-in on progress in a couple of months.

### 1E-4a. Reallocation Between FY 2017 and FY 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOFO Section VII.B.2.f.</th>
<th>Did your CoC cumulatively reallocate at least 20 percent of its ARD between FY 2017 and FY 2022?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1E-5. Projects Rejected/Reduced–Notification Outside of e-snaps.

| NOFO Section VII.B.2.g. | You must upload the Notification of Projects Rejected-Reduced attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen. |

#### 1. Did your CoC reject or reduce any project application(s)?
- **Yes**

#### 2. Did your CoC inform applicants why their projects were rejected or reduced?
- No

#### 3. If you selected Yes for element 1 of this question, enter the date your CoC notified applicants that their project applications were being rejected or reduced, in writing, outside of e-snaps. If you notified applicants on various dates, enter the latest date of any notification. For example, if you notified applicants on 06/26/2022, 06/27/2022, and 06/28/2022, then you must enter 06/28/2022.

### 1E-5a. Projects Accepted–Notification Outside of e-snaps.

| NOFO Section VII.B.2.g. | You must upload the Notification of Projects Accepted attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen. |

**Applicant:** Madison/Dane County Continuum of Care  
**Project:** WI-503 CoC Registration FY 2022  
**WI-503**  
**FY2022 CoC Application**  
**Page 43**  
**09/27/2022**
Enter the date your CoC notified project applicants that their project applications were accepted and ranked on the New and Renewal Priority Listings in writing, outside of e-snaps. If you notified applicants on various dates, enter the latest date of any notification. For example, if you notified applicants on 06/26/2022, 06/27/2022, and 06/28/2022, then you must enter 06/28/2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/12/2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1E-5b. Local Competition Selection Results–Scores for All Projects.

NOFO Section VII.B.2.g.

You must upload the Final Project Scores for All Projects attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does your attachment include:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Applicant Names;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Project Names;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Project Scores;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Project Rank–if accepted;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Award amounts; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Projects accepted or rejected status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1E-5c. 1E-5c. Web Posting of CoC-Approved Consolidated Application.

NOFO Section VII.B.2.g.

You must upload the Web Posting–CoC-Approved Consolidated Application attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

Enter the date your CoC posted the CoC-approved Consolidated Application on the CoC’s website or partner’s website–which included:
1. the CoC Application; and
2. Priority Listings for Reallocation forms and all New, Renewal, and Replacement Project Listings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1E-5d. Notification to Community Members and Key Stakeholders that the CoC-Approved Consolidated Application is Posted on Website.

NOFO Section VII.B.2.g.

You must upload the Notification of CoC-Approved Consolidated Application attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2A. Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Implementation

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

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

Enter the name of the HMIS Vendor your CoC is currently using.
Bitfocus Clarity

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

Select from dropdown menu your CoC’s HMIS coverage area.
Statewide

2A-3. HIC Data Submission in HDX.
NOFO Section VII.B.3.a.

Enter the date your CoC submitted its 2022 HIC data into HDX.
04/26/2022

NOFO Section VII.B.3.b.

In the field below:

1. describe actions your CoC and HMIS Lead have taken to ensure DV housing and service providers in your CoC collect data in databases that meet HUD’s comparable database requirements; and

2. state whether your CoC is compliant with the 2022 HMIS Data Standards.
1. The requirement to use a comparable database does not apply to any victim service providers in the Dane CoC. The two victim service providers - one emergency shelter provider and one transitional housing provider - do not receive HUD ESG or CoC program funding. These providers do submit data for the Point in Time count. When necessary, the HMIS lead is available to provide support to any DV agencies while selecting a comparable database.

2. The CoC is compliant with the 2022 HMIS Data Standards.


NOFO Section VII.B.3.c. and VII.B.7.

Enter 2022 HIC and HMIS data in the chart below by project type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Total Beds 2022 HIC</th>
<th>Total Beds in HIC Dedicated for DV</th>
<th>Total Beds in HMIS</th>
<th>HMIS Bed Coverage Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Emergency Shelter (ES) beds</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Safe Haven (SH) beds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Transitional Housing (TH) beds</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) beds</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>81.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other Permanent Housing (OPH)</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>86.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2A-5a. Partial Credit for Bed Coverage Rates at or Below 84.99 for Any Project Type in Question 2A-5.

NOFO Section VII.B.3.c.

For each project type with a bed coverage rate that is at or below 84.99 percent in question 2A-5, describe:

1. steps your CoC will take over the next 12 months to increase the bed coverage rate to at least 85 percent for that project type; and

2. how your CoC will implement the steps described to increase bed coverage to at least 85 percent.

The CoC’s PSH HMIS bed coverage is 81.56%. The low percentage is due to HUD-VASH. After years of conversations, the local VA has made it clear that they will not enter information into HMIS. The CoC was told there will need to be a change in leadership in order to have this conversation again. There has not been a change in leadership and a change is not expected in the near future. There was conversation with the PHAs about entering the information into HMIS. The CoC believes that the PHAs will need a directive from HUD in order to enter data into HMIS. In the past year, the CoC changed HMIS vendors from WellSky to Bitfocus. The HMIS lead is currently working with Bitfocus on the VA Homes import. In the FY21 competition, the VA Homes import put the PSH HMIS coverage at 100%. The CoC is confident that we will return to 100% in the next year.

NOFO Section VII.B.3.d.

| Did your CoC submit LSA data to HUD in HDX 2.0 by February 15, 2022, 8 p.m. EST? | Yes |
# 2B. Continuum of Care (CoC) Point-in-Time (PIT) Count

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

## 2B-1. PIT Count Date.

NOFO Section VII.B.4.b

Enter the date your CoC conducted its 2022 PIT count. 01/26/2022

## 2B-2. PIT Count Data–HDX Submission Date.

NOFO Section VII.B.4.b

Enter the date your CoC submitted its 2022 PIT count data in HDX. 04/26/2022

## 2B-3. PIT Count–Effectively Counting Youth.

NOFO Section VII.B.4.b.

Describe in the field below how during the planning process for the 2022 PIT count your CoC:

1. engaged stakeholders that serve homeless youth;
2. involved homeless youth in the actual count; and
3. worked with stakeholders to select locations where homeless youth are most likely to be identified.

(limit 2,500 characters)
The CoC’s PIT Committee specifically invited youth services providers and school district staff to join the Committee that plans and implements the local PIT in order to improve the youth count. Briarpatch Youth Services staff and Sun Prairie School District homeless liaison actively participated in the Committee and took the lead in informing various school districts and youth service providers of the upcoming PIT count. They reached out to their contacts individually to explain how they can help identify youth experiencing homelessness during PIT and answered their questions.

The PIT Committee members also attended the CoC’s Lived Experience Committee (LEC) and Youth Action Board (YAB) meetings to receive feedback on how to improve PIT count, as it was not easy for members of the LEC and YAB to join the PIT Committee meetings. LEC and YAB members identified several locations where youth may be sleeping, which were added to the known locations map and checked on during the PIT night count and post count.


