

FY2023

District of Columbia Annual Action Plan

Including the HOME ARP Plan and HTF Allocation Plan

John Falcicchio
Deputy Mayor for Planning
and Economic Development

Drew Hubbard, Interim Director
Department of Housing and
Community Development



1800 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 442-7200 • www.dhcd.dc.gov



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WASHINGTON
DC** GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

Executive Summary

The American Rescue Plan (ARP) provided funding under the HOME-ARP program to assist four qualifying populations listed below. The District of Columbia received \$19,315,064, which may be used to provide housing, rental assistance, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter. The District must consult with public agencies and stakeholder groups that serve the people the HOME-ARP program is designed to assist. After such consultation, the District must draft an Allocation Plan discussing the proposed use of funds and provide an opportunity for public comment, including a public hearing. After considering public comments on the draft plan, the District will finalize it and submit it to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for approval.

There are four HOME-ARP Qualified Populations:

- People are experiencing homelessness.
- People fleeing or attempting to escape domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking.
- People at risk of homelessness, including households earning 30% of Median Family Income or less.
- Other people who need housing assistance or services to prevent homelessness, including households with time-limited housing assistance who cannot afford market rent once that assistance terminates.

Needs and resources for qualified populations:

People are experiencing homelessness: Since 2016, the number of people experiencing homelessness has decreased by 47%; this reduction is primarily driven by the transformation of the family system¹. There has been a 77% decrease in families experiencing homelessness since 2016, attributed to the District's investments in the family system. Chronic homelessness amongst families has effectively ended because of the system transformation.

In contrast, during this same time, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness decreased by only 8%. To accelerate the decrease in individuals experiencing homelessness, the District invested in a historical allocation of 2,456 PSH vouchers in FY 2022 and an additional 600 PSH vouchers in FY 2023. Unfortunately, staffing capacity constraints have significantly limited exits into housing, creating significant pressure on existing shelter resources, particularly non-congregate shelters for individuals. Non-congregate cover is in high demand due to the number of aging individuals with chronic health conditions and significant medical care needs in the Single Adult system.

¹ As part of the transformation effort, the District closed DC General. This former hospital served as the District's largest family shelter for several years and replaced it with smaller, service-enriched facilities across the City. Concurrently, the District also launched a robust Homelessness Prevention Program through a central point of intake and expanded rapid rehousing to ensure that every family experiencing homelessness has immediate access to rapid rehousing and can exit homelessness within 90 days.

People are fleeing or attempting to escape domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking: Domestic violence affects many people experiencing homelessness, particularly women. The 2022 PIT Count reported that one in five individuals and 45% of families reported histories of domestic violence, and 55%, reported violence caused their current episode of homelessness. Additionally, 38% of individuals reported the experience of domestic violence as the cause of their recent episode of homelessness. In the last year, the District's Collaborative Applicant, the entity designated by the Continuum of Care (CoC) to administer HUD CoC funding, has worked with HUD and the provider community to bring on more transitional and permanent housing opportunities for survivors of domestic violence.

People at risk of homelessness: The District's Office of Planning (OP) reports that 35.4% of households are considered housing cost-burdened based on 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) data. Of these, 16.8% (12.5% of renters and 4.4% of homeowners) are severely cost-burdened.

The District has made historic investments in affordable housing development since 2015 and accelerated those investments four-fold in FY 2022 and again in FY 2023. Mayor Bowser set a goal in 2019 to build 36,000 housing units by 2025, which will ease rents by increasing the housing supply. Within that total, one-third (12,000 housing units) must be affordable units dedicated to people earning at or below 80% of the Median Family Income.

People who need housing assistance or services to prevent homelessness: Before the pandemic, around 15% of households who exited rapid re-housing returned to the CoC for additional homelessness prevention or homeless aid in two years. Additionally, in FY 2021, leveraging federal Emergency Rental Assistance Program funds, the District provided emergency rental and utility assistance to more than 34,000 households facing instability due to the pandemic. However, it is not yet clear how the level of need will change as we move towards a post-pandemic response. To that end, the District's Collaborative Applicant, The Community Partnership (TCP), is currently working with The Urban Institute on a survey that will determine the extent to which individuals and families in the District are experiencing housing instability. The results of this survey should provide valuable data to the Continuum of Care on the continued need for prevention services.

