

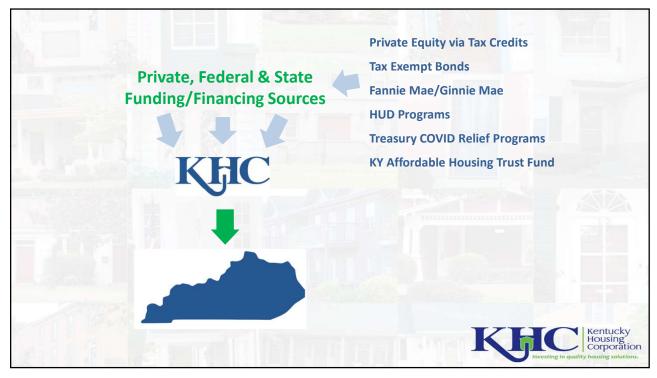
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KHC Overview 1. About KHC 2. Homelessness Response System: Balance of State Continuum of Care 3. Covid-19 Programs 4. Takeaways

1) About Kentucky Housing Corporation www.kyhousing.org

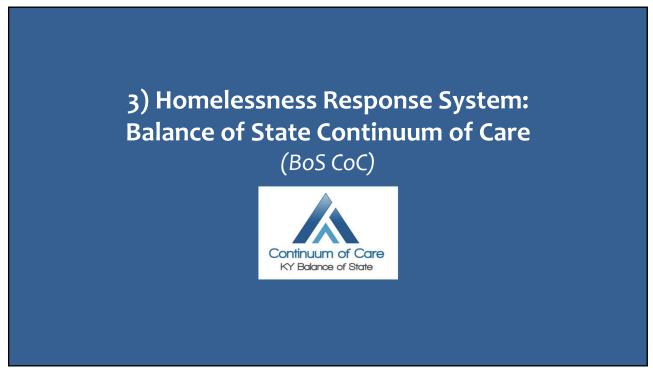
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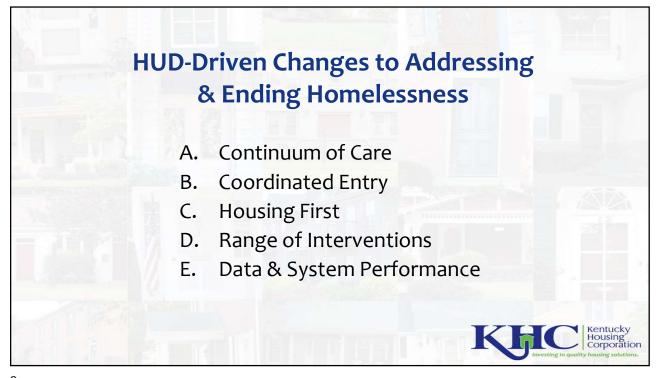


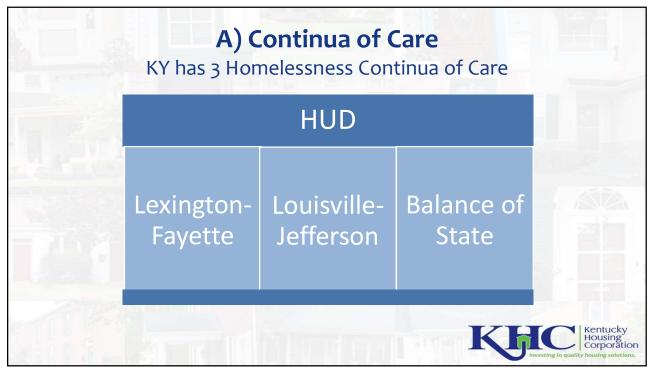












KY Balance of State Continuum of Care

- A Continuum of Care (CoC) is a comprehensive geographic system and planning body dedicated to ending homelessness.
- The CoC consists of HUD funded and non-HUD funded key stakeholders to address and eliminate homelessness by providing a continuum of housing programs and services.
- KHC is responsible for leading the Commonwealth's efforts to develop an effective Kentucky Balance of State (<u>KY BoS CoC</u>) <u>program</u> to meet Kentucky's homeless needs.





