



HOME-ARP ALLOCATION PLAN

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT
TO
FY 2021 ACTION PLAN

Submitted by the City of Kansas City, Missouri 03/06/2023

The City of Kansas City, Missouri HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Cover Page

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Substantial Amendment to the City of Kansas City,
Missouri 2021 Annual Action Plan

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Power-Point

City of Kansas City, Missouri Public Notice Ad's:

- Kansas City Star
- Kansas City Globe
- The Beacon
- Dos Mundos
- The Call

Appendices: Assurances and Certifications

HOME-ARP Certifications

SF-424: Application for Federal Assistance

SF-424-B: Applicant and Recipient Assurances and Certifications

SF-424-D: Assurances – Construction Programs

City of Kansas City, Missouri HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

03.06.2023

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The HOME/ARP Funding from the Housing and Urban Development Department in the amount of \$8,397,188 will allow the City of Kansas City, Missouri to provide funding for Non-Congregate Housing, Operating Services and Administration of the Program. Throughout the development of the HOME/ARP Allocation Plan stakeholders and residents were able to provide input through focus groups, interviews, surveys and public hearings. Residents were encouraged to attend and participate in City Council committee meetings, virtual meetings, provide comments at the meeting and comments through the website.

The overall purpose of the funding is to provide homeless services and shelter to the vulnerable households and families in Kansas City Missouri known as “qualifying populations.” Informational sessions, consultations, and feedback was gathered specifically for the HOME/ARP Program to gain insight of the qualifying populations.

The City of Kansas City, Missouri would like to focus on Non-Congregate Shelter and provide Low Barrier Shelter for people experiencing homelessness and those at risk of being homeless.

The goals of the project are as follows:

- (1) Increase the number of low-barrier emergency shelter beds in Kansas City by 83 beds by August 2023; and
- (2) Begin operations by partnering with local nonprofit housing agencies by December 2023

Kansas City doesn't currently have a low barrier shelter, which in cities where one exists, is the starting point for all stakeholders to begin direct service and/or prevention or diversion support. The primary eligible beneficiary reached and served will be households that experienced increased housing instability; renters that lost housing, often through eviction. Other eligible beneficiaries served will include very low to moderate-income households and households who experienced unemployment. By expanding the number of shelter beds in a non-congregate setting, the City of Kansas City and its housing partners will be able to better meet the needs of Kansas City's homeless population and connect these households to permanent housing options.

Providing written input through completion of Resident Input Sheets which will be available at all scheduled public hearings or may be obtained by emailing the Housing and Community Development Department at housing@kcmo.org; or kcmo.gov/city-hall/housing. **The public comment period will begin on February 13, 2023 and continue until February 28, 2023.**

The Draft Allocation Plan for HOME/ARP will be available, and public notices detailing the dates, times, and locations of public meetings will be placed in the Kansas City Star, The Call, and Dos Mundos, The Beacon newspapers, as well as on the department's web page <http://kcmo.gov/city-hall/housing> on **February 12, 2023**. The Department will use social media and email listings to encourage broad participation to stakeholders across the City of Kansas City, Missouri.

II. Consultation

Describe the consultation process including methods used and dates of consultation:

The City of Kansas City, Missouri, before developing its plan reached out, engaged, and consulted with the following groups and agencies serving our geographic area:

Upfront Consultation Meeting Dates and Time – Domestic Violence Agencies:

- December 19, 2022, 9:00AM – 10:30AM

Upfront Consultation Meeting Dates and Time – Veteran Agencies, Substance Abuse Agencies, Real-estate Agencies, Kansas City Missouri Housing Authority:

- January 6th, 2023, 9:00AM – 10:30AM & January 10th, 2023, 3:00PM - 4:00PM

Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness

Public Housing Authority

Homeless Providers (Adults and Youth)

Domestic Violence Service Providers

Veterans' Groups and the Veteran Administration

Fair Housing, Civil Rights and Persons with Disability Organizations

Public Agencies that address the needs of Qualifying Populations

Public Participation Consultation Meeting Dates and Time –

Kathleen Kennedy, Journey To New Life

Susan Engel, St. Michael's Veterans Center

Lisa Fleming, Rose Brooks Center

Star Palmer, Our Spot Kc

Amelia Bushek, Legal Aid of Western Missouri

Ilene Shehan, Hope House

Rachel Casey, Community Assistance Council

Becky Poitras, Metro Lutheran Ministry & Missouri Balance of State CoC Board

Ron Farmer, CHES, Inc.

Meredith Rio and Robin Winner, Synergy Services

Robin Winner, Synergy Services

MaryAnne Metheny, Hope House

Mel Winter, Our Spot KC

- February 21, 2023, 4:00PM – 5:00PM & 5:00PM – 6:30PM

While a variety of approaches were suggested, the most common concern among organizations were the following:

List the organizations consulted:

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Hope House	Nonprofit, addresses need of qualifying populations, domestic violence service provider	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>A lot of monies that provided services can be used for rent deposit and payments should be combined with social services, and advocate with landlords- as supportive services to divert people from emergency services as there will never be enough beds.</p> <p>Coordinated entry process could be helpful. Provide flexible rent deposits, rental payments, and combine with social services. Also, advocate with landlords to provide more permanent housing.</p> <p>Providing wrap around services with permanent housing will allow agencies to better track individuals so they can provide the services necessary, so that families and individuals do not end up back homelessness again.</p>
Newhouse KC Shelter	Nonprofit, addresses need of qualifying populations, domestic violence service provider	Virtual Session; Small group consultation Method of Consultation.	<p>For all the domestic violence services, the people are homeless, so being able to utilize this program to produce housing options so they do not need to use these services, but use supplemental services helps as well.</p> <p>KC really looking at diversion services to provide permanent housing, in particular to stop human trafficking for especially youth. We would like to see undesignated/unrestricted funds to be able to use funds like we see fit.</p>

Rose Brooks Center	Nonprofit, addresses need of qualifying populations, domestic violence service provider	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>Development for affordable housing More for supportive services, inclusive in client assistance and staffing so each agency can decide where to put their resources.</p> <p>It was expressed that the challenge is if people have been serviced from another agency, we need to better track their frequency of services through coordinated entry.</p> <p>We need a database for measuring metrics for homeless persons going from shelter to shelter, we need to be able to show progress.</p> <p>When asked what preventative measures they would like to see; Continuum of care under spending. Two of the reasons there is under spending is due to staff capacity, burnout of case workers, and individuals leaving for other field of work.</p>
Synergy	Nonprofit, addresses need of qualifying populations, domestic violence service provider	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>Also, there are not enough rental units, so we leave a lot of money on the table ie, the number of people homeless versus the number of available rental units creates a gap. Whatever we can do to assist the agencies to help them shore up their resources as a city needs to be done now.</p> <p>When asked what other funding they would like to see; We need non-congregate shelter; however, we do not have the capacity to keep people safe like starter houses until permanent housing. We need to be able to have staff on site when we place people in hotels.</p>
KC Homeless Shelter Coordinator	Nonprofit, addresses need of qualifying populations, domestic violence service provider	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>For many of the hotels converted into shelters, there is also a safety concern for survivors of domestic violence.</p> <p>Most recent count of homeless is 1000 at a minimum and multiply by 3</p>

			<p>= 3000 (hidden homeless not in shelters living in cars, abandoned building ect.</p> <p>The Group was asked about shared challenges;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apartments for families with more than 2 children are hard to find, and there are not units for large families and single individuals, dignified housing that is affordable. - Housing is an issue for domestic violence victims as Missouri is one of the last states that does not allow divorce if you are pregnant. - For domestic violence victims, they have a harder time becoming eligible for housing or access to housing as they have so many barriers. - HHS definition is different from the HUD definition for housing, you don't have to be a street transit to qualify for housing.
Greater Kansas City Houseless Task Force	Nonprofit, addresses need of qualifying populations, domestic violence service provider	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	When asked if the agencies find that Youth are impacted, or LGBTQ are having an even harder time finding housing; Yes, the housing needs for both groups are extreme. We have a collective effort across the metro for Youth 16-21 that do not have housing and domestic violence is greater, 40% are LGBTQ.
Saint Michaels Veteran Center	Nonprofit, addresses need of qualifying population for homeless veterans	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>Existing barriers that present roadblocks to permanent housing. Landlord discrimination due to; criminal incarceration or mental health record;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal VA fund restrictions that pay for rent but not housing. - Federal fund restrictions that

			only allow for “the chronically homeless”
YARCO Companies, Inc; Real Estate for Multi-Family Services	Nonprofit, addresses need of qualifying populations	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	Others were rental application fees. More funding is needed for Back Rent, Rental Assistance for families in hotels and transportation assistance.
Benilde Hall	Nonprofit, addresses need of qualifying populations	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>The Group was asked about shared challenges;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rental application fees. - Federal agencies that mandate house vets be housed in 90 days. <p>When asked if the agencies find that Youth are impacted, or LGBTQ are having an even harder time finding housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find there is a high percentage of veteran single men that are homeless with limited options. - Find that veteran homeless women with children have more opportunities seeking domestic violence shelter as they have children and can receive assistance faster.
U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, Homeless Program	Federal agency, addresses need of qualifying population for homeless veterans	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>Federal agencies unable to collaborate strong Federal Vendor partnerships so that landlords can take advantage of funding earmarked for homeless veterans and permanent housing. Landlords do not want federal tracking.</p> <p>A veteran with voucher assistance is good, but landlords need to be engaged in the process.</p>
Unaccompanied Youth/LGBTQ	Focus Groups and Street Outreach Interviews	Collaborative interviews between homeless agencies and homeless individuals	<p>Experience Getting Help;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services unavailable at age 18; Youth reported that it becomes difficult, if not impossible, to get help once they reach age 18. Some reported that the difficulty begins at age 17, the group