Stakeholder Consultation

The District's Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) led the consultation process for allocating HOME-ARP funds. The ICH was established by the [Homeless Services Reform Act of 2005 \(amended in 2017\)](#). As documented in the [ICH Bylaws](#), the ICH serves as the governing body for the District's Homeless Services Continuum of Care (CoC), with responsibility for coordinating federal homeless assistance resources allocated to the District.

The ICH leveraged its planning infrastructure of standing committees defined by the ICH Bylaws for the consultation process. Given the District's extensive experience leveraging HOME funds to create affordable housing, the ICH Director charged the Housing Solutions Committee with planning for the HOME-ARP and Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

(SLFRF). However, given the unique needs of aging individuals with chronic health conditions, the likelihood of COVID transitioning from pandemic to endemic, and the input from the ICH's Strategic Planning and the Emergency Response and Shelter Operations (ERSO) Committees, the District proposes to allocate HOME-ARP dollars towards funding non-congregate shelter.

Proposed HOME-ARP Allocation

The District offers to allocate HOME-ARP dollars to fund non-congregate shelters. Generally, non-congregate covers are available for people experiencing homelessness and matched to the using via Coordinated Assessment and Housing Placement (CAHP) process. Non-congregate is preferable to congregate shelter settings, particularly for families and individuals experiencing chronic homelessness. This type of shelter setting is a service-enriched environment, facilitating the delivery of medical care and the housing navigation services critical for locating and leasing permanent housing.

Currently, non-congregate shelters are widely available to families experiencing homelessness. As part of the family system transformation effort, the District closed DC General. This former hospital served as the District's largest family shelter for several years and replaced it with smaller, service-enriched apartment-style facilities called Short Term Family Housing across the City. Because the District is still transforming its shelter system for individuals, non-congregate shelter is in high demand but limited supply for individuals.

The District's Department of General Services (DGS) will directly manage activities to acquire and make needed capital improvements to properties selected for non-congregate shelter. The Department of Human Services (DHS) may provide services to residents directly or contract with service providers. It will also fund and oversee operations that identify and refer clients for non-congregate shelter beds. Services and operations will use non-HOME-ARP District funding sources.

USE OF HOME-ARP FUNDING	Funding Amount	Percent of Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services			
Acquisition and development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$16,465,064		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)			
Development of Affordable Rental Housing			
Nonprofit Operating		0%	5.0%
Nonprofit Capacity Building		0%	5.0%
Administration and Planning	\$2,850,000	14.7%	15.0%
Total HOME-ARP Allocation	\$19,315,064		

Definitions, Acronyms, and Resources

HOME-ARP: Federal funding program appropriated under the American Rescue Plan to assist small or homeless households at risk of homelessness, and other vulnerable populations.

Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH): The ICH is the governing body for the District's Homeless Services Continuum of Care (CoC), with responsibility for coordinating federal homeless assistance resources allocated to the District.

Non-congregate shelter (NCS): A non-congregate shelter is one or more buildings that provide private units or rooms as temporary shelter to small households and families and do not require occupants to sign a lease or occupancy agreement.

Permanent supportive housing (PSH): PSH provides long-term housing vouchers and intensive case management to small households and families who are chronically homeless and continue to be at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Point In Time (PIT) Count: The PIT is a count of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. The PIT Count creates a snapshot of the District's scope and scale of homelessness. The PIT Count is required of every community that receives federal homelessness assistance funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Transitional housing: Transitional housing programs are supportive housing programs that are temporary but designed to be an intermediate step between emergency shelter and permanent housing. Eligibility requirements and programming vary by program.

Resources

Homeward DC 2.0: <https://dhs.dc.gov/publication/homeward-dc-20>

2022 Point-in-Time Count of persons experiencing homelessness in the District:

<https://community-partnership.org/homelessness-in-dc/#pit-dashboard>

Summary of the Consultation Process

The District's Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) led the consultation process for allocating HOME-ARP funds by leveraging its Committee and Workgroup infrastructure. The ICH was established as a public-private partnership to facilitate strategic planning for homeless services by the [Homeless Services Reform Act of 2005 \(amended in 2017\)](#). As documented in the [ICH Bylaws](#), the ICH serves as the governing body for the District's Homeless Services Continuum of Care (CoC) with the responsibility for coordinating federal homeless assistance resources allocated to the District.