In the field below:

1. describe any changes your CoC made to your sheltered PIT count implementation, including methodology or data quality changes between 2021 and 2022, if applicable;

2. describe any changes your CoC made to your unsheltered PIT count implementation, including methodology or data quality changes between 2021 and 2022, if applicable; and

3. describe how the changes affected your CoC’s PIT count results; or

4. state “Not Applicable” if there were no changes or if you did not conduct an unsheltered PIT count in 2022.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The CoC enhanced the post-count efforts in order to improve the unsheltered homeless data quality this year. In previous PIT counts, it was identified that some people who may have been sleeping in their vehicles could not be counted because they did not respond to the request to speak by overnight PIT teams. The CoC has established guidelines to identify vehicle residences that previously had not met the guidelines, but could possibly have people experiencing homelessness sleeping in them. Two post-count teams were created specifically to receive overnight referrals and recheck the sites with potential vehicle residences early in the morning after the PIT count. A few additional vehicle residences were confirmed by the post-count teams.
2C. System Performance

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2C-1.</th>
<th>Reduction in the Number of First Time Homeless–Risk Factors Your CoC Uses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.5.b.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the field below:

1. describe how your CoC determined the risk factors to identify persons experiencing homelessness for the first time;

2. describe your CoC’s strategies to address individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless; and

3. provide the name of the organization or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC’s strategy to reduce the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness for the first time

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC researched risk factors of homelessness by reading studies & having conversations with providers. It was determined that a main indicator of future homelessness is a previous episode of homelessness. This population is prioritized for prevention services. The CoC also considers the following factors in prioritization: where a household is in the eviction process, living in subsidized housing, eviction history, criminal history, need for an accessible unit & larger household size. Locally, these factors make locating new housing challenging.
2. For households at-risk of homelessness, the CoC has prevention funds & services funded by US Treasury, ESG, State & donations. The US Treasury funds have assisted more than 6,300 households with nearly $40 million. Households can contact 211 or Coordinated Entry to receive referrals to a variety of prevention services. Referrals include assistance to meet basic needs free up funds for rental payments. The newly-formed Eviction Diversion & Defense Partnership brings together partners to provide legal services, mediation services & case management. In many cases, an eviction is prevented with a settlement agreement. Funds may be required to settle an eviction & are accessed through Coordinated Entry or other providers in the community. Formal diversion services, providing flexible funding & services to obtain permanent housing, are in place for families & single women. There are 2 housing programs that focus on families who are at-risk of homelessness that provide rental assistance & case management services. The school district recently provided funding to expand the number of households served in one of the programs. Housing Navigation services are available to households at-risk of homelessness. The CoC has a Doubled-Up Workgroup that focuses on those at-risk of homelessness, specifically, households who are doubled-up or self-paying at hotels. The County has hired a new Housing Strategy Specialist who focuses on the doubled-up/self-paying populations. This position is tasked with mapping current services available, identifying gaps & needs, identifying funding sources and developing a system to identify, assess, prioritize (those at risk of abuse) and refer these households to housing and services. The community's YHDP work includes breaking down silos in order to identify & serve youth at risk of experiencing homelessness.
3. The CoC Coordinator with oversight from the CoC Board is responsible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2C-2</th>
<th>Length of Time Homeless–CoC's Strategy to Reduce.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.5.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the field below:

1. describe your CoC's strategy to reduce the length of time individuals and persons in families remain homeless;
2. describe how your CoC identifies and houses individuals and persons in families with the longest lengths of time homeless; and
3. provide the name of the organization or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC's strategy to reduce the length of time individuals and families remain homeless.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC uses a housing focused approach. The CoC’s prioritization policy considers those with the longest lengths of homelessness. Formal diversion services are provided to families & single women, including services to secure permanent housing. The County funds a RRH-type program for households in the COVID response hotels & recently expanded services to provide housing location. One agency has recently hired a Housing Locator who will share resources with the CoC. Housing navigation staff at the city-sanctioned campground has increased in order to shorten the LOT homeless. As households near the top of the housing priority list, outreach & shelter staff work to ensure eligibility documents are in place for a rapid move-in upon unit identification. The CoC recently expanded CE staffing to work specifically on CH documentation. The CoC recently developed a TBRA project paired with optional services to serve people who have experienced unsheltered homelessness. The two PHAs & the CoC work together on MVP & EHV to serve people experiencing homelessness. The CoC works to increase housing for people experiencing homelessness by developing relationships between developers & service providers. Developers allocate a number of units for use by CE & households are offered services. United Way leads a Landlord Engagement Group that consists of service providers, the CoC, funders & property owners. This group researches other communities' success with landlord engagement & will create a plan to implement local system-wide improvements. Regular cross-system meetings have developed in recent months to address the needs of people who are unable to live independently due to aging, disability or other health needs. This group consists of homeless services providers, funders, ADRC & APS and has been successful in locating long-term care.

2. The CoC is able to identify households with the longest LOT homeless through HMIS and CE. In HMIS, for each project someone is enrolled in a large number indicates LOT enrolled. An HMIS report is run regularly to determine who is accessing services & has not been assessed by CE. These households are targeted for engagement & assessment. Case conferencing meetings happen for the following populations on a regular basis: households with children, Veterans, people who are unsheltered & those in COVID-response hotels. About 8-15 staff attend each of these meetings.

3. The CoC Coordinator with oversight from the CoC Board.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2C-3. Exit to Permanent Housing Destinations/Retention of Permanent Housing—CoC's Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.5.d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the field below:

1. describe your CoC’s strategy to increase the rate that individuals and persons in families residing in emergency shelter, safe havens, transitional housing, and rapid rehousing exit to permanent housing destinations;

2. describe your CoC’s strategy to increase the rate that individuals and persons in families residing in permanent housing projects retain their permanent housing or exit to permanent housing destinations; and

3. provide the name of the organization or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC’s strategy to increase the rate that individuals and families exit to or retain permanent housing.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC partners with the 2 PHAs to target vouchers for both a move-on strategy (creating space in PSH & RRH projects) & for people on the CE list. The County funds a RRH-type program targeting people in the COVID-19 hotels. The funding provides housing navigation, rental assistance & support services for up to 2 years. The City funds a new TBRA program with optional support services. Shelter & housing programs encourage & assist households with applying for Section 8 or subsidized housing. The YWCA has a program, Steps to Stability, that provides education on obtaining & maintaining housing. Lutheran Social Services provides Rent Smart education to RRH participants. To increase income, the Written Standards require program staff to complete the mainstream resources checklist to ensure participants are receiving all benefits for which they are eligible. With the increase in funding for housing programs, landlord engagement has increased as more staff are out talking with & supporting landlords. United Way facilitates a group to develop ways to enhance the CoC’s landlord engagement strategies.

2. Accessing Medicaid-funded services allows for an array of support to help people stabilize in housing. Recently, service facilitation has increased resulting in more participants receiving services. Agencies hire Certified Peer Specialists (specific to homelessness) to assist households in maintaining or moving to other permanent housing. PSH & RRH providers meet bimonthly to discuss challenging situations & best practices. The Written Standards allow households to transfer from one PSH project to another if needed, allowing for housing retention. The PHAs have "move-on" vouchers for households in PSH & RRH to provide long-term affordable housing. For the ranking & review process, the CoC Board looks at % of successful exits, # of households retaining housing & use of the transfer policy. If projects do not score well, they are required to develop a Performance Improvement Plan. For households that have a housing affordability crisis, the rental assistance from the US Treasury helps address the immediate crisis & stabilize housing. Program staff assist landlords in understanding housing first & how to help households maintain housing. Program staff support both landlords & participants in implementing housing stability plans. Program staff conduct regular check-ins with landlords.