			<p>indicated that if a 17-year-old does not get transitional help, “there’s nowhere to go”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of clarity about services; Youth indicated that when asked about their needs, they don’t understand about available services and do not know how to ask for what they need, and that services providers do not explain available options. - Youth Shelter Timeline; Participants indicated that it is difficult to deal with the requirement to leave the youth shelter after 30 days. <p>Lack of LGBTQ Safety; The focus group also indicated that there is a lack of safety in neighborhoods where housing and social services may be offered and is a challenge.</p>
Kansas City Missouri Downtown Library	Urban Core Focus Group	Focus Groups and Street Outreach Interviews	<p>The Urban Core Focus Groups was held at the Central Library in downtown Kansas City. The group included 12 men who regularly patronize the Central Library. They were recruited by the facilitators who are librarians who specialize in community engagement and work regularly with patrons experiencing homelessness.</p> <p>The Urban Core Focus Group identified a number of issues associated with getting help with housing and social services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other groups prioritized before males. The men who made up this group reported that housing and assistance is provided to women, children, seniors and persons with disabilities first. They expressed frustration about the lack of help for males and reported that there are few, if

			<p>any housing resources for men.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of follow-up by service providers. - Long waiting lists for housing assistance. - Lack of mailing address is a difficult barrier as many forms of assistance require a mailing address. - Lack of hygiene facilities, such as bathrooms, showers and laundry facilities for work opportunities. <p>Lack of help with IDs and other official documents, including state IDs and birth certificates.</p>
TMC – Truman Employment Services	Community Assets Organization	Stakeholder Meetings	<p>Need for wrap-around services for unhoused persons</p> <p>Need for funding for staff positions</p> <p>Need for shelter and housing options that do not require sobriety</p> <p>Need for more housing units</p> <p>Need to increase inclusivity for member of the LGBTQ community, including sensitivity to language used by service provider staff and issues affecting this population.</p>
Total Man CDC	Community Assets Organization	Stakeholder Meetings	<p>Need for wrap-around services for unhoused persons</p> <p>Need for funding for staff positions</p> <p>Need for shelter and housing options that do not require sobriety</p> <p>Need for more housing units</p> <p>Need to increase inclusivity for member of the LGBTQ community, including sensitivity to language used by service provider staff and issues affecting this population.</p>
True Light Family Resource Center	Community Assets Organization	Stakeholder Meetings	<p>Need for wrap-around services for unhoused persons</p> <p>Need for funding for staff positions</p> <p>Need for shelter and housing options that do not require sobriety</p> <p>Need for more housing units</p>

			Need to increase inclusivity for member of the LGBTQ community, including sensitivity to language used by service provider staff and issues affecting this population.
UHBH-PATH	Community Assets Organization	Stakeholder Meetings	Need for wrap-around services for unhoused persons Need for funding for staff positions Need for shelter and housing options that do not require sobriety Need for more housing units Need to increase inclusivity for member of the LGBTQ community, including sensitivity to language used by service provider staff and issues affecting this population.
University of Kansas Health System	Community Assets Organization	Stakeholder Meetings	Need for wrap-around services for unhoused persons Need for funding for staff positions Need for shelter and housing options that do not require sobriety Need for more housing units Need to increase inclusivity for member of the LGBTQ community, including sensitivity to language used by service provider staff and issues affecting this population.
University Health	Community Assets Organization	Stakeholder Meetings	Need for wrap-around services for unhoused persons Need for funding for staff positions Need for shelter and housing options that do not require sobriety Need for more housing units Need to increase inclusivity for member of the LGBTQ community, including sensitivity to language used by service provider staff and issues affecting this population.
University Health Behavioral Health	Community Assets Organization	Stakeholder Meetings	Need for wrap-around services for unhoused persons Need for funding for staff positions Need for shelter and housing options that do not require sobriety Need for more housing units

			Need to increase inclusivity for member of the LGBTQ community, including sensitivity to language used by service provider staff and issues affecting this population.
Veronica’s Voice	Community Assets Organization	Stakeholder Meetings	Need for wrap-around services for unhoused persons Need for funding for staff positions Need for shelter and housing options that do not require sobriety Need for more housing units Need to increase inclusivity for member of the LGBTQ community, including sensitivity to language used by service provider staff and issues affecting this population.
Women’s Employment Network	Community Assets Organization	Stakeholder Meetings	Need for wrap-around services for unhoused persons Need for funding for staff positions Need for shelter and housing options that do not require sobriety Need for more housing units Need to increase inclusivity for member of the LGBTQ community, including sensitivity to language used by service provider staff and issues affecting this population.
City Union Mission	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation. Common Themes related to homelessness were observed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has

			<p>a particular referral method, do they still need to go thru coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was stated that other stimulus dollars like ERAP funds are drying up, the best use of dollars would be to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services. - Many homeless have barriers to housing; a need was expressed for NCS for fleeing youth. Suburban counties stated that their needs are the same as the urban core, many seeking housing have entry barriers.
Sheffield Place	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a particular referral method, do they still need to go thru coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination? - It was stated that other stimulus dollars like ERAP funds are drying up, the best

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Goodwill	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a particular referral method, do they still need to go thru coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination? - It was stated that other stimulus dollars like ERAP funds are drying up, the best use of dollars would be to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services. - Many homeless have barriers to housing; a need was expressed for NCS for fleeing youth. Suburban counties stated that their needs are the same as the urban core, many

			seeking housing have entry barriers.
Amethyst Place	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a particular referral method, do they still need to go through coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination? - It was stated that other stimulus dollars like ERAP funds are drying up, the best use of dollars would be to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services. - Many homeless have barriers to housing; a need was expressed for NCS for fleeing youth. Suburban counties stated that their needs are the same as the urban core, many seeking housing have entry barriers.
SAVE, Inc.	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p>

			<p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a particular referral method, do they still need to go through coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination? - It was stated that other stimulus dollars like ERAP funds are drying up, the best use of dollars would be to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services. - Many homeless have barriers to housing; a need was expressed for NCS for fleeing youth. Suburban counties stated that their needs are the same as the urban core, many seeking housing have entry barriers.
<p>Credit and Homeownership Empowerment Services (CHES, Inc.)</p>	<p>Homeless Agencies</p>	<p>Virtual Session; Small group consultation</p>	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is

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Guadalupe Center	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a particular referral method, do they still need to go through coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination?

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Sheffield Place	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a particular referral method, do they still need to go through coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination? - It was stated that other stimulus dollars like ERAP funds are drying up, the best use of dollars would be to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services. - Many homeless have barriers to housing; a need was expressed for NCS for fleeing

			<p>youth. Suburban counties stated that their needs are the same as the urban core, many seeking housing have entry barriers.</p>
Journey To A New Life	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a particular referral method, do they still need to go through coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination? - It was stated that other stimulus dollars like ERAP funds are drying up, the best use of dollars would be to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services. - Many homeless have barriers to housing; a need was expressed for NCS for fleeing youth. Suburban counties stated that their needs are the same as the urban core, many seeking housing have entry barriers.
Hope Faith	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were</p>

			<p>consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a particular referral method, do they still need to go through coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination? - It was stated that other stimulus dollars like ERAP funds are drying up, the best use of dollars would be to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services. - Many homeless have barriers to housing; a need was expressed for NCS for fleeing youth. Suburban counties stated that their needs are the same as the urban core, many seeking housing have entry barriers.
Community Linc	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however

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Community Assistance Council	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a referral method, do they still need to go through coordinated entry? How are

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Kansas City Lutheran Ministries	Homeless Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Common Themes related to homelessness were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - The LGBTQ Community Representative stated there is a need for home units for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, if an agency has a referral method, do they still need to go through coordinated entry? How are we holding people accountable for housing discrimination? - It was stated that other stimulus dollars like ERAP funds are drying up, the best use of dollars would be to tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services.