However, the ICH does not work in a vacuum. It operates within the context of more extensive public processes, one of which is the public process establishing the District's process for establishing an annual budget has two components. It is first proposed by the Mayor, in consultation with Agency Directors and the larger public through Budget Engagement Forums, and then vetted and approved by the City Council. The District's FY 2022 budget, which included an extensive public engagement process, identified HOME ARP and SLFRF to produce deeply affordable housing.

Based on the FY 2022 budget, the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) worked with the ICH Director to keep members aware and informed of its efforts to create deeply affordable housing dedicated to homeless services. During the consultation, the ICH community expressed a desire to leverage HOME-ARP funding for a myriad of critical gaps and needs in the system. In response to the ICH community about the most salient gaps and needs in the homeless services system, the District is now proposing to allocate HOME-ARP monies to expand its portfolio of non-congregate shelters.

Consultation Timeline & Involvement of ICH Standing Committees

This section captures the opportunities for participation in meetings hosted by the ICH Standing Committees and their workgroups. Some of these meetings were designed to support planning for recovery funds (HOME-ARP and SLFRF).

Housing Solutions Committee

The Housing Solutions Committee assesses the need for permanent housing resources and identifies gaps. Efforts include developing strategies to incentivize the participation of landlords and developers. Because the FY 2022 budget allocated HOME-ARP funds for creating deeply affordable housing (DAH), this committee was most involved in the planning process.

Date	Relevant Agenda Topics & Subtopics	Purpose
15. Nov.2021	Creating Deeply Affordable Housing (DAH) for Singles Not Likely to Match PSH: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for a new housing product	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce DHCD, DHS, and OP efforts to support the creation of DAH using HOME-ARP funding.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Deeply Affordable Housing Model, including operating characteristics and funding process Request for Feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight mechanism (2021 Consolidated RFP) for vetting feasible projects and answering questions about the opportunity. Promote participation in the Consolidated RFP and the public hearing for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan (originally scheduled for 15 Dec, 2021).
20. Dec.2021	<p>Creating Deeply Affordable Housing Not Likely to Match PSH & Acquisition Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for new housing product Opportunities for input Facilitating information gathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify that SLFRF funding can also support the creation of DAH. Propose that ICH and specifically Housing Solutions Committee facilitate information gathering and further workshop original proposal for deeply affordable housing.
28. Feb.2022	<p>Planning for Recovery Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior Focus Shifting Focus Confirming Take-Aways Next Steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential shift in focus identified by the 02/15 Strategic Planning Committee. Review projections and confirm take-aways from the Strategic Planning Committee meeting. Propose next steps for planning.
04. Apr.2022	<p>Planning for Recovery Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding DAH model Reviewing PIT and CAHP data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss expanding the DAH model to include targeting families exiting FRSP and support conversion of private shelter and transitional housing facilities. Review PIT and CAHP data
18. Apr.2020	<p>Planning for Recovery Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback received to-date Identifying DAH target population Identifying DAH system preferences Identifying DAH client preferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize that the PSH Plus model emerged as an essential gap to also prioritize for funding. Explore leveraging CAHP to identify the target population for DAH. Start developing a strategy for client/consumer engagement
02. May.2022	<p>Client Engagement Framework for DAH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities and Instruments Location and Timing Considerations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorm specific activities for engaging clients Review instrument for obtaining client feedback.

16. May.2022	Client Engagement Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report out on engagements to date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep committee abreast of feedback from clients regarding their preferences for deeply affordable housing models.
27. Jun.2022	Planning for Recovery Funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Strategy under Consideration • HOME-ARP Allocation Plan • Next steps on further developing the DAH model & Client Preference Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the ICH Director's recommendations for focusing HOME-ARP funds on increasing the stock of non-congregate shelter options, particularly for individuals experiencing homelessness.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee ensures coordination among the standing committees of the ICH and addresses critical items that need resolution. As such, the meetings and correspondences with the Executive Committee were intended to support members track activities related to planning for recovery funds, including HOME-ARP. In this way, members could plan on ensuring adequate representation at those planning meetings and sessions that are of interest.