3. The CoC Coordinator with oversight from the CoC Board is responsible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2C-4. Returns to Homelessness—CoC’s Strategy to Reduce Rate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In the field below:

1. describe your CoC’s strategy to identify individuals and families who return to homelessness;

2. describe your CoC’s strategy to reduce the rate of additional returns to homelessness; and

3. provide the name of the organization or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC’s strategy to reduce the rate individuals and persons in families return to homelessness.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC uses HMIS reports to identify households who have returned to homelessness. The CoC understands that a significant predictor of homelessness is a previous episode of homelessness. At case conferencing meetings staff have discussions on individuals and families who have previously experienced homelessness. Households in CoC-funded programs have all previously experienced homelessness so staff are aware of their risk for return.

2. The CoC’s Written Standards allow for a household to transfer from one PSH project to another to avoid program termination and a return to homelessness. The CoC has a CE Prevention Hub for households needing to connect with prevention services. Prevention services are typically targeted to those with a previous episode of homelessness, but due to the dramatic increase in federal assistance for prevention, our community has targeted funds to a broad range of households with low incomes. More than 6,300 households have received nearly $40 million in US Treasury rental assistance. This, paired with well-established mediations and legal services, have helped to prevent evictions. Legal services expanded due to the creation of the Eviction Diversion and Defense Partnership which increased partnerships with attorneys. Formal diversion practices are in place for families and single women requisition shelter in an effort to avoid unnecessary entry into the homeless system. Households who have a temporary place to stay are offered services to obtain permanent housing. The CoC is actively cataloging current services and exploring ways to provide increased services to households who have a temporary place to stay, but need to find a permanent option. Street outreach and housing programs are working to enroll participants in Medicaid-funded support services in an effort to assist with housing stability and avoid returns to homelessness. Some street outreach providers are able to work with participants for a short period of time after they move into housing to assist with the transition to housing and connection to services.Housing case managers work with participants on general skills related to maintaining housing: budgeting, maintenance, tenant rights & responsibilities.

3. The CoC Coordinator with oversight from the CoC Board is responsible.

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section VII.B.5.f.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the field below:

1. describe your CoC's strategy to access employment cash sources;

2. describe how your CoC works with mainstream employment organizations to help individuals and families experiencing homelessness increase their cash income; and

3. provide the organization name or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC’s strategy to increase income from employment.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC works with a variety of employment & training programs to ensure participants have access. United Way has a HIRE Initiative that involves 6 agencies that provide education & training: Literacy Network, Urban League, JustDane, Latino Academy of Workforce Development, YWCA and Centro Hispano. This initiative provides support services to address housing & childcare needs. There are two employment programs, Porchlight Products & Just Bakery, that work specifically with people who have experienced homelessness and/or have a disability. Recently the CoC hosted a presentation from the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation to ensure members are familiar with & know how to access that service. The CoC ranks & reviews applications based on an increase in any income from program entry to annual assessment or exit. Employment programs send information about opportunities to the CoC listserv and present at CoC membership meetings so people know about programming and openings. The City of Madison recently released an RFP for employment & training programming that focuses on serving young adults who are experiencing or at-risk of experiencing homelessness. FoodShare Employment & Training comes to the day resource center on a weekly basis to enroll & work with participants. YWCA provides programming to assist people in reinstating their driver’s license and Operation Fresh Start assists young adults in obtaining their license. EOTO provides job training for recovery coaching, peer support services, and administrative assistant. Additionally, they create mentorship opportunities to assist people in finding & maintaining employment. Several programs & agencies provide support around job readiness skills (resume building, job connections, mock interviews, supplies needed for employment).

2. The CoC has relationships with staff at the local Job Center, ADRC, Employment Resources Inc, YWCA, Urban League, DVR, Employment & Training Association and other employment & training programs in order to connect participants. The CoC works to provide education to employment & training staff on the unique needs of people experiencing homelessness. The CoC ensures that they know what resources are available and offers support if households are struggling to meet the commitments of the employment and training program. CoC members attend quarterly meetings of the Employment & Training Network.

3. The CoC Coordinator with oversight from the CoC Board is responsible.

2C-5a. Increasing Non-employment Cash Income–CoC’s Strategy

NOFO Section VII.B.5.f.

In the field below:

1. describe your CoC’s strategy to access non-employment cash income; and

2. provide the organization name or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC’s strategy to increase non-employment cash income.

(limit 2,500 characters)
1. The CoC requires use of a Mainstream Resources Checklist that providers review with program participants. The checklist is used to document benefits participants are receiving and for which they are eligible and may apply. It serves as an educational tool to let participants know what is available. The CoC provides definitions and contacts that accompany the checklist. The checklist allows for discussion on systemic and individual barriers to benefit enrollment. This may result in a plan for overcoming some of the barriers to ensure participants receive all benefits. Case managers provide assistance with technology access, transportation to appointments and completion of application materials. They may also act as a contact person for the participant. Providers are invited to CoC membership meetings to present on benefits, eligibility and access. Several CoC members are completing SOAR training to better assist with the Social Security process. If a participant is denied benefits, Legal Action of Wisconsin (a CoC member) assists with the appeal. Use of Medicaid case management services has increased capacity to assist participants in receiving non-employment income. The Social Security office was closed to walk-ins for over one year. As a result, CoC providers worked with SSA to assist with benefit applications. Mainstream eligibility workers hold regular sessions at the day resource center to connect people to benefits or complete recertification paperwork. The City of Madison created a guaranteed income pilot and information was shared with the CoC through the listserv in order to enroll households. This program provides $500 per month for one year to 155 families. The CoC will continue to work with the HMIS Lead Agency to ensure program staff are reporting changes of income in HMIS.

2. The CoC Coordinator with oversight from the CoC Board is responsible.
3A. Coordination with Housing and Healthcare

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions


NOFO Section VII.B.6.a.
You must upload the Housing Leveraging Commitment attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

Is your CoC applying for a new PH-PSH or PH-RRH project that uses housing subsidies or subsidized housing units which are not funded through the CoC or ESG Programs to help individuals and families experiencing homelessness? Yes


NOFO Section VII.B.6.b.
You must upload the Healthcare Formal Agreements attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

Is your CoC applying for a new PH-PSH or PH-RRH project that uses healthcare resources to help individuals and families experiencing homelessness? No


NOFO Sections VII.B.6.a. and VII.B.6.b.

If you selected yes to questions 3A-1. or 3A-2., use the list feature icon to enter information about each project application you intend for HUD to evaluate to determine if they meet the criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Rank Number</th>
<th>Leverage Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hearts of Hope</td>
<td>PH-RRH</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What is the name of the new project?  Hearts of Hope

2. Enter the Unique Entity Identifier (UEI):  NDM9CJA8ZSH8

3. Select the new project type:  PH-RRH

4. Enter the rank number of the project on your CoC’s Priority Listing:  13

5. Select the type of leverage:  Housing
**3B. New Projects With Rehabilitation/New Construction Costs**

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3B-1. Rehabilitation/New Construction Costs–New Projects. NOFO Section VII.B.1.s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is your CoC requesting funding for any new project application requesting $200,000 or more in funding for housing rehabilitation or new construction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you answered yes to question 3B-1, describe in the field below actions CoC Program-funded project applicants will take to comply with:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u); and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. HUD’s implementing rules at 24 CFR part 75 to provide employment and training opportunities for low- and very-low-income persons, as well as contracting and other economic opportunities for businesses that provide economic opportunities to low- and very-low-income persons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(limit 2,500 characters)

N/A
3C. Serving Persons Experiencing Homelessness as Defined by Other Federal Statutes

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

3C-1. Designating SSO/TH/Joint TH and PH-RRH Component Projects to Serving Persons Experiencing Homelessness as Defined by Other Federal Statutes.