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KY BoS Continuum of Care

- Covers 118 of 120 Counties
- Creates a network of providers and key stakeholders
- Governing & planning body for homeless response system
- HUD-funded and non-HUD-funded homeless service providers, shelters, victim service providers, community mental health providers, healthcare sector, community action and service agencies with the overall goal of:

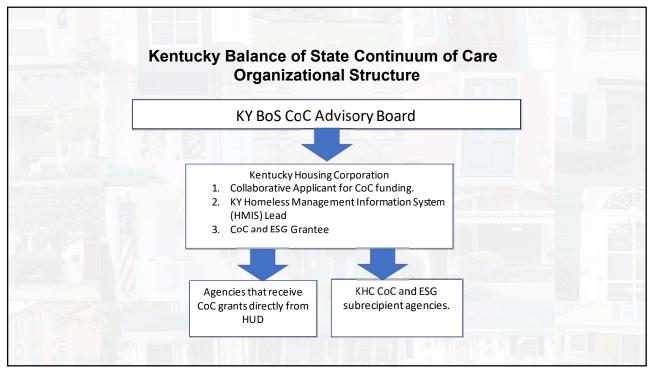
Creating a homeless response system whereby homelessness is RARE, BRIEF & NON-RECURRING in Kentucky.





CoC Structure • Group responsible for carrying out the duties defined by HUD. • Composed of representatives of relevant organizations within the geographic area. • The CoC appoints: - CoC Advisory Board - HMIS Lead Agency (KHC) - Collaborative Applicant (KHC)

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B) Coordinated Entry

- · Systemwide process designed to:
 - coordinate intake & assessment
 - prioritize those with the highest need
 - provide quick permanent housing referrals based on available housing resources.
- No longer "first come, first served"—now a regional system of prioritizing the highest need households first.
- The Coordinated Entry System (CES), much like an ER waiting room, triages & prioritizes the most vulnerable households for limited housing resources.

Any Door KY

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Coordinated Entry: 118 Counties

- Each ADD represents its own regional Local Prioritization Community (LPC).
- LPCs identify, assess, prioritize & coordinate housing and services for our most vulnerable community members.
- If anyone in your community is vulnerable and experiencing homelessness, contact your regional LPC Lead Agency.
- The LPC Lead will coordinate triage + access to Coordinated Entry (Access does NOT guarantee housing referral.)
- The LPC Lead Agency and the homeless service provider will work to assist the household in identifying any other local housing/ service resources.







Local Prioritization Community	Lead Agency	Contact	Email	
Barren River	BRASS	Tori Henninger	thenninger@barrenriverareasafesp	ace.com
Big Sandy	Mountain Comp Care	Paula Howard	paula.howard@mtcomp.org	
Bluegrass	ннск	Cassie Carter	ccarter@hhck.org	- Coordinated
Buffalo Trace	KHC	Lindsay Anderson	landerson@kyhousing.org	5551 41114154
Cumberland Valley	KRCC	Patricia Parr	patricia.parr@krccnet.com	Entry LocalPrioritization
FIVCO	CAReS	Lynn Childers	lynn@boydcountycares.org	
Gateway	Gateway Homeless Coalitions	Paul Semisch	psemisch@gatewayhouseky.org	Community Lead
Green River	OASIS	Katie Abel	kabel@oasisshelter.org	Agencies
Kentucky River	KRCC	Patricia Parr	patricia.parr@krccnet.com	8
KIPDA	Good News Shelter	Stephanie Skeens	stephanie@goodnewshomesky.com	n
Lake Cumberland	KRCC	Patricia Parr	patricia.parr@krccnet.com	
Lincoln Trail	KHC	Lindsay Anderson	landerson@kyhousing.org	
Northern Kentucky	Welcome House	Amanda Couch	acouch@welcomehouseky.org	
Pennyrile	The Salvation Army of Hopkinsville	Alisa Barton	Alisa.Barton@uss.salvationarmy.or.	2
Purchase	Merryman House	Stephanie Hook	stephanie@merrymanhouse.org	

C) Housing First

- Mandated by HUD.
- Removes programmatic barriers to program entry.
- Housing First does not mandate participation in services prior to obtaining housing or as a condition of continued housing assistance.
- Rooted in belief that people need a place to live to effectively address issues such as substance use, mental health recovery or gaining employment.
- Shelter is NOT an end to homelessness—it's often just the first step in ending homelessness.
- Housing First turns out to be CHEAPER for the public.