Date	Relevant Agenda Topics & Subtopics	Purpose
14. Dec.2021	Creating Deeply Affordable Housing with HOME-ARP Funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for a new housing product • Solicitation underway for identifying potential projects • Opportunities for input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flag that federal recovery funding (HOME-ARP and SLFRF) is available and budgeted to create deeply affordable housing dedicated to homeless services. • Highlight the FY 2022 Consolidated RFP as the District's solicitation vehicle for exploring interest and feasibility in developing deeply affordable housing, particularly for individuals experiencing homelessness who are not likely to match to PSH. • Identify Housing Solutions as the appropriate Standing Committee to plan for recovery funds budgeted for permanent housing, track Consolidated RFP updates, and otherwise support the development of deeply affordable housing.

03. May.2022	Notification email re Proposed Shelter (Re)Design Planning Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying opportunities, including recovery funds available Identifying system needs & preferences Planning for Non-Congregate Opportunities Planning for locally funded redevelopment/replacement opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert that the ERSO committee is planning for shelter (re)design. Flag that recovery funds (specifically HOME-ARP) have been identified as a potential opportunity for expanding shelter. Share the schedule of meetings dedicated to the planning process so that Executive Committee members can join meetings of interest.
14. Jun.2022	Reminder email re on-going Shelter (Re)Design Planning meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share the schedule of meetings dedicated to the planning process so that Executive Committee members can join meetings of interest.

Consumer Engagement Workgroup

The Consumer Engagement Workgroup sits under the Executive Committee and supports the ICH by developing comprehensive approaches to integrating consumers into the planning.

- Explore the deeply affordable housing model with a lived-experience lens and
- Develop a survey to expand options for getting feedback on client preferences.

Date	Relevant Agenda Topics & Subtopics	Purpose
02. May.2022	Creating Deeply Affordable Housing with HOME-ARP Funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is deeply affordable housing? Who will be targeted for profoundly affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient the consumer representatives on the ICH to the deeply affordable housing intervention and solicit their feedback
09. Jun.2022	Reviewing the Survey Instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain feedback from consumer representatives with lived experience to ensure that the survey instrument user-friendly and adequately captures critical questions related to client preferences

Strategic Planning Committee:

The Strategic Planning Committee is responsible for coordinating planning efforts. This includes the 5-year strategic plan, annual implementation work plans for subsystems or special

populations, and any system-level change efforts. As such, the November 2021 meeting was used to keep the Strategic Planning Committee abreast of new initiatives impacting the Single Adult System, including the effort to create deeply affordable housing for individuals not likely to match PSH. Members interested in tracking the conversation were encouraged to join Housing Solutions Committee. In February 2022, the Committee reviewed projections on the influx of housing resources in the Single Adult System, including lessons learned from efforts to end veteran and family homelessness. The Strategic Planning Committee identified several implications that should be considered when planning for recovery funds. These implications were incorporated into and reviewed at the February meeting of the Housing Solutions Committee.

Date	Relevant Agenda Topics & Subtopics	Purpose
30. Nov.2021	Single Adult System (SAS) Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving our understanding of SAS • Prioritizing, matching, and assigning FY22 PSH resources • Tracking PSH slots, timeline, and turnover • Learning from the CARES pilot • Supporting individuals not likely to match to PSH • Coordinating regionally to address inflow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flag that federal recovery funding (HOME-ARP and SLFRF) is available and budgeted to create deeply housing dedicated to homeless services. • Highlight the FY 2022 Consolidated RFP as the District's solicitation vehicle for exploring interest and feasibility in developing deeply affordable housing, particularly for individuals experiencing homelessness who are not likely to match to PSH. • Identify Housing Solutions as the appropriate Standing Committee to plan for recovery funds budgeted for permanent housing, track Consolidated RFP updates, and otherwise support the development of deeply affordable housing.
15. Feb.2022	SAS Projections & Implications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAHP dashboard projections • Evaluating projections • Evaluating implications, especially for leveraging recovery funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review projections for the singles' system and lessons learned from the veterans' systems to flag other potential uses for the available federal recovery funding. • Identify alternative gaps/needs for evaluation at the 02/28 Housing Solutions Committee meeting.