NOFO Section VII.C.

Is your CoC requesting to designate one or more of its SSO, TH, or Joint TH and PH-RRH component projects to serve families with children or youth experiencing homelessness as defined by other Federal statutes?

No

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

NOFO Section VII.C.

You must upload the Project List for Other Federal Statutes attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

If you answered yes to question 3C-1, describe in the field below:

1. how serving this population is of equal or greater priority, which means that it is equally or more cost effective in meeting the overall goals and objectives of the plan submitted under Section 427(b)(1)(B) of the Act, especially with respect to children and unaccompanied youth than serving the homeless as defined in paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of the definition of homeless in 24 CFR 578.3; and

2. how your CoC will meet requirements described in Section 427(b)(1)(F) of the Act.

(limit 2,500 characters)

N/A
4A. DV Bonus Project Applicants

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

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOFO Section II.B.11.e.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Did your CoC submit one or more new project applications for DV Bonus Funding? | No |
| Applicant Name | |
| This list contains no items | |
4B. Attachments Screen For All Application Questions

We have provided the following guidance to help you successfully upload attachments and get maximum points:

1. You must include a Document Description for each attachment you upload; if you do not, the Submission Summary screen will display a red X indicating the submission is incomplete.

2. You must upload an attachment for each document listed where ‘Required?’ is ‘Yes’.

3. We prefer that you use PDF files, though other file types are supported—please only use zip files if necessary. Converting electronic files to PDF, rather than printing documents and scanning them, often produces higher quality images. Many systems allow you to create PDF files as a Print option. If you are unfamiliar with this process, you should consult your IT Support or search for information on Google or YouTube.

4. Attachments must match the questions they are associated with.

5. Only upload documents responsive to the questions posed—including other material slows down the review process, which ultimately slows down the funding process.

6. If you cannot read the attachment, it is likely we cannot read it either.

   . We must be able to read the date and time on attachments requiring system-generated dates and times, (e.g., a screenshot displaying the time and date of the public posting using your desktop calendar; screenshot of a webpage that indicates date and time).

   . We must be able to read everything you want us to consider in any attachment.

7. After you upload each attachment, use the Download feature to access and check the attachment to ensure it matches the required Document Type and to ensure it contains all pages you intend to include.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Document Description</th>
<th>Date Attached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1C-7. PHA Homeless Preference</td>
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<td>PHA Homeless Pref...</td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>1C-7. PHA Moving On Preference</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>PHA Moving on Pre...</td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-1. Local Competition Deadline</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Local Competition...</td>
<td>09/01/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-2. Local Competition Scoring Tool</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Local Competition...</td>
<td>09/13/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-2a. Scored Renewal Project Application</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Scored Forms for ...</td>
<td>09/13/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-5. Notification of Projects Rejected-Reduced</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Notification of P...</td>
<td>09/13/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-5a. Notification of Projects Accepted</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Notification of P...</td>
<td>09/13/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-5b. Final Project Scores for All Projects</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Final Project Sco...</td>
<td>09/13/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-5c. Web Posting–CoC-Approved Consolidated Application</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E-5d. Notification of CoC-Approved Consolidated Application</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A-1a. Housing Leveraging Commitments</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Housing Leverage ...</td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3A-2a. Healthcare Formal Agreements</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3C-2. Project List for Other Federal Statutes</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Attachment Details

Document Description: PHA Homeless Preference

Attachment Details

Document Description: PHA Moving on Preference

Attachment Details

Document Description: Local Competition Deadline

Attachment Details

Document Description: Local Competition Scoring Tool

Attachment Details

Document Description: Scored Forms for One Project
Attachment Details

Document Description: Notification of Projects Accepted

Attachment Details

Document Description: Final Project Scores for All Projects

Attachment Details

Document Description: Housing Leverage Commitment
Attachment Details

Document Description:

Attachment Details

Document Description:
Submission Summary

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Last Updated</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1A. CoC Identification</td>
<td>09/16/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B. Inclusive Structure</td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1C. Coordination and Engagement</td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D. Coordination and Engagement Cont’d</td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E. Project Review/Ranking</td>
<td>Please Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A. HMIS Implementation</td>
<td>09/26/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B. Point-in-Time (PIT) Count</td>
<td>09/26/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C. System Performance</td>
<td>09/23/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>3A. Coordination with Housing and Healthcare</td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3B. Rehabilitation/New Construction Costs</td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3C. Serving Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes</td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4A. DV Bonus Project Applicants</strong></td>
<td>09/27/2022</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4B. Attachments Screen</strong></td>
<td>Please Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Submission Summary</strong></td>
<td>No Input Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4-III.C. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that the PHA will use [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16]

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences, and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

CDA Policy

Local preferences will be used to select families from the waiting list. The CDA has selected the following system to apply local preferences:

The CDA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding. Next, the CDA will offer a preference to any family that has been referred under the Family Unification Program, the Moving Up Pilot Program, the Mainstream Voucher Program, or the Emergency Housing Voucher Program. Then,

1st Priority  Involuntarily displaced by federally declared disaster

2nd Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live, work, or attend school within the City of Madison, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

3rd Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live, work, or attend school within the City of Madison

4th Priority  Applicants who live, work, or attend school within the City of Madison, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

5th Priority  Applicants who live, work, or attend school within the City of Madison

6th Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live outside of the City of Madison, but who live, work, or attend school in Dane County, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

7th Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live outside of the City of Madison, but who live, work, or attend school in Dane County

8th Priority  Applicants who live outside of the City of Madison, but who live, work, or attend school in Dane County, and are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

9th Priority  Applicants who live outside of the City of Madison, but who live, work, or attend school in Dane County
10th Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live outside of Dane County, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

11th Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live outside of Dane County

12th Priority  Applicants who live outside of Dane County, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

13th Priority  Applicants who live outside of Dane County

Definitions for CDA Preferences

Eligible applicants are assigned a place on the waiting list based upon their preference(s) and the date and time a complete application is received by the CDA. Preferences are categories for people with priority status and determine how quickly an applicant may move to the top of the waiting list. Claiming a preference does not automatically grant an applicant a preference. Obtaining a preference does not guarantee admission into the HCV program. Applicants must meet all qualifications in order to receive assistance, regardless of preference status. Preferences may be claimed at the time of application or at any time prior to admission. The CDA maintains the following preferences:

Family Unification Preference

The Family Unification Program (FUP) targets two different populations:

1. Families for whom the lack of adequate housing is the primary factor in:
   • The imminent placement of the family’s child(ren) in out-of-home care, or
   • The delay in the discharge of the child(ren) to the family from out-of-home care

2. Youth at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years old who:
   • Left foster care at age 15 or older, or who will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act; and
   • Are homeless or are at risk of homelessness

Moving Up Preference

The Moving Up Pilot program targets persons living in permanent supportive housing (PSH) who no longer need intensive services and want to move into affordable housing in the community.