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Mid America Regional Council (MARC)	Fair Housing Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Fair Housing Agencies shared common concerns of the Homeless Agencies related to homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - For The Whole Person, “we get a lot of intakes with people that are renting, can we use funds for home renovation that includes accessibility and comprehensive rehabilitation?” - Most agencies expressed interest in long-term permanent housing. <p>Others expressed the best use of funding would be providing homes for those that are homeless 60 days or less for families with children and seniors.</p>
The Whole Person	Fair Housing Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p>

			<p>Fair Housing Agencies shared common concerns of the Homeless Agencies related to homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - For The Whole Person, “we get a lot of intakes with people that are renting, can we use funds for home renovation that includes accessibility and comprehensive rehabilitation?” - Most agencies expressed interest in long-term permanent housing. <p>Others expressed the best use of funding would be providing homes for those that are homeless 60 days or less for families with children and seniors.</p>
<p>Heartland Black Chamber</p>	<p>Fair Housing Agencies</p>	<p>Virtual Session; Small group consultation</p>	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Fair Housing Agencies shared common concerns of the Homeless Agencies related to homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - For The Whole Person, “we get a lot of intakes with people that are renting, can we use funds for home renovation that includes accessibility and comprehensive rehabilitation?” - Most agencies expressed

			<p>interest in long-term permanent housing.</p> <p>Others expressed the best use of funding would be providing homes for those that are homeless 60 days or less for families with children and seniors.</p>
Urban League of Greater Kansas City	Fair Housing Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Fair Housing Agencies shared common concerns of the Homeless Agencies related to homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - For The Whole Person, “we get a lot of intakes with people that are renting, can we use funds for home renovation that includes accessibility and comprehensive rehabilitation?” - Most agencies expressed interest in long-term permanent housing. <p>Others expressed the best use of funding would be providing homes for those that are homeless 60 days or less for families with children and seniors.</p>
Kansas City Hispanic Economic Development Corporation	Fair Housing Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p>

			<p>Fair Housing Agencies shared common concerns of the Homeless Agencies related to homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - For The Whole Person, “we get a lot of intakes with people that are renting, can we use funds for home renovation that includes accessibility and comprehensive rehabilitation?” - Most agencies expressed interest in long-term permanent housing. <p>Others expressed the best use of funding would be providing homes for those that are homeless 60 days or less for families with children and seniors.</p>
<p>Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City</p>	<p>Fair Housing Agencies</p>	<p>Virtual Session; Small group consultation</p>	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Fair Housing Agencies shared common concerns of the Homeless Agencies related to homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - For The Whole Person, “we get a lot of intakes with people that are renting, can we use funds for home renovation that includes accessibility and comprehensive rehabilitation?” - Most agencies expressed

			<p>interest in long-term permanent housing.</p> <p>Others expressed the best use of funding would be providing homes for those that are homeless 60 days or less for families with children and seniors.</p>
Legal Aid of Western Missouri	Fair Housing Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p> <p>Fair Housing Agencies shared common concerns of the Homeless Agencies related to homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - For The Whole Person, “we get a lot of intakes with people that are renting, can we use funds for home renovation that includes accessibility and comprehensive rehabilitation?” - Most agencies expressed interest in long-term permanent housing. <p>Others expressed the best use of funding would be providing homes for those that are homeless 60 days or less for families with children and seniors.</p>
Greater Kansas City Housing Information Center	Fair Housing Agencies	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>In mid-January 2023, virtual consultations were held with Homeless Agencies to ensure all HUD-required agency types were consulted, and to capture present data as well as broaden public participation.</p>

			<p>Fair Housing Agencies shared common concerns of the Homeless Agencies related to homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders discussed the non-congregate shelters were a definite need however struggle with operating costs. - For The Whole Person, “we get a lot of intakes with people that are renting, can we use funds for home renovation that includes accessibility and comprehensive rehabilitation?” - Most agencies expressed interest in long-term permanent housing. <p>Others expressed the best use of funding would be providing homes for those that are homeless 60 days or less for families with children and seniors.</p>
Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri	Fair Housing Agency	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>What challenges do you see?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the challenges is the need for a more coordinated system for housing services. - Would like to see a prioritized simpler system for people to access services – a streamlined agency system.
Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care / Metro Lutheran Ministry	Continuum of Care (CoC)	Virtual Session; Small group consultation	<p>What asked what preventative measures the agencies would like to see?</p> <p>What asked what preventative measures the agencies would like to see?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data in plan only listed Greater Kansas City but no MO 606 in consultations. Both are COC’s (there are two) - Does PIT data include the other CoC? - Was geography taken into consideration into allocation of funding. There are no

			<p>shelters up north outside of Synergy for DV youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Short sided not to include TBRA, there are no more ERAP sources, missing a need here without it, what resources are available for people exiting shelters to access rental assistance.- Are supportive services only for NCS? Answer: No but determining to what degree for both NCS and non-NCS uses. Northland is important and is included, need rental assistance but will come from another sources.

Summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities:

Summary of Feedback Received from Consulted Organizations.

Consultations revealed strong support for Supportive Services and Low Barrier Shelter:

1. Development for affordable housing for at risk eligible populations.
 - a. There is a need for apartments for families with more than 2 children, larger families and single individuals
 - b. There is a need for housing for domestic violence victims and their ability to become eligible for housing with low barriers
 - c. There is a need for homeless and at-risk homeless youth, who are at risk for human trafficking and domestic violence.
2. Work with landlords and agencies providing supportive services to divert households from emergency services to permanent housing.
3. Stakeholders discussed a need for non-congregate shelter and operating costs.
 - a. A need for more case workers to provide support to encourage long-term stability.
 - b. A need for non-congregate housing due to both the fears associated with COVID-19 (Kansas City experienced 112,881 lab-confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 1,213 deaths, almost 3000 metro wide), Influenza (Flu), Monkey Pox, SARS, and other highly contagious respiratory syncytial virus
4. While a variety of approaches were suggested, the most common concern among the Veteran Agencies, and other agencies include;
 - a. Landlord discrimination due to; criminal incarceration or mental health record
 - b. There is a need to encourage more funding for Federal VA services
 - c. Federal fund restrictions that only allow for “the chronically homeless”
 - d. Federal agencies unable to collaborate strong Federal Vendor partnerships so that landlords can take advantage of funding earmarked for homeless veterans and permanent housing
 - e. There is a high percentage of veteran single men that are homeless with limited options
 - f. Veterans with voucher assistance is good, but landlords need to be engaged in the process. The veteran homeless women with children have more opportunities i.e., seeking domestic violence shelter as they have children and can receive assistance faster
5. Youth or LGBT are impacted and having an even harder time finding housing:
 - a. There is a need for better accountability of coordinated services
 - b. Need funding put toward eligible income population for low barrier housing
 - c. Youth 16-18 years old at risk for homelessness and instability need case management and wrap around services

III. Public Participation

Kansas City, Missouri has been allocated the following: **A HOME-ARP Allocation in the amount of \$8,397,188.00**

- Non-Congregate Shelter
- Supportive Services including services for homeless prevention and housing counseling
- Capacity Building, Eligible Operating Costs and Administration

Throughout the HOME-ARP allocation plan public participation process, Kansas City, Missouri will follow its applicable fair housing and civil rights requirements and procedures for effective communication, accessibility, and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities and providing meaningful access to participation by limited English proficient (LEP) residents that are in its current citizen participation plan as required by 24 CFR 91.105 and 91.115.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/subtitle-A/part-91/subpart-B/section-91.105>

Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan:

- ***Date(s) of public notice: 2/12/2023***
- ***Public comment period: start date – 2/13/2023 end date – 2/28/2023***
- ***Date(s) of virtual public hearing: 2/21/2023***
- ***Date(s) of public hearing: 2/22/2023***

Describe the public participation process:

Throughout the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, resident input, homeless and service providers, veteran organizations, civil rights agencies, the public housing authority and other housing and counseling agencies were encouraged to participate and provide input. These agencies were encouraged to attend stakeholder meetings, consultations, and city council meetings.

Information was shared the following ways:

- Written public notice was published in the following newspapers:
 - The Kansas City Star
 - Dos Mundos
 - The Call
 - The Beacon
- Draft plan and notices were posted on the City's website.
- Draft plan and notices were emailed to the Continuum of Care and its stakeholders; KCMO's Houseless Task Force, and other individuals and organizations on the City's email list.

The City of Kansas City Missouri will open a 15-day public comment period that starts February 13, 2023 and ends February 28, 2023. As part of the public comment period, the City held two public hearings: **Tuesday, February 21, 2023 from 5:00PM-6:30PM and Wednesday, February 22, 2023 at 4:00PM** where it provided an overview of the HOME-ARP requirements and eligibility, review the City’s draft Allocation Plan, and solicit for public comment. The draft allocation plan will be posted on the City’s website for review along with the two planned hearings and instructions on how to submit public comments.