D) Housing Interventions

for Persons Experiencing/At Risk of Homelessness

- 1. Homelessness Prevention
- 2. Street Outreach
- 3. Supportive Services
- 4. Emergency Shelter
- 5. Rapid Rehousing
- 6. Mid-Term Rent Assistance
- 7. Permanent Supportive Housing



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Annual Federal Funding

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)

Formula funded: approx. \$2.5M annually

Continuum of Care (CoC)

Competitively funded: approx. \$10M annually Designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness.

Housing Opportunities for Persons w/AIDS (HOPWA):

Formula funded: approx. \$1M annually

HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA):

Formula funded: approx. \$2M annually

= Roughly \$15.5M for 118 counties annually.

KLC Homelessness Summit

One-Time Federal Funding:

CARES Emergency Solution Grant Funds

KY BoS ESG-CARES Funding: \$24M

A 900% increase in annual ESG funding.

Homelessness Prevention

Approx. \$4M to preventing homelessness (when Health at Home Eviction Relief can't help).

· Emergency Shelter

Approx. \$2M to reimburse shelters for COVID 19-related costs, such as hotel/motel rental, additional shelter space, PPE/isolation, additional staff costs to increase shelter operating hours.

· Rapid Re-Housing/Street Outreach

Approx. \$17M to mid-term rent/utility subsidies. For the first time ever, each LPC has full ESG-CV RRH coverage and access; 13 LPCs have Street Outreach coverage.

Sunset date: September 30, 2022



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One-Time Federal Funding:

Emergency Rental Assistance 2.0

How KHC plans to deploy ERA2:

- 1. Provide sub-grants to Louisville & Lexington to keep local ERA programs going.
- 2. Continue and expand KHC's emergency rent assistance programs.
- 3. Sub-grant funds to partners across Kentucky to house at-risk populations—including homelessness partners.



KY BoS Pre-Pandemic Barriers

- Insufficient funding
 - ESG only funding source for Street Outreach & Emergency Shelter
 - Limited funds prevent agencies from right-sizing program capacity
 - Service budgets often don't support FTE
 - Less professionalized staffing
 - Large caseloads
 - · Lack of Medicaid billing capacity
- Service 'Deserts'
 - Western & Southern KY
 - Lack of general homeless service providers
 - Gaps in Coordinated Entry access, services & housing interventions

These barriers may be prominent again when pandemic relief funding ends

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E) Data & System Performance

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

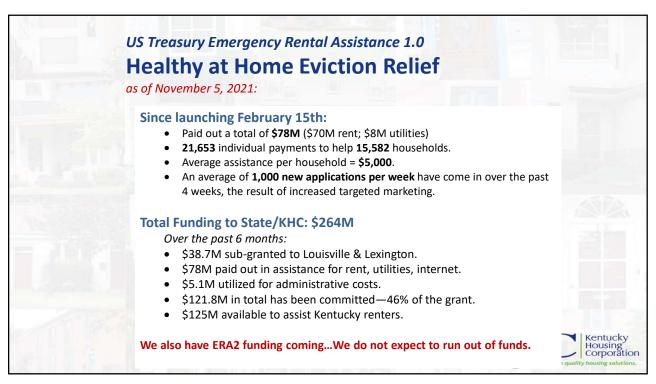
- Required by HUD and VA
- Data collected for those receiving assistance via federal programs.
- Allows KHC & CoC to aggregate data on the homeless populations served in the KY BoS.
- Client-level data on characteristics & service needs of those experiencing homelessness.
- HUD is focused on how data demonstrates performance and outcomes.



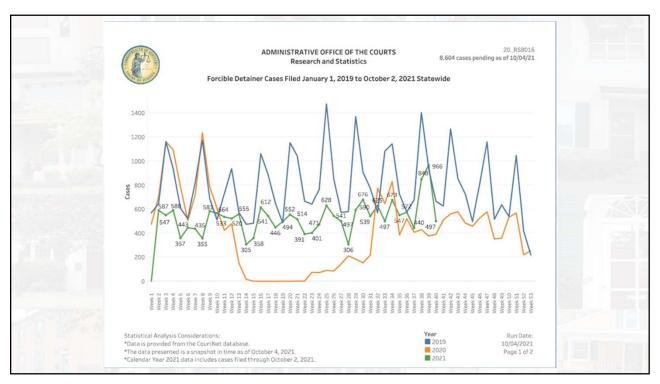
3) Covid-19 Programs Healthy at Home Eviction Relief Homeowner Assistance Fund