An applicant receives a Moving Up preference when the applicant has been referred to the CDA by an assigned supportive housing agency partner (e.g. The Road Home Dane County) and per demonstrated self-sufficiency and housing stability, as defined by an assessment created for the pilot.

Mainstream Preference

Mainstream vouchers assist non-elderly persons with disabilities, under HUD’s definition of “persons with disabilities.” An applicant receives a Mainstream Preference when the family is
comprised of one or more non-elderly (age 18-61) person with disabilities who previously experienced homelessness and who are currently a client in permanent supportive housing or in a rapid rehousing project. An applicant receives a Mainstream Preference when the applicant has been referred to the CDA by an assigned supportive housing agency partner (e.g. The Road Home Dane County) who will provide supportive services. The CDA provides two Mainstream categories:

**Mainstream Singles:**
- Non-elderly adult (age 18 – 61) with disabilities; and
- Previously experienced homelessness; and
- Currently a client living in permanent supportive housing for at least 4 years, or a rapid rehousing project for at least 6-months.

**Mainstream Families:**
- At least one family household member is a non-elderly adult (age 18 – 61) with disabilities; and
- Previously experienced homelessness; and
- Currently a client living in permanent supportive housing for at least 2 years, or a rapid rehousing project for at least 6-months.

**Involuntarily Displaced**

An applicant may receive the *Involuntarily Displaced* preference when the applicant can verify that the applicant family has been involuntarily displaced within the last six (6) months, the displacement is due to extensive damages or a destroyed unit, and the un-inhabitability of the unit is a result of a federally declared natural disaster, such as a fire or flood.

**Residency Preference**

An applicant receives a *City of Madison* preference when the applicant can verify that head-of-household, spouse, or co-head lives, works, has been hired to work, attends school, or participates in a training program in the City of Madison.

If an applicant does not live in the City of Madison, but lives within Dane County, Wisconsin, the applicant will receive a *Dane County* preference when the applicant can verify that head-of-household, spouse, or co-head lives, works, has been hired to work, attends school, or participates in a training program in Dane County.

**Elderly/Disabled/Family Preference**

An applicant may receive the *Elderly/Disabled/Family* preference, if the head-of-household, spouse, or co-head is 62 years of age or older; or the head-of-household, spouse, or co-head meets the HUD definition of disabled; or if the household composition includes any minor children (under the age of 18).

**Homeless or Victim of Domestic Abuse Preference**

An applicant may receive the *Homeless or Victim of Domestic Abuse* preference, if the applicant meets one of the following definitions (I or II):

I. “Homeless” or “homeless individual” means:
1.) An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

2.) An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
   (i) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
   (ii) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
   (iii) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

The term “homeless” or “homeless individual” includes someone who is living in doubled-up accommodations sharing the housing of another due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason. The term “homeless” or “homeless individual” does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to federal, state, or local law (Source: 45 CFR 1080.2 and Sec. 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act of 2001).

II. Victim of Domestic Abuse – “Domestic Abuse” means:

The threat of or actual infliction of physical pain, physical injury or illness including a violation of Sec. 940.225(1), (2), or (3), Wis. Stats., sexual assault, between adult household members, by a minor household member against an adult household member, by an adult against his or her former spouse, or by an adult against an adult with whom the person has a child in common. (Source: Sec. 46.95(1)(a) and 813.12(1)(a), Wis. Stats.)

Rent Burden Preference

An applicant may receive the Rent Burden preference, if the applicant family household is paying more than 50% of their gross monthly family income for rent and utility cost for at least 90 consecutive days commencing before they were selected from the wait list and continuing through the verification of preference.

To qualify for the Rent Burden preference, the applicant must pay rent directly to the landlord or agent. If the applicant pays their share of rent to a cohabitant and is not named on the lease, the CDA will require both verification from the landlord that the applicant resides in the unit, and verification from the cohabitant of the amount of rent paid by the applicant.

If an applicant owns a mobile home, but rents the space upon which it is located, the “Rent” must include the monthly payment made to amortize the purchase price of the home.

Members of a cooperative are “renters” for the purposes of qualifying for the preference. In the case, “Rent” would mean the charges under the occupancy agreement.

For the purpose of this preference, “Family Income” is monthly income as defined under 24 CFR 5.609.

“Rent” is defined as the actual amount due under a lease or occupancy agreement calculated on a monthly basis without regard to the amount actually paid.

“Utility cost” includes amounts for essential services, including: electricity, heat, cooking, water heating, water, sewer, and garbage. For the purpose of determining the Rent Burden preference, utility costs do not include non-essential services such as telephone and cable television. Utilities
4-III.B. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that the PHA will use.

Local Preferences [24 CFR 960.206]

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources [24 CFR 960.206(a)].

DCHA Policy

The Dane County Housing Authority uses the 3 former Federal preferences as its local preferences. Those preferences include the following. They are described below in detail.

1. Currently living in substandard housing (including homeless families)
2. Involuntarily displaced;
3. Currently paying more than 50% of income for rent and utilities (Rent Burden)

1. Substandard Housing: A unit is substandard because it:
   a. Does not have operable indoor plumbing;
   b. Does not have a useable flush toilet in the unit for the exclusive use of the family;
   c. Does not have a usable bathtub/shower in the unit for the exclusive use of the family;
   d. Does not have electricity, or has inadequate or unsafe electrical service;
   e. Does not have a safe or adequate source of heat;
   f. Should, but does not, have a safe or adequate source of heat;
   g. Has been declared unfit for habitation by an agency or unit of government.

   (i) **Dilapidated Unit**: A unit is dilapidated if it:
      (a) Does not provide safe and adequate shelter, and
      (b) Endangers the health, safety, or well being of a family; or
      (c) Has one or more critical defects, or a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding. (These defects may involve original construction, or result from continued neglect or lack of repair or serious damage to the structure.)

   (ii) **Homeless Family**: An applicant who is a “homeless family” meets the criteria of substandard housing. A "homeless family" includes any individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate night time residence and has a primary night time residence that is:
(a) A supervised publicly/privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters and transitional housing);
(b) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
(c) A public/private place not designed for, or ordinarily used for sleeping for human beings.
(d) "Homeless family" does not include an individual imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to an act of Congress or State law.

(ii) Single Room Occupancy: Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing is not considered substandard solely because it does not contain sanitary or food preparation facilities.

2. Involuntarily Displaced

a. A disaster, such as fire or flood, has made the unit uninhabitable.

b. Code enforcement, public improvement or development program activities by a U.S. agency or a State or Local governmental body or agency.

c. The housing owner has taken an action that forces the applicant to vacate its unit:

(i) The action was beyond the applicant’s ability to control or prevent;
(ii) The action occurred despite the applicant’s having met all previously imposed conditions of occupancy; and
(iii) The action was not a rent increase.

d. The applicant has vacated a housing unit because of domestic violence or the applicant lives in a housing unit with a person who engages in domestic violence.

Domestic violence means actual or threatened physical violence directed against one or more members of the applicant family by a spouse or other member of the applicant’s household. The violence must have occurred recently or is of a continuing nature.

c. Victim of Domestic Violence is any person of domestic violence whereby verification of such violence is certified by local law enforcement and/or service agencies.

f. The applicant family members provide information on criminal activities to a law enforcement agency and based on a threat assessment, a law enforcement agency recommends re-housing the family to avoid or minimize a risk of violence against members as a reprisal for providing such information.

g. One or more members of the applicant’s family have been the victim of one or more hate crimes and the applicant has vacated a housing unit because of such crime, or the fear associated with such crime has destroyed the applicant’s peaceful enjoyment of the unit.