Emergency Response and Shelter Operations (ERSO) Committee

Homeward DC and Homeward DC 2.0 identify the importance of transforming the shelter system for single adults. In addition to the locally budgeted opportunities for redeveloping/replacing existing shelter stock, the 2/15 Strategic Planning and 2/28 Housing Solutions Committee Meetings identified that HOME-ARP funding might help expand the Non-Congregate Shelter stock available to and target single adults. Based on this feedback, the ERSO Committee established a series of meetings to facilitate planning for this transformation. This committee is the lead for exploring feedback and planning related to the Non-Congregate Shelter option.

Date	Relevant Agenda Topics & Subtopics	Purpose
27. Apr.2022	Shelter (Re)Design <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approach to the planning process• Identifying the opportunities, including HOME-ARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the imperative for planning, including recovery funds available• Propose a planning process, including dates/times for meetings
10. May.2022	Shelter (Re)Design <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying System Needs and Preferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify main concerns, including demand for different shelter interventions and overall goals for investments in the shelter.
14. Jun.2022	Shelter (Re)Design <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Engaging Clients in Planning• Engaging Front Line Staff in Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that clients/consumers and front-line staff are consulted in the planning process• Identify what worked well in prior shelter re-design planning efforts to build on prior successes.
22. Jun.2022	Shelter (Re)Design: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Target Populations & Service Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify critical questions and concerns, especially for non-congregate shelter options.

Participating Committee Members

The level of community engagement in the ICH lead planning process was quite robust, including 70+ organizations and District agencies, concerned citizens, and people with lived experience.

Agency Consulted	Type of Agency	Meetings Attended (Committee/Workgroup Name and Dates)	Staff Representatives
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Access Housing	Provider: Homeless Veteran Services; Homeless Shelter Services and Homeless Housing Services	ICH Housing Solutions: 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22	Gregory Crawford
Audubon Enterprises	Development Services	ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21	Holly Dennison
Blue Light Advisors	Development Services	ICH Housing Solutions: 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22	Holly Dennison
Calvary Services	Provider: DV Services, Homeless Transitional Housing; Housing (PSH & RRH) Services	ICH ERSO Committee: 6/22/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Kris Thompson
Catholic Charities	Provider: Homeless Shelter Services; Homeless Housing (PSH & RRH); Behavioral Health	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 6/27/22	Amanda Chesney, Anna Gray, Blair Copeland, Donna Pixley, Elizabeth Coleman, Evan Langholt, Juan Cespedes, Larry Gooch, Mandy Wrinkle, Mary Bridget Klinkenbergh, Veronica Fabani
Coalition for Nonprofit Housing & Economic Development (CNHED)	Development Services	ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21	Iris Odor, Melissa Millar, Scott Bruton
Coalition for the Homeless (DC CFH)	Provider: Homeless Transitional Housing & Shelter Services; Housing (PSH) Services	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 6/22/22	Michael Ferrell

Community Connections	Provider: Homeless Shelter Services; Homeless Housing (PSH); Behavioral Health	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Ana Elias, Candice Udodi, Darryl Phillips, Gianna Nilio, Ishan Heru, Mimi Scotchmer, San Lyn, Tiana Kelley-Wynn
Community for Creative Non-Violence (CCNV)	Provider: Homeless Shelter Services; Lived Experience	ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22	Rico Harris
Community of Hope (COH)	Provider: Homeless Shelter Services; Homeless Housing (PSH & RRH); Behavioral Health	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Jamey Burden, Kalifia Thomas, Kelly Sweeney McShane, Melissa Millar, Robert Gillum, Sara Cartmill, Shannon Slowey
Community Solutions	Development Services; Technical Assistance	ICH Housing Solutions: 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22	Kally Canfield
Concerned Citizen	Advocate; Consumer with Lived Experience	Consumer Engagement Work Group: 5/6/22; ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 6/14/22; ICH Housing Solutions: 4/4/22, 5/2/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Andrew Anderson, Evelyn Hudson, Gary Maring, Jessica O'Neal, Kelvin Robinson, Marcy Bernbaum
Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH)	Development Services; Technical Assistance	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22	Jillian Fox, Pamela Agava, Shellon Fraser, Shiri Yadlin
DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence (DASH)	Advocate: Coalition of DV Providers	ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22, 6/14/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 2/28/22, 4/18/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 2/15/22	Erin Byrne, Seema Sandhu