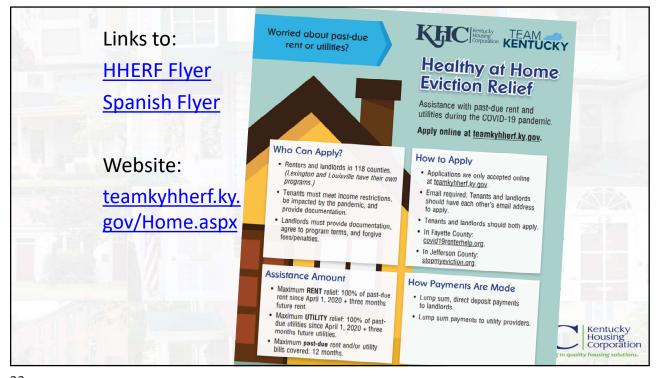
	CRRSSA	ef Federal Fund			
	December 2020		American Rescue Plan Act		
	December 2020	March 2021			
	Emergency Rental Assistance 1.0 (HHERF)	Emergency Rental Assistance 2.0 (HHERF +)	Homeowner Assistance Fund	HOME for Homelessness	Emergency HC Vouchers
Federal Agency	Treasury	Treasury	Treasury	HUD CPD	HUD PIH
Funds Disbursed To	Commonwealth	Commonwealth	KHC	KHC	KHC
Target Recipients	Renters	Renters	Homeowners	Homeless	Homeless
Type of Help	Rent & Utility Relief	Rent & Utility Relief	Mortgage & Utility Relief	Creation of Units, Rent Assistance	Rent Assistance
Can Fund Services Too?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Geography	118 Counties	118 Counties	Statewide	118 Counties	118 Counties
Deadline for Use of Funds	9/30/2022	9/30/2025	9/30/2025	9/30/2030	9/30/2023
Allowable Admin %	10%	15%	15%	15%	TBD
Est. Funding to Commonwealth	\$264,373,907	\$209,131,529	\$85,453,322	\$51,725,043	257 vouchers
Max. Administrative Funding	\$26,437,391	\$31,369,729	\$12,817,998	\$7,758,756	TBD
Max. Services Funding	Included in Admin.	\$20,913,153	TBD	TBD	-
Max. Operating Grants	-	-	-	\$5,172,504	-
Funding to KY Localities					
Louisville/Jefferson Co.	\$22,880,488	\$18,104,259		\$11,417,313	129 vouchers
Lexington/Fayette Co.	\$9,643,049	\$7,630,093		\$4,865,246	76 vouchers
Northern KY Consortium				\$2,044,421	
Owensboro				\$1,007,867	
Local Public Housing Authorities					120 vouchers

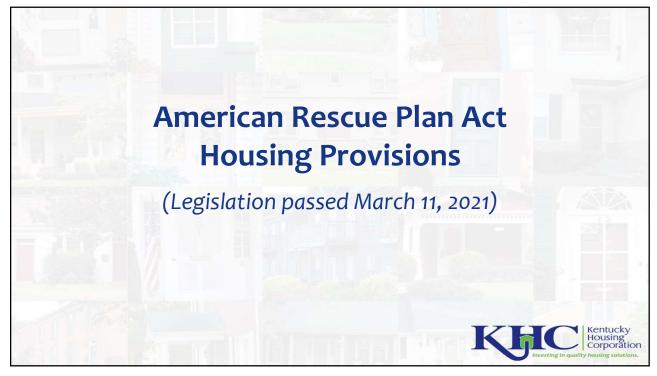
		thy at Home Eviction Relief					
1114		<u>teamkyhherf.ky.gov</u>					
10	Eligibility	Eligibility Tenants in 118 counties who have arrears & are 					
L, L,	Form of Assistance	Lump sum direct deposit payments to landlords. Lump sum direct payments to utilities.					
	Term	Assistance calculated back to April 2020.					
	Max RENT Assistance	100% of back rent owed for up to 12 months + 3 months future rent. (Max of 15 months)					
	Max UTILITY Assistance	100% of utility arrears for up to 12 months + 3 months future utilities. (Max of 15 months)					
	3 rd Party Application Assistance	A caseworker, family member, property manager, etc. can help a tenant complete their online application. (They will be asked to supply contact information.)	Kentucky Housing Corporation				