Hate crime means actual or threatened physical violence or intimidation that is directed against a person or his or her property and that is based on the person’s race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, or familial status. It must have occurred recently or be of a continuing nature.

h. A member of the family has a mobility or other impairment that makes the person unable to use critical elements of the unit and the owner is not legally obligated to make the changes to the unit that would make critical elements
accessible to the disabled person as a reasonable accommodation.

i. Disposition of a multifamily rental housing project by HUD under Section 203 of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978.

3. Rent Burden

a. A rent burden exists if the applicant pays more than 50 percent (one-half) of gross monthly income for rent and utilities.
   (i) The definition of income is the one used by the Housing Authority to compute eligibility and Monthly Unadjusted income.
   (ii) Rent is the amount due on a monthly basis to the family’s current landlord under a lease or rental agreement.
   (iii) The amount of the tenant-paid utilities may be determined by using the utility allowances established by the Housing Authority for its tenant based program; however, the family may choose to document the actual average monthly utilities for the past 12 months (or for an appropriate rent period if a full 12 months’ information is not attainable).

b. A family does not qualify for this preference if the reason it is paying more than 50 percent of its income for housing is because assistance under a HUD program was terminated for refusal to comply with applicable policies and procedures on the occupancy of underoccupied and overcrowded units under any Section 8 program or public and Indian housing programs, any rent supplement program under Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, or any Rental assistance payments under Section 236 (1) (2) of the National Housing Act.

c. A family does not qualify for this preference if the applicant has been paying more than 50 percent of family income for rent for less than 90 days.

Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 960.202(b)]

HUD requires that extremely low-income (ELI) families make up at least 40% of the families admitted to public housing during the DCHA’s fiscal year. ELI families are those with annual incomes at or below 30% of the area median income. To ensure this requirement is met, the DCHA may skip non-ELI families on the waiting list in order to select an ELI family.

If a PHA also operates a housing choice voucher (HCV) program, admissions of extremely low-income families to the PHA’s HCV program during a PHA fiscal year that exceed the 75% minimum target requirement for the voucher program, shall be credited against the PHA’s basic targeting requirement in the public housing program for the same fiscal year. However, under these circumstances the fiscal year credit to the public housing program must not exceed the lower of: (1) ten percent of public housing waiting list admissions during the PHA fiscal year; (2) ten percent of waiting list admissions to the PHA’s housing choice voucher program during the PHA fiscal year; or (3) the number of qualifying low-income families who commence occupancy during the fiscal year of PHA public housing units located in census tracts with a poverty rate of 30 percent or more. For this purpose, qualifying low-income family means a low-income family other than an extremely low-income family.

DCHA Policy

The DCHA will monitor progress in meeting the ELI requirement throughout the fiscal year. ELI families will be selected ahead of other eligible families on an as-needed basis to ensure that the income targeting requirement is met.

A mixed population development is a public housing development or portion of a development that was reserved for elderly families and disabled families at its inception (and has retained that character) or the DCHA at some point after its inception obtained HUD approval to give preference in tenant selection for all units in the development (or portion of a development) to elderly and disabled families [24 CFR 960.102]. Elderly family means a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age. Disabled family means a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]. The DCHA must give elderly and disabled families equal preference in selecting these families for admission to mixed population developments. The DCHA may not establish a limit on the number of elderly or disabled families that may occupy a mixed population development. In selecting elderly and disabled families to fill these units, the DCHA must first offer the units that have accessibility features for families that include a person with a disability and require the accessibility features of such units. The DCHA may not discriminate against elderly or disabled families that include children (Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988).

Units Designated for Elderly or Disabled Families [24 CFR 945]

The DCHA may designate projects or portions of a public housing project specifically for elderly or disabled families. The DCHA must have a HUD-approved allocation plan before the designation may take place.

Among the designated developments, the DCHA must also apply any preferences that it has established. If there are not enough elderly families to occupy the units in a designated elderly development, the DCHA may allow near-elderly families to occupy the units [24 CFR 945.303(c)(1)]. Near-elderly family means a family whose head, spouse, or cohead is at least 50 years old, but is less than 62 [24 CFR 5.403].

If there are an insufficient number of elderly families and near-elderly families for the units in a development designated for elderly families, the DCHA must make available to all other families any unit that is ready for re-rental and has been vacant for more than 60 consecutive days [24 CFR 945.303(c)(2)].

The decision of any disabled family or elderly family not to occupy or accept occupancy in designated housing shall not have an adverse affect on their admission or continued occupancy in public housing or their position on or placement on the waiting list. However, this protection does not apply to any family who refuses to occupy or accept occupancy in designated housing because of the race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin of the occupants of the designated housing or the surrounding area [24 CFR 945.303(d)(1) and (2)].

This protection does apply to an elderly family or disabled family that declines to accept occupancy, respectively, in a designated project for elderly families or for disabled families, and requests occupancy in a general occupancy project or in a mixed population project [24 CFR 945.303(d)(3)].

DCHA Policy

The DCHA does not have designated elderly or designated disabled housing at this time.
Excerpt for Dane County Housing Authority – Housing Choice Voucher Preference

4-III.C. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that the PHA will use [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16]

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences, and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

DCHA Policy

The PHA will use the following local “super-preferences”:

1. The PHA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding. [5 points]

2. The PHA will offer a preference to any family that, due to health/safety concerns, was displaced or faces imminent displacement from Public Housing within Dane County [5 points]

3. The PHA will offer a preference to families that include victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who is seeking an emergency transfer under VAWA from the PHA’s public housing program or other covered housing program operated by the PHA. [5 points]

After “super-preferences”, the PHA will use the following local preferences to select families from the waiting list:

Applicants can be eligible for one housing preference and should select the most applicable of the preferences below (or none):

1. Transitioning out of institutional and other segregated settings [3 points]

2. At serious risk of institutionalization [3 points]

3. Currently experiencing homelessness [3 points]

4. Previously experienced homelessness and currently a client in a rapid rehousing project [3 points]

5. Previously experienced homelessness and currently a client in a permanent supportive project [2 points]

6. Rent Burden: Paying more than 40% of their income for rent and utilities [2 points]

In addition to a housing preference, applicants can also qualify for the Dane County Residency Preference [1 point]
Preference Definitions:

1. Transitioning out of institutional or other segregated settings

   Institutional or other segregated settings include, but are not limited to:

   (1) congregate settings populated exclusively or primarily with individuals with disabilities;

   (2) congregate settings characterized by regimentation in daily activities, lack of privacy or autonomy, policies limiting visitors, or limits on individuals’ ability to engage freely in community activities and to manage their own activities of daily living; or

   (3) settings that provide for daytime activities primarily with other individuals with disabilities

2. At serious risk of institutionalization

   Includes an individual with a disability who as a result of a public entity's failure to provide community services or its cut to such services will likely cause a decline in health, safety, or welfare that would lead to the individual's eventual placement in an institution. This includes individuals experiencing lack of access to supportive services for independent living, long waiting lists for or lack of access to housing combined with community-based services, individuals currently living under poor housing conditions or homeless with barriers to geographic mobility, and/or currently living alone but requiring supportive services for independent living. A person cannot be considered at serious risk of institutionalization unless the person has a disability. An individual may be designated as at serious risk of institutionalization either by a health and human services agency, by a community-based organization, or by self-identification

3. Currently experiencing homelessness

   A “homeless family” includes any individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate night time residence and has a primary night time residence that is:

   (a) A supervised publicly/privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters and transitional housing);

   (b) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

   (c) A public/private place not designed for, or ordinarily used for sleeping for human beings.