DC Council	City Council	ICH Housing Solutions: 5/16/22 ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21	Kaira Smith Blaine Sum
DC Doors	Provider: Homeless Youth Shelter Services; Homeless Day Services; Homeless Housing (PSH)	ICH Housing Solutions: 5/16/22	Janethe Pena
DC Fiscal Policy Institute (DCFPI)	Advocate: Fiscal Policy Institute	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 6/22/22; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 2/15/22	Kate Coventry, Katharine Dixon
DC Health Care Finance (DHCF)	District Agency: Health Care Finance	ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22; ICH Housing Solutions: 4/4/22, 5/2/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 2/15/22	Jennifer Joyce
DC Housing Authority (DCHA)	District Agency: Public Housing Authority	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Hammere Gebreyes, Latweeta Smyers
DC Public Library	District Agency: Public Library	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 6/22/22	Jean Badalamenti
DC Supporting Homeless Youth (SHY) Youth Action Board (YAB)	Advocate; Youth with Lived Experience	Consumer Engagement Work Group: 5/6/22	Aaron White
DC Veterans Affairs Medical Center (DC VAMC)	Provider: Veteran Services and Homeless Outreach	ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22	Andreas Williams
Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)	District Agency: Behavioral Health	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 6/27/22	Barbara Bazron, Richard Bebout, Sarah Farrington, Sari Frankel
Department of Employment	District Agency: Employment Services	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21	Alan Karnofsky

Services (DOES)			
Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)	District Agency: Housing & Community Development	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22	Alex Cross, Bridgette Ashton, Danilo Pelletiere, Drew Hubbard, Erin Wilson, Lesley Edmond, Racheal Streeter, Richard Livingstone, Tsega Bekele
Department of Human Services (DHS)	District Agency: Human Services	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Adam Gerstenfeld, Anna Fogel, Anthony Newman, Bill Kuennen, Channon Adams, Christian Howard, Dallas Williams, Dena Hasan, Emil Pauling, Joseph Lippi, Joseph Lippi, judy Williams, Kim Glover, Laura Zeilinger, Madeleine Solan, Melvyn Smith, Nichole Flowers, Quin Grier, Rachel Pierre Pierre, Sheila Clark, Synina Pugh, Tamara Mooney, Ted Joseph, Tiffany Tyler, Ty Allen
Department of Small & Local Business Development (DSLBD)	District Agency: Small & Local Business Development	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21	Caroline Howe, Kate Mereand
Deputy Mayor's Office of Health and Human Services (DMHHS)	District Agency: Health and Human Services	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22	Jamal Weldon, Sakina Thompson
District Alliance for Safe Housing in DC (DASH DC)	Provider: DV Services, Homeless Transitional Housing	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 12/20/21, 4/4/22, 5/2/22, 6/27/22	Koube Ngaaje, K. Puchir, Pierre Berastain

Downtown DC Business Improvement District (BID)	Provider: Day Services; Funder: Homeless Outreach	ICH Housing Solutions: 2/28/22, 4/4/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 2/15/22	Debra Byrd
Enterprise Community Partners	Development Services	ICH Housing Solutions: 4/4/22	Melissa Bondi
Everyone Home DC	Provider: Homeless Shelter Services; Homeless Outreach; Homeless Day Services; Homeless Housing (PSH & RRH) Services	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 4/4/22, 4/28/22, 5/2/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Abby Sypek, Karen Cunningham, Shelah Wilcox
Friendship Place	Provider: Homeless Outreach Services; Homeless Day Services; Homeless Housing (PSH & RRH) Services; Homeless Veteran Services	ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22	Alan Banks, Jean-Louis Ikambana, Liza Poris, Lynn Amano, Marissa Oden
George Washington University (GWU)	Advocate	ICH Housing Solutions: 5/2/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21	Sarah Choi, Susan Breitkopf
Georgetown Ministries	Provider: Homeless Day Services; Behavioral Health	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21	Kelly Andreae
Gilbane Co	Developer	ICH Housing Solutions: 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 5/16/22	Alexander Marte, Blaise Rastello, Stacey Hunter
H3 Project	Provider: Homeless Outreach	ICH ERSO Committee: 6/14/22, 6/22/22	Ami Angell, Alexis Johannessen
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	District Agency: Emergency Management	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 6/22/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Donte Lucas, Emily Reusch, Russell Gardner