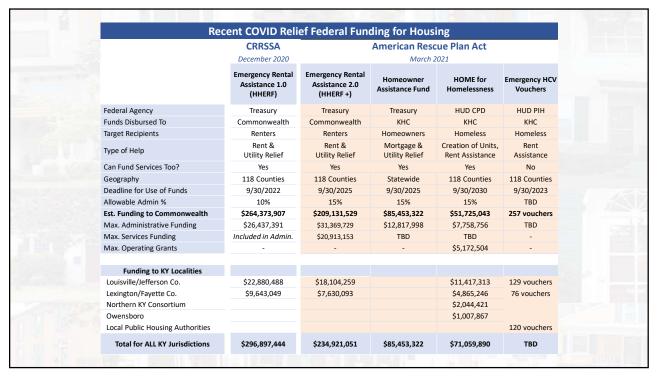


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Month	Rent	Utilities	Housing Stability	Returns	Monthly Total	Month Change
March 2021	\$2,157,701	\$181,948	\$0	-7,200	\$2,332,449	
April 2021	\$6,519,537	\$1,195,548	\$2,850	-118,964	\$7,598,971	226%
May 2021	\$5,786,766	\$755,014	\$1,950	-65,545	\$6,478,185	-15%
June 2021	\$6,436,313	\$744,826	\$9,300	-48,431	\$7,142,008	10%
July 2021	\$11,188,412	\$1,585,314	\$39,000	-45,562	\$12,767,164	79%
August 2021	\$9,351,297	\$1,276,633	\$37,800	-87,980	\$10,577,750	-17%
Sept. 2021	\$8,626,683	\$1,207,594	\$35,100	-75,013	\$9,794,364	-7%
Oct. 2021	\$17,157,649	\$1,272,495	\$34,650	-168,351	\$18,296,443	87%
Nov. 2021*	\$2,867,467	\$226,393	\$9,600	-49,249	\$3,054,211	
Total	\$70,091,825	\$8,445,765	\$170,250	-666,295	\$78,041,545	









Emergency Rental Assistance 2.0

- \$209M from Treasury
- Rent, utilities & housing stability costs.
- 10% can go toward housing stability services.
- 18-month maximum
- Eligibility:
 - At-risk renter
 - Income <80% AMI
 - Economic hardship during the pandemic







Sec. 8 Emergency Housing Vouchers

- Sec. 8 Emergency Housing Choice Vouchers targeted to persons at risk of or experiencing homelessness.
- Partnership: PHA & homelessness Continuum of Care.

PHA Code	Public Housing Authority Name	# of Vouchers Offered	
KY001	Louisville Metro Housing Authority	129	
KY004	Housing Authority of Lexington	76	
KY008	Housing Authority of Somerset	15	
KY026	Housing Authority of Glasgow	15	
KY027	Housing Authority of Paintsville	15	
KY040	Housing Authority of Mayfield	15	
KY056	Housing Authority of Springfield	15	
KY132	City of Richmond Section 8 Housing Program	15	
KY141	Pineville/Bell County Community Dev Agency	15	
KY901	Kentucky Housing Corporation-State Agency	272	
	Balance of State Total	377	Kentucky Housing
	Kentucky Total	582	Corporation ing in quality housing solutions.

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HUD HOME for Homelessness

- \$52M from HUD—on top of our standard annual HOME grant from HUD.
- Unprecedented earmarking HOME \$ to serve homeless.
- KHC has published a draft <u>Allocation Plan</u>:
 - Development of permanent affordable housing.
 - Supportive services.
 - Acquisition & development of non-congregate shelter.
 - Small operating grants to eligible nonprofits.
- KHC has engaged the <u>Corporation for Supportive</u> <u>Housing</u> to cultivate/evaluate projects.



4) Key Takeaways 41

Takeaway #1: There is a System & Strategies **Underway to Respond to & End Homelessness** Continuum of Care Coordinated Entry Housing First Range of Interventions **HMIS**

Takeaway #2:

Pandemic Funding Create an Opportunity for Statewide Coverage & Progress

KHC aims to use one-time funds strategically to address long-standing housing challenges.

- Healthy at Home Eviction Relief
- ESG CARES
- Emergency Rental Assistance 2.0
 - Healthy at Home Eviction Relief
 - Continue CARES Expansion of Services
 - Eviction Diversion



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Takeaway #3: For most HUD Programs, Cities are Not Direct Recipients

- Most KHC programs target nonprofits and/or for-profit housing developers.
- Department of Local Government CDBG is an exception—this requires an application from local government.