   (d) The term “homeless” or “homeless individual” includes someone who is living in doubled-up accommodations sharing the housing of another due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason. The term
“homeless” or “homeless individual” does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to federal, state, or local law (Source: 45 CFR 1080.2 and Sec. 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act of 2001).

4. Previously experienced homelessness and currently a client in a rapid rehousing project

Rapid rehousing means time-limited housing assistance in which supportive services are provided to assist homeless persons rapidly connect to and maintain permanent housing.

5. Previously experienced homelessness and currently a client in a permanent supportive housing project

Permanent supportive housing means permanent housing in which voluntary supportive services are provided to assist homeless persons with a disability to live independently.

6. Rent Burden

A rent burden exists if the applicant pays more than 40 percent of gross monthly income for rent and utilities.

(i) The definition of income is the one used by the Housing Authority to compute eligibility and Monthly Unadjusted income.

(ii) Rent is the amount due on a monthly basis to the family’s current landlord under a lease or rental agreement.

(iii) The amount of the tenant-paid utilities may be determined by using the utility allowances established by the Housing Authority for its tenant based program; however, the family may choose to document the actual average monthly utilities for the past 12 months (or for an appropriate rent period if a full 12 months’ information is not attainable).

A family does not qualify for this preference if the reason it is paying more than 40 percent of its income for housing is because assistance under a HUD program was terminated for refusal to comply with applicable policies and procedures on the occupancy of underoccupied and overcrowded units under any Section 8 program or public and Indian housing programs, any rent supplement program under Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, or any Rental assistance payments under Section 236 (f) (2) of the National Housing Act.

A family does not qualify for this preference if the applicant has been paying more than 40 percent of family income for rent for less than 90 days.

Residency Preference

An applicant receives a Dane County Residency Preference when the applicant can verify that head of household, spouse, or co-head lives, works, has been hired to work, attends school, or participates in a training program in Dane County.
Community Development Authority – Moving On Preference
4-III.C. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that the PHA will use [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16]

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences, and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

CDA Policy

Local preferences will be used to select families from the waiting list. The CDA has selected the following system to apply local preferences:

The CDA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding. Next, the CDA will offer a preference to any family that has been referred under the Family Unification Program, the Moving Up Pilot Program, the Mainstream Voucher Program, or the Emergency Housing Voucher Program. Then,

1st Priority  Involuntarily displaced by federally declared disaster

2nd Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live, work, or attend school within the City of Madison, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

3rd Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live, work, or attend school within the City of Madison

4th Priority  Applicants who live, work, or attend school within the City of Madison, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

5th Priority  Applicants who live, work, or attend school within the City of Madison

6th Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live outside of the City of Madison, but who live, work, or attend school in Dane County, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

7th Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live outside of the City of Madison, but who live, work, or attend school in Dane County

8th Priority  Applicants who live outside of the City of Madison, but who live, work, or attend school in Dane County, and are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

9th Priority  Applicants who live outside of the City of Madison, but who live, work, or attend school in Dane County
10th Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live outside of Dane County, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

11th Priority  Elderly or disabled families or families with minor children, who live outside of Dane County

12th Priority  Applicants who live outside of Dane County, and who are homeless or a victim of domestic abuse or have a rent burden

13th Priority  Applicants who live outside of Dane County

Definitions for CDA Preferences

Eligible applicants are assigned a place on the waiting list based upon their preference(s) and the date and time a complete application is received by the CDA. Preferences are categories for people with priority status and determine how quickly an applicant may move to the top of the waiting list. Claiming a preference does not automatically grant an applicant a preference. Obtaining a preference does not guarantee admission into the HCV program. Applicants must meet all qualifications in order to receive assistance, regardless of preference status. Preferences may be claimed at the time of application or at any time prior to admission. The CDA maintains the following preferences:

Family Unification Preference

The Family Unification Program (FUP) targets two different populations:

1. Families for whom the lack of adequate housing is the primary factor in:
   - The imminent placement of the family’s child(ren) in out-of-home care, or
   - The delay in the discharge of the child(ren) to the family from out-of-home care

2. Youth at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years old who:
   - Left foster care at age 15 or older, or who will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act; and
   - Are homeless or are at risk of homelessness

Moving Up Preference

The Moving Up Pilot program targets persons living in permanent supportive housing (PSH) who no longer need intensive services and want to move into affordable housing in the community.

An applicant receives a Moving Up preference when the applicant has been referred to the CDA by an assigned supportive housing agency partner (e.g. The Road Home Dane County) and per demonstrated self-sufficiency and housing stability, as defined by an assessment created for the pilot.

Mainstream Preference

Mainstream vouchers assist non-elderly persons with disabilities, under HUD’s definition of “persons with disabilities.” An applicant receives a Mainstream Preference when the family is
comprised of one or more non-elderly (age 18-61) person with disabilities who previously experienced homelessness and who are currently a client in permanent supportive housing or in a rapid rehousing project. An applicant receives a Mainstream Preference when the applicant has been referred to the CDA by an assigned supportive housing agency partner (e.g. The Road Home Dane County) who will provide supportive services. The CDA provides two Mainstream categories:

**Mainstream Singles:**
Non-elderly adult (age 18 – 61) with disabilities; and
Previously experienced homelessness; and
Currently a client living in permanent supportive housing for at least 4 years, or a rapid rehousing project for at least 6-months.

**Mainstream Families:**
At least one family household member is a non-elderly adult (age 18 – 61) with disabilities; and
Previously experienced homelessness; and
Currently a client living in permanent supportive housing for at least 2 years, or a rapid rehousing project for at least 6-months.

**Involuntarily Displaced**
An applicant may receive the *Involuntarily Displaced* preference when the applicant can verify that the applicant family has been involuntarily displaced within the last six (6) months, the displacement is due to extensive damages or a destroyed unit, and the un-inhabitability of the unit is a result of a federally declared natural disaster, such as a fire or flood.

**Residency Preference**
An applicant receives a *City of Madison* preference when the applicant can verify that head-of-household, spouse, or co-head lives, works, has been hired to work, attends school, or participates in a training program in the City of Madison.

If an applicant does not live in the City of Madison, but lives within Dane County, Wisconsin, the applicant will receive a *Dane County* preference when the applicant can verify that head-of-household, spouse, or co-head lives, works, has been hired to work, attends school, or participates in a training program in Dane County.

**Elderly/Disabled/Family Preference**
An applicant may receive the *Elderly/Disabled/Family* preference, if the head-of-household, spouse, or co-head is 62 years of age or older; or the head-of-household, spouse, or co-head meets the HUD definition of disabled; or if the household composition includes any minor children (under the age of 18).