Describe efforts to broaden public participation:

In addition to posting information about the public comment period and public hearings on the City’s website, the city took the following steps to broaden public participation:

- Notices were posted in both English and Spanish.
- Ads were placed in the City’s Spanish and African American newspapers.
- Provided access to those with disabilities.
- The city worked with the Houseless Task Force, The Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness (CoC) and its Partners, the Consultant performing our 2022 Needs Assessment, all agencies and organizations that participated in our consultations.
- KCMO used data and results of Focus Groups participating in our Needs Assessment to gain perspective from service agencies to inform them regarding individuals with lived experience, wrap around services, staff capacity, low barrier shelter and housing options, the need for additional housing and LGBTQ inclusiveness.
- The city coordinated with other public agencies to increase awareness and encourage participation.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process either in writing, or orally at a public hearing:

Comments and Recommendations Received through the Public Participation Process:

The Housing and Community Development Department held 2 Virtual Public Hearings February 21, 2023, from 4:00PM-5:00PM and 5:00PM-6:30PM. Listed below were the attendees:

- Kathleen Kennedy - Journey To New Life
- Susan Engel - St. Michael's Veterans Center
- Lisa Fleming, Rose Brooks Center
- Star Palmer, Our Spot Kc
- Amelia Bushek - Legal Aid of Western Missouri
- Ilene Shehan, Hope House
- Rachel Casey, Community Assistance Council
- Becky Poitras, Metro Lutheran Ministry, MO Balance of State CoC Board
- Ron Farmer - CHES, Inc.
- Meredith Rio - Synergy Services
- Robin Winner - Synergy Services
- MaryAnne Metheny- Hope House
- Mel Winter, Our Spot KC

Questions/Comments

Becky Poitras – Metro Lutheran Ministry, MO Balance of State on CoC Board

- Data in plan only listed Greater Kansas City but not MO 606 in consultations?
 - Response: Both Continuums of Care (CoC) were invited to the consultations for HOME-ARP, and all data was collectively considered. We have included the Point in Time (PIT) Count information for 2022.
- Was geography taken into consideration into allocation of funding. No shelter up north outside of Synergy for DV and youth?
 - During our Request for Proposal, we will market to all parts of Kansas City, Missouri, as well as send the RFP to the CoC's to distribute to its members.
- Shortsighted not to include Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), no more Emergency Rapid Assistance Program (ERAP) sources, missing a need here without it, what resources available for ppl exiting shelters to access rental assistance?
 - The City of Kansas City decided not to consider TBRA's because staffing is limited; and the department does not have the capacity to run a TBRA program. However, we have been and will continue to partner with the Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri to further the opportunity for affordable housing throughout the City of Kansas City.
- Are supportive services only for Non-Congregate Shelter (NCS)?

- Response: No, however, all proposals will be evaluated to determine the best use of supportive services for determining both Non-Congregate Shelter (NCS) and Non-Congregate Shelter uses.
- Response: All areas of Kansas City are important and is included, rental assistance is needed, but will have to come from another sources.
- Response: Based on Missouri Balance of State CoC, PIT Count for 2022.
 - Clay 2022: Total Persons = 41
 - Platte 2022: Total Persons = 26

Meredith Rio – Synergy Services

- Does NCS only include single rooms or apartments?
 - HUD provides a definition of Non-Congregate Shelter (NCS) eligibility. The basic answer is that the room must include a bedroom, bathroom, and some kitchen arrangement. Refer to the definition of Non-Congregate Shelter (NCS) in the ARP Plan.

Susan Engel – St. Michaels’ Veterans Center

- Permanent rental housing – Was that considered as a more sustainable solution?
- Have current shelters been brought into process?
 - Response: Just issued bonds (\$50M) for affordable housing fund, people not really using existing high-barrier shelter systems, so looking to improve the system with low-barrier shelter. We have also been meeting regularly with a few shelters.

Lisa Fleming – Rose Brooks Center

- Supportive services – Is it the HUD definition? Does it include emergency financial assistance?
 - Yes. Financial Assistance is eligible under certain guidelines. KCMO will include the fact sheets for supportive services eligibility on our website soon. Agencies will be responsible for establishing requirements that do not allow for duplication of services.
- There is some bottlenecking without financial assistance.
- What can Non-Congregate Shelter (NCS) money be used for?
 - Response: Additional information on the definition of Non-Congregate Shelter (NCS) eligibility will be included on our website soon.

Special Committee on Housing Policy, February 22, 2023

Staff presentation:

- What is HOME-ARP plan
- Eligible activities
- Proposed allocation
 - Non-congregate.
 - Supportive.
 - Nonprofit operating & capacity.
 - Administration.

What is non-congregate shelter?

- Why is it needed?
 - Improvement on existing shelter system.
 - Posted online.
 - Consultations.

Questions from Committee

- Will the City develop/own the Non-Congregate Shelter (NCS)?
 - No, there will be an RFP created, evaluated, and scored by Housing Department. Thereafter, it would need to be approved by Council.
- What is low-barrier shelter? Why needed? How does this proposal address that?
 - A low-barrier shelter staffed appropriately, will serve the population that needs the most help.
 - HOME-ARP money for services will assist people in NCS shelters.
- How addressing the issues to find well-trained staff for a low barrier shelter?
 - Doing quarterly training for service providers and continuing education.
 - \$35,000.00+ person was presented to the council committee as the annual cost to the city per person.
 - Cost of emergency services including medical.
 - Need additional funds for staffing to help meet need, the grant allows us to do that.
 - Excited about the additional funding.
- Two public hearings, did the second one happen?
 - Yes.
- Explain how, with programs that are already working well, are considered in this new plan?
 - Yes, programs are already working well can apply.
- How they're going to reduce shelter bed need by 83 beds by August 2023?
 - Purchase existing/unoccupied hotels would be the most efficient path.
- Any updates on State applications?
 - No response yet.
- Getting new organizations to apply.
 - Need to get homeless commission staffed.
- The Director of Housing & Community Development stated there were 21 attendees at 2/21 public hearings.
- Timing to spend funds and RFP process?
 - Need to get HUD plan approved.

There were no public comments during the Special Committee Hearing on Housing.

Written comments received:

Certified Housing Counseling Agency, Pat Wilkins

In response, to share input about the many families who are either facing evictions or have been evicted or facing foreclosures. The funding could help many people but as a housing counseling agency who has addressed the barriers and helped people to develop a plan following Hud's guidelines to remove barriers to housing. Many were helped but are still behind and need

advocacy to work with landlords and lenders to get back on track. Many are still in housing but need guidance to overcome the obstacles to remove the challenges retaining housing. It is important to work with landlords, Property Management companies and lenders to help in this process. Bring all people to the forums to address this process because they are struggling to get back on track, as well.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why:

There were no comments or recommendations not accepted during the Virtual Hearings nor the Special Committee Hearing.

IV. Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

This section of the HOME-ARP Plan provides the needs assessment and gaps analysis for Kansas City, Missouri. This includes the size and demographics of qualifying populations.¹ Qualifying populations include:

1. Homeless
2. At-risk of homelessness
3. Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking
4. Other populations

The Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis (Table 1) below displays data for the analysis of gaps in shelter, transitional housing and safe haven beds for persons identified as homeless using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) homeless definition. The Continuum of Care (CoC) serving Kansas City (MO 604) includes Kansas City, Independence, Lee’s Summit and Jackson County, Missouri. It also includes Wyandotte County, Kansas. Separate Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data are not available for Kansas City. Thus, the Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis is based on the entire geographic area served by the CoC. Kansas City is the largest jurisdiction in the area served by the CoC, and the majority of housing inventory and homeless population counts are likely to be within Kansas City’s borders.²

The most recent year for which HIC data is available for 2022, and the most recent year for which Point-in-Time Count (PIT) data is available for 2022. unsheltered persons.

¹ Demographic data is not available for all qualifying populations.

² Kansas City, Kansas has no shelters. Therefore, shelter data represents only Jackson County, Missouri, with the vast majority representing only Kansas City, Missouri.

Table 1: Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis

C U R R E N T I N V E N T O R Y ³					
	Family		Adults Only		Veterans
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units ⁴	# of Beds
Emergency Shelter	436	121	603	NA	0
Transitional Housing	470	172	519	NA	136
Safe Haven	0	0	25	NA	25
Total Inventory	906	293	1,147	NA	161
H O M E L E S S P O P U L A T I O N					
	# Persons in Family Households	Family Households (count)	Adults Only	Total	Veterans
Sheltered Homeless	358	110	578	753	NA
Unsheltered Homeless	6	2	824	826	NA
Total Homeless	364	112	1,402	1,579	NA
G A P A N A L Y S I S					
	Family		Adults Only		Veterans
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds
Current Gap	0	0	255	NA	NA
Current Surplus	542	181	0	NA	NA

Source: HUD Exchange, Housing Inventory Count 2022 and Point-in-Time Count 2022

PIT data for 2022 shows 1,579 homeless persons in Kansas City.⁵ Gap analysis indicates that there is a shortage of 255 adult-only beds in the area served by Kansas City’s CoC. These data should be interpreted with care, because consultations revealed that there are many homeless persons in the area who are unable to find shelter. The 2022 PIT Count for total households and Persons in Clay County was 13 and 41, respectively. The PIT Count for Platte County was 10 persons and 26 households. These PIT Counts for data are included in the August 2022 KC Needs Assessment.

While there appears to be a 181-unit surplus of family units, this figure must also be interpreted with care. Homeless families may avoid being identified as homeless because of fear of having their children placed in foster care, and there may be other issues making it difficult to obtain an accurate count. Thus, there may be an undercount of homeless family households. Further, consultations revealed that many service providers encounter families who are living in cars or other places not intended for human habitation. Thus, it is unlikely that Kansas City has a surplus of family unit.

³ Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-Housing Vouchers are not reported, because HUD does not consider persons housed under these programs to be homeless.

⁴ The number of units is not reported in HUD’s 2022 Housing Inventory Count Report.