Takeaway #4: Housing is the Solution to Homelessness

- Need more housing units affordable to the poorest Kentuckians (<30% AMI)
- Need Permanent Supportive Housing for those that require intensive/ongoing services in order to remain housed.



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Takeaway #5: Cities Must Form Partnerships to Address Housing Challenges

- Continuum of Care Homelessness Organizations
- Public Housing Authorities
- For- and Non-Profit Housing Developers



Takeaway #5½: Local Government Can be Essential to Solutions

- Localized planning & leadership is vital in developing solutions.
- Makes a big difference for local government to acknowledge the issue & pursue solutions locally.

Want to talk it through?

Contact Kenzie Strubank at KHC KStrubank@kyhousing.org.



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Takeaway #6: Pandemic Help for Tenants, Landlords & Homeowners

 Renters in arrears and their landlords can get help NOW via Healthy at Home Eviction Relief:

teamkyhherf.ky.gov

(Expected to operate through September 2022!)

 At-risk homeowners can soon get help via the Homeowner Assistance Fund:

mailchi.mp/kyhousing/haf-info-signup









Office of Federal Grants

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Travis Weber
Branch Manager Housing and Community Projects

100 Airport Road 3rd Floor Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 (502) 573-2382



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Community Development Block Grant

Cities and Counties eligible, except "Entitlement" Communities.

"Entitlement" communities are:

- > Ashland
- Bowling Green
- Covington
- Elizabethtown
- > Henderson
- > Hopkinsville
- > Owensboro
- > Lexington/Fayette County
- > Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government



11/9/2021

Community Development Block Grant

• 2022 funding cycle begins March 1, 2021 (approximately)

Application Deadlines

- Community Projects September 1, 2022 (approximately)
- CDBG Housing applications will be accepted until January 31, 2022



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Community Development Block Grant

National Objectives

Each project activity must meet one of three (3) federally mandated national objectives

- Benefit to low and moderate income (LMI) persons
- Prevention or elimination of slums or blight
- Urgent Need



Community Facilities

\$750,000 Maximum

- Transitional Housing
- Community centers
- Public Libraries
- Health department buildings
- Volunteer fire departments
- Special needs facilities





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Community Facilities

Paris YMCA Child Development Center



Community Facilities

Georgetown Salvation Army







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Community Facilities

Hawesville Food Bank





TEAM

Housing

\$1 Million Maximum

- Acquisition of dilapidated structures
- Relocation of households
- Rehabilitation of homes
- Conversion of vacant buildings to low income apartments





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Housing

Single Family Homeowner Rehabilitation





KENTUCKY







General Information

Who Can Apply?

- Units of Local Government City And County
- Entitlement CDBG Jurisdiction

Who Cannot Apply?

- ADDs
- Individual Households
- Utility Providers*
- Local Non-Profits

KENTUCKY

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CDBG-CV Projects

\$1,000,000 Maximum

- Transitional Housing
- Community centers
- Health department buildings
- $\bullet \ Volunteer \ fire \ departments$
- Special needs facilities







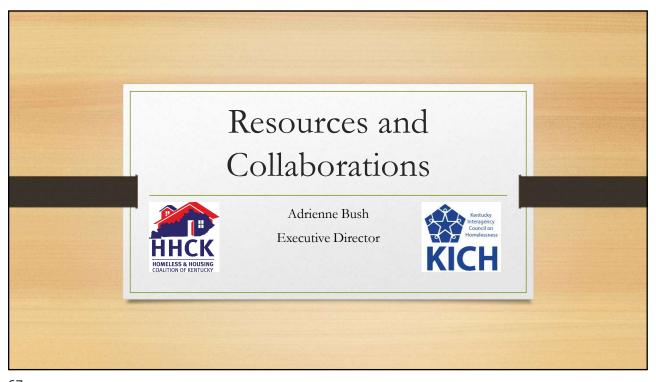
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Pathways to Success

- Collaboration
- Ask about Resources
- Know Where to Refer for Resources
- Local Community Partnerships
- Identify Community Resource Strengths and Weaknesses