**Homeless or Victim of Domestic Abuse Preference**
An applicant may receive the *Homeless or Victim of Domestic Abuse* preference, if the applicant meets one of the following definitions (I or II):

I. “Homeless” or “homeless individual” means:
1.) An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

2.) An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
   (i) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
   (ii) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
   (iii) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

The term “homeless” or “homeless individual” includes someone who is living in doubled-up accommodations sharing the housing of another due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason. The term “homeless” or “homeless individual” does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to federal, state, or local law (Source: 45 CFR 1080.2 and Sec. 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act of 2001).

II. Victim of Domestic Abuse – “Domestic Abuse” means:

The threat of or actual infliction of physical pain, physical injury or illness including a violation of Sec. 940.225(1), (2), or (3), Wis. Stats., sexual assault, between adult household members, by a minor household member against an adult household member, by an adult against his or her former spouse, or by an adult against an adult with whom the person has a child in common. (Source: Sec. 46.95(1)(a) and 813.12(1)(a), Wis. Stats.)

Rent Burden Preference

An applicant may receive the Rent Burden preference, if the applicant family household is paying more than 50% of their gross monthly family income for rent and utility cost for at least 90 consecutive days commencing before they were selected from the wait list and continuing through the verification of preference.

To qualify for the Rent Burden preference, the applicant must pay rent directly to the landlord or agent. If the applicant pays their share of rent to a cohabitant and is not named on the lease, the CDA will require both verification from the landlord that the applicant resides in the unit, and verification from the cohabitant of the amount of rent paid by the applicant.

If an applicant owns a mobile home, but rents the space upon which it is located, the “Rent” must include the monthly payment made to amortize the purchase price of the home.

Members of a cooperative are “renters” for the purposes of qualifying for the preference. In the case, “Rent” would mean the charges under the occupancy agreement.

For the purpose of this preference, “Family Income” is monthly income as defined under 24 CFR 5.609.

“Rent” is defined as the actual amount due under a lease or occupancy agreement calculated on a monthly basis without regard to the amount actually paid.

“Utility cost” includes amounts for essential services, including: electricity, heat, cooking, water heating, water, sewer, and garbage. For the purpose of determining the Rent Burden preference, utility costs do not include non-essential services such as telephone and cable television. Utilities
Dane County Housing Authority – Moving On Preference
Excerpt for Dane County Housing Authority – Move-on Preference

4-III.C. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that the PHA will use [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16]

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences, and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

DCHA Policy

The PHA will use the following local “super-preferences”:

1. The PHA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding. [5 points]

2. The PHA will offer a preference to any family that, due to health/safety concerns, was displaced or faces imminent displacement from Public Housing within Dane County [5 points]

3. The PHA will offer a preference to families that include victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who is seeking an emergency transfer under VAWA from the PHA’s public housing program or other covered housing program operated by the PHA. [5 points]

After “super-preferences”, the PHA will use the following local preferences to select families from the waiting list:

Applicants can be eligible for one housing preference and should select the most applicable of the preferences below (or none):

1. Transitioning out of institutional and other segregated settings [3 points]
2. At serious risk of institutionalization [3 points]
3. Currently experiencing homelessness [3 points]
4. Previously experienced homelessness and currently a client in a rapid rehousing project [3 points]
5. Previously experienced homelessness and currently a client in a permanent supportive project [2 points]
6. Rent Burden: Paying more than 40% of their income for rent and utilities [2 points]

In addition to a housing preference, applicants can also qualify for the Dane County Residency Preference [1 point]
“homeless” or “homeless individual” does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to federal, state, or local law (Source: 45 CFR 1080.2 and Sec. 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act of 2001).

4. Previously experienced homelessness and currently a client in a rapid rehousing project

Rapid rehousing means time-limited housing assistance in which supportive services are provided to assist homeless persons rapidly connect to and maintain permanent housing.

5. Previously experienced homelessness and currently a client in a permanent supportive housing project

Permanent supportive housing means permanent housing in which voluntary supportive services are provided to assist homeless persons with a disability to live independently.

6. Rent Burden

A rent burden exists if the applicant pays more than 40 percent of gross monthly income for rent and utilities.

(i) The definition of income is the one used by the Housing Authority to compute eligibility and Monthly Unadjusted income.

(ii) Rent is the amount due on a monthly basis to the family’s current landlord under a lease or rental agreement.

(iii) The amount of the tenant-paid utilities may be determined by using the utility allowances established by the Housing Authority for its tenant based program; however, the family may choose to document the actual average monthly utilities for the past 12 months (or for an appropriate rent period if a full 12 months’ information is not attainable).

A family does not qualify for this preference if the reason it is paying more than 40 percent of its income for housing is because assistance under a HUD program was terminated for refusal to comply with applicable policies and procedures on the occupancy of underoccupied and overcrowded units under any Section 8 program or public and Indian housing programs, any rent supplement program under Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, or any Rental assistance payments under Section 236 (f) (2) of the National Housing Act.

A family does not qualify for this preference if the applicant has been paying more than 40 percent of family income for rent for less than 90 days.

Residency Preference

An applicant receives a Dane County Residency Preference when the applicant can verify that head of household, spouse, or co-head lives, works, has been hired to work, attends school, or participates in a training program in Dane County.
In the FY 2022 CoC-Funding Competition, the Madison/Dane CoC did not reject or reduce any projects.
Good Morning CoC-Funding Applicants-

The HSC Board of Directors met this morning to approve the CoC-funding slate. All submitted applications were accepted and ranked. This email serves as the notification that your agency’s project was accepted. Below (and attached) please find the slate which indicates where your project ranks, the average score and amount of funding. Please reach out if you have any questions. Once the CoC Competition is complete, I will work to get debriefing information out so you can know how your application scored on each question and any comments that reviewers provided.

Please reach out with any questions.

Take Care, Torrie
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<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Average Score</th>
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**Tier 2**

| 13 The Salvation Army        | Hearts of Hope Tier 2                       | RRH          | New - CoC Bonus  | 190.76        | $78,900     |

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**OUR MADISON**

**INCLUSIVE, INNOVATIVE & THRIVING**

Torrie Knopp Mueller | CoC Coordinator, Homeless Services Consortium

Department of Planning and Community & Economic Development
Community Development Division
Madison Municipal Building | Suite 300
215 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard
Madison, Wisconsin 53703-3348

Mail P.O. Box 2627 | Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2627
Tel 608 266 6254 | Fax 608 261 9661
Email tknoppmueller@cityofmadison.com | Web cityofmadison.com/cdd

In compliance with State public records law, the City of Madison retains copies of ALL email messages to and from this mailbox. Email messages may be released in response to appropriate open record requests.

*** Please consider the environment before printing this email. ***
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August 29, 2022

Continuum of Care  
215 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd, 3\textsuperscript{rd} floor  
Madison, WI 53703

To Whom it May Concern,

This is a letter of commitment stating that The Alexander Company has partnered with The Salvation Army of Dane County in operating The Shield Apartments. The Shield Apartments is a new construction consisting of one 3-story building, containing 44 units: 16 studio/one bath and 28 one bedroom/one bath apartments. Thirty-three of the units are designated as supportive units. The units will include 22 units for survivors of domestic violence. The remaining 11 units will be available to applicants with income of 60% AMI or less. All of these units are privately funded and would not be using federal dollars.

Hearts of Hope, operated by The Salvation Army, will be serving 10 units with their Rapid Rehousing program and will have referral access to the 22 units designated for survivors of domestic violence.

If you have any further questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Joe Alexander  
President