⁵ The CoC for Kansas City, Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness, data includes Jackson County, Missouri and Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table 2:

Non-Homeless			
	Current Inventory	Level of Need	Gap Analysis
	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households
Total Rental Units	289,400		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	14135		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 50% AMI (Other Populations)	53885		
0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (At-Risk of Homelessness)		41698	
30%-50% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (Other Populations)		76882	
<i>Current Gaps</i>			27563 (30%) 22,998 (50%)

Data Sources: 1. American Community Survey (ACS); 2. Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)
The Affordable and Available Gap for 30% or less of median income is 27,563 and 22,998 for 50% of median income.

In addition, this project is needed to further Kansas City’s ability to effectively respond to homelessness, connect households to supportive services that lead to better housing outcomes, and address racial and ethnic disparities in the population experiencing homelessness. However, it will have a significant economic impact. According to the 2022 Point in Time Count, there are at least 1,566 individuals experiencing homelessness in Kansas City, including 711 unsheltered individuals, 386 living in emergency shelters, and 469 individuals living in transitional housing. A total of 293 individuals experience chronic homelessness and there are 347 families with children experiencing homelessness. According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, a person experiencing chronic homelessness costs the taxpayer an average of \$35,000 a year. Based on the number of individuals experiencing homelessness and the cost of providing services to this population, expanding the number of emergency beds available in Kansas City will have a significant economic impact.

To combat the growing challenge of homelessness, the City of Kansas City developed a Homeless Action Plan, drafted on July 5, 2022. The plan incorporates several objectives, including: (1) Effectively leveraging local and federal resources, (2) Expanding and increasing high-fidelity Housing First programs and high-quality wraparound services, (3) Demonstrably decreasing unsheltered homelessness across the metro area, (4) Implementing evidence-based, data-informed strategies to effectively end homelessness, (5) Promoting public safety, community health, and health equity, (6) Fostering deep collaboration, Collective Impact, and “systems thinking”, and (8) Minimizing the cost burden of managing unsheltered homelessness (including healthcare, emergency services, and infrastructure). To achieve this, the City of Kansas City is determined to improve permanent housing and housing stability programs and build an equitable and effective housing system. The proposed project will advance these

objectives by increasing the number of low-barrier emergency shelter beds and integrating on-site services to improve permanent housing outcomes.

The City of Kansas City will also engage multiple stakeholder groups in the surrounding area to not only bring awareness of the shelter program, but also receive feedback and other evaluation tools to further maximize the efficiency of the project. The City of Kansas City will work with a number of non-profits – A Turning Point, Hillcrest Platte County, Rebuilding Together KC, Hillcrest Hope, Metro Lutheran Ministry, Harvesters, Feed the Children, and Connections to Success – in various ways to best serve the at-risk, homeless population. Other stakeholders include private companies including local Hy-Vees & Price Choppers, J Jill Clothing, Eileen’s Cookies, Community America Bank, Blue Cross Blue Shield, and others. The faith community is also vital as they provide financial support, volunteers, and donations of goods. Professionals from the nonprofit sector, the Kansas City Homeless Task Force, and the Kansas City Department of Housing and Community Development will walk the streets of the city and engage people living in unsheltered locations, such as in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, encampments, and on the streets. Additionally, flyers and billboards will be placed at strategic low-income areas within the city to further inform homeless individuals of the shelter through a concentrated street outreach. Once housed at the shelter, residents will receive direct support from nonprofit social service providers, including help with employment, healthcare, food, transportation needs, as well as support with securing permanent housing.

Table 3: Kansas City MSA ELI and VLI Renter Households with Severe Cost Burden, 2016-2020

Income Group	Number of Households	% in Income Group
Extremely Low Income (at or below 30% AMI)	26,110	62.6%
Very Low Income (above 30% to 50% AMI)	7,864	22.4%
Total	33,974	

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2016-2020

The majority (62.6%) of ELI renter households in the Kansas City MSA are severely cost burdened, while 22.4% of VLI renter households experience severe cost burden. The combined number of severely cost burdened ELI and VLI renter households is 33,974.

The analysis of units that are both affordable and available provides further insight into the needs of qualifying populations, many of whom become homeless and need non-congregate shelter.

ELI Affordable and Available Rental Units, 2016-2020 Estimate

Area	Renter Households With 30% AMI or Less	Total Units Affordable at 30% AMI or less	Surplus (Deficit) of Affordable Units at 30% AMI or Less	Units Affordable & Available at 30% AMI or Less	Surplus (Deficit) of Affordable & Available Units at 30% AMI or Less
Kansas City, MO-KS (MSA) plus Johnston (Warrensburg, Micro)	41,698	24,395	(17,303)	14,135	(27,563)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2016-2020

VLI Affordable and Available Rental Units, 2016-2020 Estimate

Area	Renter Households With 50% AMI or Less	Total Units Affordable at 50% AMI or less	Surplus (Deficit) of Affordable Units at 50% AMI or Less	Units Affordable & Available at 50% AMI or Less	Surplus (Deficit) of Affordable & Available Units at 50% AMI or Less
Kansas City, MO-KS (MSA) plus Johnston (Warrensburg, Micro)	76,883	89,510	12,627	53,885	(22,998)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2016-2020

The VLI analysis is based on all renter households with incomes at or below 50% AMI and units affordable to renters in that income group. However, there remains a 22,998 deficit in units affordable to Kansas City MSA VLI renters once availability is considered. The deficit is driven by the deficit in ELI affordable and available units, a subset of the group with incomes at or below 50% AMI.

It should be noted that, even though the chart shows a surplus and the VLI have vouchers, they are unable to find housing to use their vouchers because of the competitive nature of the market. Property owners are not accepting vouchers, cash is preferred.

Describe the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within the PJ's boundaries:

Homeless Qualifying Population

Homeless (as defined in 24 CFR 91.5)

Homeless Size and Demographic Composition Pursuant to the HOME-ARP Notice (CPD-21-10), HUD defines the homeless as an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; an individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence; or unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but are defined as homeless under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Head Start Act, the Public Health Service Act, the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, or the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. This qualified population is further defined at 24 CFR 91.5.

According to the 2022 Point in Time Count, there were 1,497 homeless households and 1,783 homeless persons within the area served by the Kansas City Continuum of Care. Males (1,117) are the majority of homeless persons in Kansas City. Females (633) represent the next largest gender group among Kansas City's homeless, while transgender, gender non-conforming and questioning groups each make up less than 1% of the homeless population. Data for transgender, gender non-conforming and questioning homeless individuals must be interpreted with particular care, since it may be more difficult to identify homeless members of those groups than transgender individuals.

Results indicate that homeless persons in the Hispanic/Latino ethnic group represent a slightly higher percentage of the homeless population (11.5%) than they do for the total population of Kansas City (10.7%). This result may be influenced by the fact that the CoC-reported PIT data includes areas such as Wyandotte County, Kansas, which has a higher percentage of Hispanic/Latino persons (31.0%) than does Kansas City, Missouri (10.7%).

While White individuals make up the majority of homeless persons in Kansas City (54.2%), Black or African American persons make up a disproportionately high share of the homeless population. Black or African American individuals make up 26.5% of Kansas City's total population, yet they are 36.4% of the homeless population. This cannot be explained by the inclusion of Wyandotte County in the CoC-reported data. (Black or African American persons make up only 19% of Wyandotte County's total population.) This disparity is reflective of national findings indicating that Black or African American persons disproportionately suffer from the experience of homelessness in the U.S.

Table 4: Homeless Persons by Race, 2022

Race	Percentage
Black/African American	36.4%
White	54.2%
Asian	0.6%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.9%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3%
Multiple Races	6.5%

Source: HUD Exchange, Point-in-Time Count, 2022

Table 5: Other Homeless Groups whose needs require services with shelter

Group	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Severely Mentally Ill	47	240	287
Chronic Substance Abuse	18	157	175
Veterans	106	50	156
HIV/AIDS	20	13	33
Victims of Domestic Violence	43	51	94
Unaccompanied Youth	73	30	103
Parenting Youth	14	0	14
Children of Parenting Youth	23	0	23

Source: HUD Exchange, Point-in-Time Count, 2022

Table 6: McKinney-Vento Homeless Students in Kansas City, 2019-2020

School District	Number
Center School District	75
Hickman-Mills School District	210
Kansas City Public Schools	1,241
Charter Schools	395
North Kansas City School District	523
Park Hill School District	165
Total	2,609.00

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2022

The HOME-ARP program includes students who are identified as homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act in the homeless qualifying population. The McKinney-Vento Act homeless definition is broader than the HUD definition and includes those who are involuntarily “doubled up” with other households as well as those who are literally homeless (e.g., unsheltered or living in a shelter or transitional housing).

These are the six larger public-school districts and Charters Schools within Kansas City’s geographic boundaries: Kansas City Public Schools, Center School District and Hickman-Mills School District. Further, Kansas City includes a number of charter schools that report their own McKinney-Vento homeless student data. There were a total of 2609 homeless students across the six school districts and the charter school in the 2019-2020 school year, the most recent school year for which McKinney-Vento homeless data are available. No demographic data is available for this group.