About HHCK and KICH

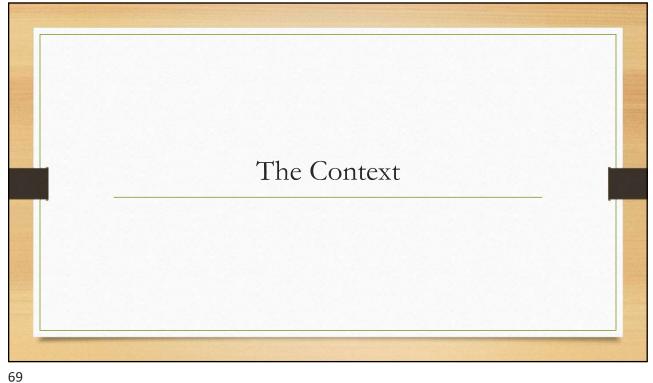
The Homeless and Housing Coalition of Kentucky is a **statewide advocacy group dedicated to eliminating the threat of homelessness and fulfilling the promise of affordable housing**. In addition to operating AmeriCorps and VISTA programs in partnership with communities, we advocate for nonpartisan housing policies on behalf of low-income Kentuckians, and provide permanent supportive housing to chronically homeless households. We are a 501(c)3 nonprofit founded in 1987.

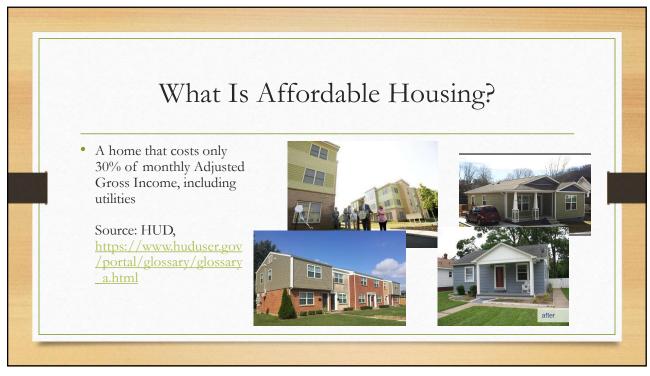
The purpose of KICH is outlined as follows:

To serve as the single statewide homeless planning and policy development resource for the

Commonwealth of Kentucky; to review, update, and recommend changes to Kentucky's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness and monitor its implementation; to serve as a state clearinghouse for information on services and housing options for the homeless population; to conduct other activities as appropriate and necessary; and to report to the Governor and General Assembly as requested.

KICH is facilitated by the Homeless & Housing Coalition of Kentucky.

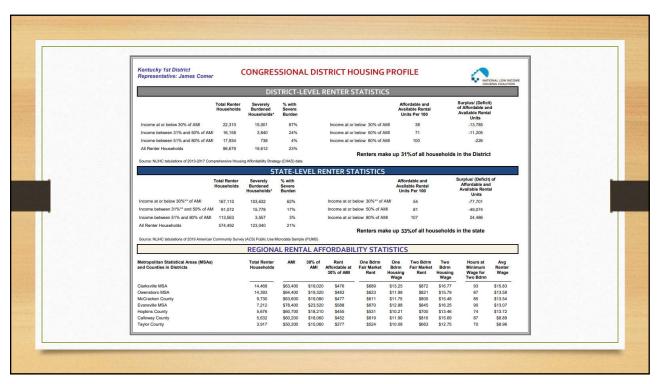




Why Is It Necessary?

- About <u>4,000 Kentuckians</u> experience homelessness on a given night in January each year
- Kentucky is short 78,000 affordable homes to rent
- The average wage to affordably rent a 2 BR home: \$15.78/hour
- 1 in 4 Kentuckians are paying more than 30% of their income toward housing, including those who have a mortgage, and 6 out of 10 extremely low income renters are paying more than 50%.
- Because HOUSING is what ENDS HOMELESSNESS.

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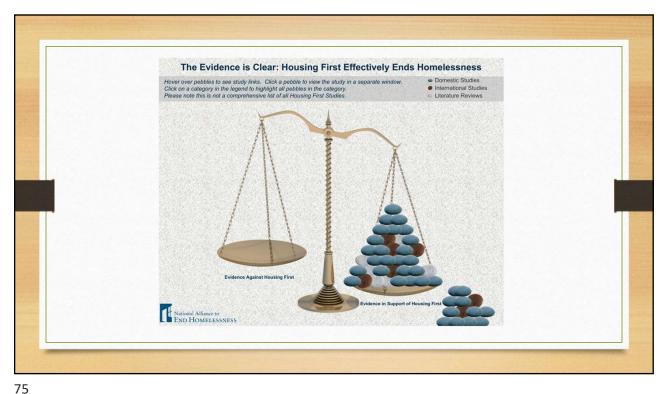




What are local communities doing to reduce homelessness?