The Continuum of Care in the Metropolitan KC Area includes cities in Jackson and Wyandotte County.

At-Risk of Homelessness (as defined in 24 CFR 91.5)

At Risk of Homelessness - Size and Demographic Composition Pursuant to the HOME-ARP Notice (CPD-21-10), HUD defines those at risk of homelessness as individuals and families who have an income below 30% of the area median income (AMI), do not have sufficient resources or support networks to prevent them from becoming homeless, and live with instability (e.g., moving two or more times during the last 60 days due to economic reasons). HUD further defines a child or youth who qualifies as “homeless” under the Runaway & Homeless Youth Act, the Violence Against Women Act, the Public Health Service Act, the Food & Nutrition Act of 2008, or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, or a child or youth who does not qualify as “homeless” under the McKinney-Vento Act as being at risk of homelessness. This qualified population is further defined at 24 CFR 91.5

Households with Extremely Low Income (ELI) and Very Low Income (VLI) are considered at Risk Homeless. Households with incomes (ELI; at or below 30% of Area Median Income) are have a greater risk of homelessness than groups with higher incomes, although some households in the Very Low-Income group (VLI; above 30% AMI to 50% AMI) may also be at risk of homelessness. Households experiencing severe cost burden are likely to be at greatest risk of homelessness. Severe cost burden is defined as paying 50% or more of gross monthly income for housing costs. In addition to housing costs, Kansas City also has high energy costs, as well, which further causes burden on these low to very low-income households.

Table 7 displays data for severely cost burdened renter households in the ELI and VLI groups in the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Table 7-1: Kansas City MSA ELI and VLI Renter Households with Severe Cost Burden, 2016-2020

Income Group	Number of Households	% Income Group
Extremely Low Income (at or below 30% AMI)	26,110	62.6%
Very Low Income (above 30% to 50% AMI)	7,864	22.4%
Total	33,974	

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2016-2020

The majority (62.6%) of ELI renter households in the Kansas City MSA are severely cost burdened, while 22.4% of VLI renter households experience severe cost burden. The combined number of severely cost burdened ELI and VLI renter households is 33,974.

Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking Qualifying Population

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking (As defined in 24 CFR 5.2003, or outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), as amended (22 U.S.C. 7102))

The CoC serving Kansas City (Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness; MO 604) identified 94 victims of domestic violence during the 2022 PIT count. Forty-three (43) of these individuals were sheltered, while 51 were unsheltered. Actual figures for the number of persons experiencing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking are likely higher than the reported number due challenges in identifying all of those who are fleeing or attempting to flee. Of particular concern are those who are unsheltered; they represent the majority (54.3%) of identified domestic violence victims in 2022.

Data collected by the Metro Family Violence Coalition for the City of Kansas City, Missouri’s Consolidated Plan 2022-2026 indicates that it was unable to serve an estimated 2,500 households experiencing or recovering from domestic violence. They also identified those experiencing domestic violence as being at higher risk of eviction due to issues associated with the abuser.

Human trafficking is a critical policy issue throughout the United States. Moreover, Kansas City, Missouri is a major corridor through which trafficked individuals are transported. Data published by the National Human Trafficking Hotline show that it received 1,103 signals from Missouri on its Hotline in 2021. There were 355 signals in Missouri in 2021 from victims and survivors of human trafficking.

National Human Trafficking Hotline data show that the vast majority of human trafficking victims are female and are exploited for sexual purposes. Further, U.S. citizens are by far the largest group of those trafficked in Missouri.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the number of human trafficking victims in any jurisdiction. However, National Human Trafficking Hotline data provides a starting point for understanding the need for services specifically addressing the needs of human trafficking victims.

Other Populations

Other Populations Requiring Services or Housing Assistance to Prevent Homelessness or that are At Great Risk of Housing Instability (As defined under section 212 (a) of NAHA (42 U.S.C. 12742(a))

Overall, both data analysis and consultations show the need for housing stability and prevention of homelessness through the resources and services for ELI and VLI populations. The majority of ELI households are a sizeable proportion of VLI households experiencing severe cost burden. Shelter facilities are needed to serve other qualifying populations, such as victims of domestic violence and human trafficking.

The greatest service needs of qualifying populations are for services that provide health care (including mental health care and substance abuse recovery), employment and other social services necessary for each individual and family to reach and maintain housing stability. These services must be customized to address each individual's or family's needs. These services must be well coordinated in an effective system of care that minimizes the trauma of homelessness or housing instability.

Households with incomes in the Extremely Low-Income group (ELI - at or below 30% of Area Median Income) have a greater risk of homelessness than groups with higher incomes, although some households in the Very Low-Income group (VLI - above 30% AMI and less than 50% AMI) may also be at risk of homelessness. Households experiencing severe cost burden are likely to be at greatest risk of homelessness. Severe cost burden is defined as paying 50% or more of gross monthly income for housing costs.

The table below displays data for severely cost burdened renter households in the ELI and VLI groups in the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Table 7-2: Kansas City MSA ELI and VLI Renter Households with Severe Cost Burden, 2016-2020

Income Group	Number of Households	% Income Group
Extremely Low Income (at or below 30% AMI)	26,110	62.6%
Very Low Income (above 30% to 50% AMI)	7,864	22.4%
Total	33,974	

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2016-2020

The majority (62.6%) of ELI renter households in the Kansas City MSA are severely cost burdened, while 22.4% of VLI renter households experience severe cost burden. The combined number of severely cost burdened ELI and VLI renter households is 33,974.

In addition, data collected for the Kansas City, Missouri Consolidated Plan 2022-2026 indicate that there are long waiting lists for public housing units and vouchers. Data provided by the Kansas City Housing Authority for the Consolidated Plan indicates that there is a waiting list of 4,661 for public housing units and 11,065 for Housing Choice Vouchers. These figures are cause for strong concern about the adequacy of Kansas City's affordable housing stock and its capacity to serve members of HOME-ARP qualifying populations.

Identity and consider the current resources available to assist qualifying populations including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive service, TBRA and affordable and permanent rental housing (Optional)

Current Resources Available to Qualifying Populations

While Kansas City may have some available resources available, these resources are inadequate to address the level of need. For instance, *Kansas City Community Needs Assessment: A Foundation for Ending Homelessness* (August 2021) included an analysis of community needs for addressing homelessness and the risk of homelessness balanced with resources available through community asset organizations through the community asset mapping technique.

The issue is the ability of service providers to meet the demand for services, coordination of services, and collaboration. Kansas City has almost 60 organizations providing services for unhoused persons. In the Needs Assessment, the service areas of employment, health, and housing were noted as particular strengths with a relatively high number of organizations addressing these needs. In addition, no gaps were found in the types of services available. The issue is the ability of service providers to meet the demand for services, coordination of services and collaboration.

In terms of shelter and permanent housing units, the Kansas City Continuum of Care area has the following:

- 561 permanent supportive housing units
- 344 Rapid Rehousing units
- 70 emergency shelter units
- 125 transitional shelter units
- 1,333 emergency shelter beds
- 707 transitional housing and safe haven beds
- 752 Rapid Rehousing beds

Other resources of housing units and services include the following: Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds, Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds, HOME Investment Partnership funds, and several voucher-based programs such as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), Rapid Re-Housing Voucher (RRH) and Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH). Other programs such as public housing project based and vouchers as well as the Federal and State Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) are also present in Kansas City. In addition, the State of Missouri also provides access to funding for the National Housing Trust Fund serving low and very low-income families.

This temporary housing unit will not only house individuals experiencing homelessness in the area, but it will also provide access to social services focused on immediate temporary accommodations, recovery, community integration, and long-term stability. This includes support with healthcare, food, employment, clothing, transportation, and other needs designed to provide the necessary assistance for homeless individuals to ultimately achieve self-sufficiency and secure permanent housing.

In August 2022, the Kansas City Community Needs Assessment was created and the Community Asset Mapping prepared. The Community Asset Mapping revealed a wide array of community asset organizations providing services to address the needs of homeless individuals and those at risk of becoming homeless. Community Asset Mapping collected during the creation of the Kansas City Community Needs Assessment in August 2022 revealed a wide array of community asset organizations providing services essential to addressing the needs of homeless individuals and those at risk of becoming homeless.

Community asset mapping provides a strengths-based approach to community development. It focuses on identifying the assets that already exist within a community that can be used to achieve desired community change. Introduced by John Kretzmann and John McKnight in 1993, asset-based community development has been used as a foundation for transformation by thousands of communities.

Community asset research identified more than 60 organizations providing services for unhoused persons. Two methods were used to identify community asset organizations, a survey and interknit-based research. Community Analytics designed the community asset survey, the City emailed a link to this survey to its list of housing and community development contacts and a list of organization contacts provided by Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness (GKCCEH). This yielded information for 58 unique organizations. Internet-based research was conducted by the Community Analytics team to expand the pool of information available about community asset organizations. Information gathered through internet research was supplemented where necessary by telephone and email communications.

Once community asset organizations were identified, the services provided by each organization were placed in six categories to facilitate analysis of strengths and potential gaps in services. Many organizations provide services in more than one category. The categories are presented alphabetically below:

• Employment	• Health and Related	• Housing
• Food	• Self-Sufficiency	• Social Capital

Source: Kretzmann, John P. and John L. McKnight, Building- Communities from the Inside Out; A Path Toward Finding and Mobilizing a Community’s Assets. Chicago, IL ACTA Publications 1993.

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations:

Recently, the City of Kansas City, Missouri learned from service provider Hope Faith Drop-In Center that they served more than 3000 unduplicated, unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness, with one-third accessing the homeless response system through a shelter facility. Approximately 27% exit to permanent housing. Once in permanent housing, just 6% return to homelessness. However, there are significant racial and ethnic disparities: 47% of households are Black/African-American, and 17% of Black/African-American and Hispanic/Latino households return to homelessness after accessing permanent housing.

Overall, the results of the *Kansas City Needs Assessment* demonstrate there is a lack of adequate shelter space, and transitional housing. Further results show that while Kansas City has many social service and health care organizations, this is not sufficient to serve all in need of these services. Moreover, there is a lack of communication with those in need of services. Greater and more strategic coordination of housing and social service resources will also be necessary to meet unmet needs among HOME-ARP qualifying populations.

Unmet needs are present despite the presence of a Coordinated Entry System for addressing homelessness, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds, Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds, HOME Investment Partnership funds, and several voucher-based programs such as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), Rapid Re-Housing Voucher (RRH) and Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH).

Further, many qualifying households are likely to be unaware of the services available to them under HOME-ARP. Given that the social service, health care and housing systems in Kansas City are already beyond their capacity to serve the homeless population and those at risk of homelessness, there are many unmet social service and health care needs in the community.

The consultation with agencies and surveys/focus groups indicated the following is needed in the Kansas City area:

- More low barrier shelter space
- Improved communication about the availability of services
- Making hygiene facilities available with bathrooms, showers and laundries
- Increasing the availability of mental health services
- Increasing the availability of medical, dental and vision services
- Making services available in suburban locations such as the Northland and South Kansas City
- Making mail services available
- Making help available for obtaining official documents such as state IDs and birth certificates
- Increasing the availability of help with employment, including coaching and help with applications
- Increase activities for housing and financial counseling
- Increasing case management services to households
- Greater number of accessible and affordable housing units

The unmet housing and services needs of specific qualifying populations are further discussed below.

Homeless Qualifying Population. Current shelter space is inadequate to address the needs of unsheltered homeless persons. Many homeless individuals and families would benefit from transitional housing and wraparound services to assist them in reaching and maintaining housing stability.

At-Risk of Homelessness Qualifying Population. Many members of this group need a permanent housing solution they can afford and a customized array of wraparound services to help them reach and maintain housing stability. Further, some members of this group will need assistance with eviction prevention. However, this funding is coming to an end. The Kansas City Region needs to find an alternative source of funding because Kansas City is awarded a minimum amount of funding under Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).

Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking Qualifying Population. More shelter and transitional housing space is needed for victims of domestic violence and human trafficking. Permanent housing solutions for this qualifying populations are also needed. Some members of this group would benefit from permanent supportive housing, while others may be able to maintain housing stability without that if they have appropriate housing options and services to prepare them for housing success on their own. Specialized wraparound services are necessary for members of this group given the level of trauma they have experienced and the need to ensure their safety now and in the future. Youth have been highly impacted by human trafficking. Kansas City, Missouri is a major corridor through which human trafficking individuals are transported. As a result, more housing options are needed for youth ranging from 16-25 years old.

Priority Services for Qualifying Populations

The City of Kansas City, Missouri identifies the following priority needs for HOME-ARP qualifying populations:

- Non-Congregate Shelter
- Homeless prevention services
- Services for victims of domestic violence and human trafficking
- Youth services
- Senior services
- Services for families with children
- Services for veteran families
- Services for formerly incarcerated individuals
- Housing units

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability as defined by HUD in the Notice

Missouri's priority needs include the following:

- Non-Congregate Shelter
- Expansion of social services, particularly in under-served areas of the state
- Expansion of mental health services for qualifying populations
- Expansion of transportation and legal services availability, particularly outside of major cities, for qualifying populations
- Providing nonprofit capacity-building and operating assistance for social service and housing providers serving qualifying populations
- Increasing available shelter space by creating non-congregate services that is low barrier

Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory, as well as the service delivery system; Needs and Gaps in Housing and Service Delivery Systems Were Identified

Needs and gaps in housing and service delivery systems were identified using multiple sources of information, including quantitative data collection and numerous consultations and other participatory processes. More specifically, the following methods were used:

- Quantitative data collection, including, but not limited to PIT and HIC counts, data produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, data provided by the Housing Authority of Kansas City, and other sources
- Kansas City Community Needs Assessment stakeholder and consultation processes, which included:
 - Focus groups with individuals and families with lived experience of homelessness and/or the risk of homelessness
 - Street outreach interviews with individuals experiencing homelessness.
 - Stakeholder organization meetings/consultations with representatives of organizations providing social services, case management, health care (including mental health care), homeless services and housing
 - A survey of homeless service provider organizations and other social service organizations about needs and gaps in housing and service delivery systemsConsultation with the City of Kansas City, Missouri Homeless Task Force, Zero KC Homeless Strategic Plan, including priorities for addressing homelessness and the risk of homelessness in Kansas City. According to the Zero Homeless Strategic Plan, data examined found several weaknesses in the housing assistance programs in Kansas City that has continually led to a stagnant number of homeless individuals, which include the length of stay and a lack of available facilities to incorporate the approximate 1,500 homeless individuals per year. The Zero KC Homeless Strategic Plan has also been crucial in bringing to light the growing issue of returns to homelessness after housing assistance is provided, which currently sits at a high of over 6% of all homeless individuals. Kansas City has seen an increase in returns of homelessness, due to the lack of support services provided in current housing assistance programs. As such, the proposed

shelter will not only decrease returns to homelessness due to the proposed support services provided but will also increase self-sufficiency and allow individuals to re-enter the community without the fear of returning to such positions.

- Draft City of Kansas City Consolidated Plan, 2022-2026, which included both quantitative data and information developed through numerous consultations

Narrative or chart to identify gaps in Service Delivery

While Kansas City may have some available resources as identified in our narrative “***Current Resources Available to Qualifying Populations,***” we identified gaps in the Service Delivery System as stated in our narrative “***Unmet Housing and Service Needs of Qualifying Populations.***” According to the Zero Homeless Strategic Plan, data examined found several weaknesses in the housing assistance programs in Kansas City that have continually led to a stagnant number of homeless individuals, including the length of stay and a lack of available facilities to aid the approximate 1,500 homeless individuals per year.

The Zero KC Homeless Strategic Plan has also been crucial in bringing to light the growing issue of returns to homelessness after housing assistance is provided, which currently sits at a high of over 6% of all homeless individuals.

Service Delivery System: Kansas City has seen an increase in returns to homelessness, due to the lack of support services provided in current housing assistance programs. As such, the proposed shelter will decrease returns to homelessness due to the proposed support services provided but will also increase self-sufficiency and allow individuals to re-enter the community without the fear of returning to such positions. The most substantial gap in the service delivery system is inadequate staffing due to burn out, and a lack of available facilities to provide the level of case management and support that is needed to address the many challenges that the qualifying populations face.

The following gaps were identified through stakeholder organization meetings/consultations and surveys with representatives of organizations providing social services, case management, health care (including mental health care), homeless services and housing, as well as consultations with service providers as illustrated in our data analysis.

Greatest limitations on providing services per stakeholder consultations:

- Greater supportive services and Rapid-Rehousing
- Rent payments and deposits should be combined with social services
- Landlord advocates needed as supportive services
- Broken coordinated entry process (better process to provide resources and assistance to households and or families that are homeless)
- Mental health component for reentry for those incarcerated and are veterans
 - Specified personnel (certified/degreed) needed to counsel those who are mentally ill and incarcerated
- Long waiting list for housing
- Unable to capture homeless youth due to couch-surfing; very few avenues for supportive services and housing to youth aging out of the foster care system
- Greater resources for domestic violence shelters

- Inefficient wrap-around services to track homeless individuals and families
- Need for data base systems to measure metrics for homeless persons going from shelter to shelter; need greater data around performance matrix
- Federal barriers for veterans who pay for rent and not housing
- Better wrap-around services that result in permanent housing

Under Section IV.4.2.ii.G of the HOME-ARP Notice, a PJ may provide additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness in their HOME-ARP allocation plan. These characteristics will further refine the definition of “other populations” that are “At Greatest Risk of Housing Instability,” as established in the HOME-ARP Notice. If including these characteristics, identify them here:

Homelessness does not impact all people or all populations in the same way. In general, groups that have been historically marginalized in society are typically over-represented amongst the homeless population, and often experience greater difficulty rebounding from a homeless experience. To mount an effective homeless response, it is critical to examine the conditions that created homelessness including the historical context (i.e., segregation and discrimination in housing, employment, and education). When analyzing characteristics of the local homeless population, structural racism is the most prominent and visible form of inequity. Individuals experiencing homelessness, however, often exist at the intersection of homelessness and other marginalized identities including 1) racial/ethnic minorities, 2) single women without children, 3) individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ), 4) individuals with a mental health diagnosis or intellectual disability, 5) formerly incarcerated individuals and 6) veterans.