- Implement a Coordinated Approach: To address homelessness communities should take a coordinated and datadriven approach to creating a homelessness response system.
- Expand Housing Opportunities: Utilize both permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing to meet the
 diverse needs of people experiencing homelessness and to match them more quickly with housing in the community.
- Focus on Serving the Most Vulnerable: Investments in permanent supportive housing have helped reduce chronic homelessness across the country by 30% since 2007. Permanent Supportive Housing is a cost-effective solution for the most vulnerable people who would otherwise cycle between shelters, hospitals, and correction facilities.
- <u>Create an Effective Crisis Response System</u>: Local response systems should include a spectrum of programs
 focused on connecting people with housing opportunities as quickly as possible with minimal barriers to entry. Key
 system components include outreach, coordinated entry, prevention and diversion assistance, emergency shelters and
 permanent housing.

Sources: Mayors & CEOs for U.S. Housing Investment, National Alliance to End Homelessness



Solutions in Addressing Homelessness Short Term • Motel conversions – temporary or <u>permanent</u> Room in the Inn model • Local Public Housing Authority unit set-asides • Respite to Residence programs • Homes for All AmeriCorps program • Others?

Existing Funding Mechanisms

Medium Term

- Low Income Housing Tax Credits
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- · National Housing Trust Fund
- Kentucky Affordable Housing Trust Fund
- Emergency Solutions Grant
- What does your nonprofit infrastructure look like?

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Local Policy: Medium Term

Source of Income, Homeless Status Protections

Housing voucher discrimination prolongs homelessness and limits participants' choice in where they want to live, undermining the purpose and promise of housing vouchers as a tool to bridge the gap between rents and monthly income. It also intersects with disability discrimination, as many voucher programs have requirements or preferences for people with disabiling conditions. Since the 1980s, 20 states and countless cities have adopted legislation to ban discrimination of voucher holders, including North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, and Virginia, as well as Louisville.

• Short-Term Rental Regulation

With the growth of short term rental market through companies like AirBnB or VRBO, HHCK is concerned about long-term impacts to the housing market and loss of permanent rental homes. To that end, we propose that short term rentals pay their fair share by being assessed equitable transient taxes, and that a portion of those taxes be remitted to fund the state AHTF to address the housing shortage.

Local Policy: Medium Term

• Partnering with Public Housing Authorities

The U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness has strongly encouraged Continuum of Care (CoC) homeless service providers and public housing authorities (PHA) to collaborate and implement homeless preferences within housing authorities' admission policies.

"For communities where long Waiting Lists are barriers to mainstream housing, HUD suggests the following partnerships: 1. Homeless service providers can help PHAs create a limited preference based on a referral source (either a specific homeless service provider, or the coordinated entry system lead). 2. PHAs can open and close their waiting lists frequently for preference populations (i.e. people on the coordinated entry prioritization list)."

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Our Perspective on Fiscal Relief Funds

The American Rescue Plan Act's provision of Fiscal Relief Funds to counties and cities provide a new mechanism for local governments to address housing and homelessness needs outside of traditional and limited HUD funding. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, eligible housing-related investments include:

- Services to address homelessness, such as supportive housing and to improve access to stable affordable housing among individuals experiencing homelessness;
- Affordable housing development to increase the supply of affordable and high-quality living units; and
- Housing vouchers, residential counseling, or housing navigation assistance to facilitate household moves to neighborhoods with high levels of economic opportunity and mobility for low-income residents, to help residents increase their economic opportunity and reduce concentrated areas of low economic opportunity.

Kentucky	Ashland	\$13,474,388.00
Kentucky Bowling Green		\$16,584,849.00
Kentucky	Covington	\$35,914,130.00
Kentucky	Elizabethtown	\$5,223,647.00
Kentucky	Henderson	\$6,345,733.00
Kentucky	Hopkinsville	\$6,758,997.00
Kentucky	Lexington-Fayette	\$58,409,570.00
Kentucky	Louisville-Jefferson County	\$239,362,213.00
Kentucky	Owensboro	\$13,324,175.00