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

The City of Kansas City, Missouri identifies the following priority needs for HOME-ARP qualifying populations:

- Non-congregate shelter units
- Homeless prevention services
- Services for victims of domestic violence and human trafficking
- Youth services
- Senior services
- Services for families with children
- Services for veteran families
- Services for formerly incarcerated individuals

Explain how the PJ determined the level of need and gaps in the PJ’s shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan:

Needs and gaps in housing and service delivery systems were identified using multiple sources of information, including quantitative data collection and numerous consultations and other participatory processes. More specifically, the following methods were used:

- Quantitative data collection, including, but not limited to PIT and HIC counts, data produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, data provided by the Housing Authority of Kansas City, and other sources
- Kansas City Community Needs Assessment stakeholder and consultation processes, which included:
 - Focus groups with individuals and families with lived experience of homelessness and/or the risk of homelessness
 - Street outreach interviews with individuals experiencing homelessness
 - Stakeholder organization meetings/consultations with representatives of organizations providing social services, case management, health care (including mental health care), homeless services and housing
 - A survey of homeless service provider organizations and other social service organizations about needs and gaps in housing and service delivery systems
 - Consultation with the City of Kansas City, Missouri Houseless Task Force
- Zero KC Homeless Strategic Plan, including priorities for addressing homelessness and the risk of homelessness in Kansas City
- Draft City of Kansas City Consolidated Plan, 2022-2026, which included both quantitative data and information developed through numerous consultations

Table 8: See Shelter and Permanent Supportive Housing Information below.

Description	Total Current Units	Projected Need	Gap
Emergency Shelter	425	500	75
Bridge Housing	39	75	36
Transitional Housing	511	511	0
Shared Housing	0	150	150
Permanent Supportive Housing PSH	1610	1800	190
Rapid Rehousing	375	500	125
Family RRH	55	300	245
Youth RRH	34	200	166
Youth PSH	15	50	35
RRH-Single Adults (SSVF Program for Veterans Families)	294	425	131

Source: Needs Assessment/Zero KC Homeless Strategic Plan

V. HOME-ARP Activities

Describe the method(s) that will be used for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors:

The City of Kansas City Missouri will issue one or more requests for proposals (RFPs) to select developers, service providers, and any other partners or contractors for eligible HOME-ARP activities. Selection requirements and evaluation criteria will be clearly outlined in each RFP along with applicable HOME-ARP requirements. RFPs will be published on the City's website through the Department of Housing and Community Development and broadly advertised to ensure broad awareness of funding opportunities. Advertisements will also be placed in local Spanish-language and African American newspapers. The City will also send information regarding any solicitations through its email lists. The City's established solicitation and selection procedures will be followed.

Qualifying populations eligibility, priorities and preferences from the allocation plan will be shared in any and all solicitations as applicable. All respondents will be evaluated on how well their proposals align with eligibility requirements and priorities outlined in the Allocation Plan as well as their capacity to carry out the activities in their proposal.

Describe whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly:

The City of Kansas City Missouri does not intend to administer eligible activities directly except for administration and planning. For the other activities, the City will select partners, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors to carry them out.

If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds are provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP allocation plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ's HOME-ARP program:

N/A

Table 9:

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 1,500,000	17%	NA
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$ 4,797,892	58%	NA
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ 0	0%	NA
Development of Affordable Rental Housing		0%	NA
Non-Profit Operating	\$ 419,859	5 %	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$ 419,859	5 %	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 1,259,578	15 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 8,397,188		

Describe how the PJ will distribute HOME-ARP funds in accordance with its priority needs identified in its needs assessment and gap analysis:

Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters is \$4,797,892 or 58% of HOME-ARP Allocation):

Expected to result in approximately 80 beds assuming HOME-ARP is leveraged with other funds. There is a need for non-congregate shelters, especially for particularly vulnerable populations such as victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, youth, and large families.

Supportive Services (\$1,500,000 or 17% of HOME-ARP Allocation):

Expected to result in approximately 500 people served annually during the grant period. This includes families and individuals who will occupy HOME-ARP non-congregate shelters and are provided supportive services. Services are a critical piece of assisting families and individuals achieving and maintaining housing stability.

*Non-Profit Operating (\$419,859 - 5% of HOME-ARP Allocation)
& Non-Profit Capacity Building (\$419,859 - 5% of HOME-ARP Allocation)*

To successfully carry out the other HOME-ARP activities (excluding Administration & Planning), the City needs to increase the capacity of our service providers and support existing staff and work.

Administration & Planning (\$1,259,578 - 15% of HOME-ARP Allocation)

Provides staff support for planning and operation of the program.

Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gap analysis provided a rationale for the plan to fund eligible activities:

Across all qualifying populations, the greatest need is quality housing affordable to extremely and very low-income households. The needs assessment and gaps analysis indicated that there are over 1,500 families and individuals that are homeless in the Greater Kansas City area. In addition, there are also over 2,609 students across the six public school districts in Kansas City that identify as homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act. For all qualifying populations, it is anticipated that the homeless populations are likely higher than what the available data indicates.

The number of households at risk of homelessness is significantly higher with 26,100 earning at or below 30% of AMI (extremely low income) and 63% of those severely cost burdened and 7,900 households earning between 30% and 50% of AMI (very low income) with 22% of those severely cost burdened. Based on the City's various consultations with service providers, it is highly likely that a large portion of this population is at risk of homelessness.

There is a significant need for shelter and transitional housing coupled with wraparound services so that assisted families and individuals can attain and maintain housing stability and independence, particularly for victims of domestic violence, human trafficking, and unaccompanied youth. A significant share of the homeless population from the 2022 Point-In-Time count also experience severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse, and domestic violence. There were also over 100 people each who identified as unaccompanied youth or veterans.

In all cases, increasing the number of shelter beds and affordable units and reducing barriers to entry are necessary. In terms of the service delivery system, the most prevalent issue was the need for improved communication regarding service availability as well as coordination between various services. Other issues noted in the needs assessment and gap analysis were the need for increased geographic diversity in terms of where services are delivered, mental health services, eviction protection and other landlord-tenant interventions, and workforce development. In consultations it was also shared that, given the increased demands that arose during the three years of the pandemic, social services organizations need additional staff and increased support for existing staff. Diversion was also noted as an important strategy so that families and individuals can avoid entering a shelter or being unsheltered. Therefore, the City of Kansas City is allocating 5% of its HOME-ARP allocation to non-profit capacity building and operating support so that services can be delivered effectively.

Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for qualifying populations that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation:

Because the City of Kansas recently (2022 and 2023) awarded almost \$24 million dollars to qualifying applicants to create approximately 1,000 affordable rental units in the City (and voters passed a \$50 million bond issue in November 2022 to fund more affordable housing units), the City of Kansas City is focusing on its non-congregate shelter needs in this plan.

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how the production goal will address the PJ's priority needs:

As stated above, the City of Kansas City has set aside funding for non-congregate housing. This funding will be used to accommodate households that are 30% and under of median income. However, additional funding from other sources must be available for operating expenses for the required restriction period for the facility acquired, renovated, or a new construction building.

VI. Preferences

Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project:

The City of Kansas City will not give preference to one or more qualifying populations or subpopulations for the use of HOME-ARP funding.

If a preference was identified, explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

N/A

VII. Referral Methods

Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. PJ's may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program. (Optional):

It is anticipated that referrals will come from the service provider community.

If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry (CE) process established by the CoC, describe whether all qualifying populations eligible for a project or activity will be included in the CE process, or the method by which all qualifying populations eligible for the project or activity will be covered. (Optional):

N/A

If the PJ intends to use the CE process established by the CoC, describe the method of prioritization to be used by the CE. (Optional):

N/A

If the PJ intends to use both a CE process established by the CoC and another referral method for a project or activity, describe any method of prioritization between the two referral methods, if any. (Optional):

N/A

Describe whether the PJ intends to limit eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project to a particular qualifying population or specific subpopulation of a qualifying population identified in section IV.A of the Notice:

NO.

If a PJ intends to implement a limitation, explain why the use of a limitation is necessary to address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

N/A

If a limitation was identified, describe how the PJ will address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other qualifying populations that are not included in the limitation through the use of HOME-ARP funds (i.e., through another of the PJ's HOME-ARP projects or activities):

N/A

VIII. HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

If the PJ intends to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds, the PJ must state its HOME-ARP refinancing guidelines in accordance with [24 CFR 92.206\(b\)](#). The guidelines must describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt for a HOME-ARP rental project, including:

- *Establish a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing to demonstrate that rehabilitation of HOME-ARP rental housing is the primary eligible activity.*

N/A

- *Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestment in the property has not occurred; that the long-term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving qualified populations for the minimum compliance period can be demonstrated.*

N/A

- *State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.*

N/A

- *Specify the required compliance period, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer.*

N/A

- *State that HOME-ARP funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.*

N/A

- *Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable:*

N/A