Agency (HSEMA)			
Housing Up	Provider: Homeless Transitional Housing; Homeless Housing (PSH & RRH)	ICH Housing Solutions: 4/4/22	Tjuan Woods
HUD Field Office	HUD Field Office Representative	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21	Belinda Fadlelmola
Humane Rescue Alliance	Advocate: Animal/Pet Services	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21	Emily Hovermale, HRA
Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH)	District Agency: Interagency Council on Homelessness	Consumer Engagement Work Group: 5/6/22; ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Theresa Silla, Kimberly Waller
Jaydot	Provider: Homeless Housing (PSH); Development Services	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Chapman Todd, Sharlene Castle, Leah Reese
Legal Aid DC	Advocate: Legal Services and Civil Rights	ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22	Ashlei Schulz
Legal Clinic	Advocate; Legal Services & Civil Rights	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Housing Solutions: 2/28/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Brit Ruffin, Wes Heppler
Mary Elizabeth House, INC	Community Partner	ICH Housing Solutions: 5/2/22	KJ Robinson

Mayor's Office of LGBTQ+ Affairs	District Agency: LGBTQ+ Affairs	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21	Japer Bowles
MBI Health Services LLC	Provider: Homeless Housing (PSH) Services; Behavioral Health Services	ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22	Marie Maurilus Black
MED Developers	Developer	ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22	Bruce Finland, Douglas DuShuttle
Miriam's Kitchen	Provider: Homeless Outreach Services; Homeless Day Services; Homeless Housing (PSH) Services	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Adam Rocap, Andrea Scallon, Andrew Wassenich, Juanita Driver, Lara Pukatch, Nadia Malik
Mission DC	Provider: Homeless Shelter Services	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22	Joe Mettimano, Ronnie Stanley
N Street Village (NSV)	Provider: Homeless Shelter Services; Homeless Housing (PSH & RRH); Behavioral Health	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Heidi Gauthier, Katy Mansfield, Kenyatta T. Brunson, Paula Thomason, S. Banks, Sangita Joshi, Shenandoah Gale
National Community Church	Community Partner	ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22	Jill Carmichael
National Empowerment of Minorities Active in Community (NEMAC)	Provider: DV Services	ICH Housing Solutions: 6/27/22	Tameka Taylor

Office of Planning	District Agency: Office of Planning	Consumer Engagement Work Group: 5/6/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21	Valerie Piper
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)	District Agency: Chief Medical Examiner	ICH ERSO Committee: 6/22/22	Paige Mitstifer
Open Arms Housing	Provider: Homeless Housing Services	ICH Housing Solutions: 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 6/27/22	Althea Batticks
Partnership to End Homelessness (PTEH)	Philanthropy	ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22	Tracy Cecil
Pathways DC	Provider: Homeless Outreach; Homeless Housing (PSH) Services; Behavioral Health	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Adam Maier, Barbara Wahl, Christy Respress, DeAysia Johnson
Persons with Lived Experience	Advocate; Consumer with Lived Experience	Consumer Engagement Work Group: 5/6/22; ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 5/2/22, 6/27/22	Reginald Black, Robert Warren, Qaadir El-Amin, Michael Coleman, Alan Banks
So Other Might Eat (SOME)	Provider: Homeless Day Services; Behavioral Health; Homeless Housing (RRH); Housing	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Nechama Masliansky, Betty Gentle, Lois Achu
Street Sense	Media	ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Housing Solutions: 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/16/22	Annemarie Cuccia, Nicholas Pasion, Will Schick

The Community Partnership (TCP)	CoC Collaborative Applicant; HMIS & CAHP Administrator	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 5/10/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	Candyce Coates, Clarence Stewart, Eileen Rosa, Elisabeth Young, Eric Schneider, Jennifer Olney, Jose Lucio, Kelly Paton, Molly Vetter, Samantha Nolet, Sara Platek, Tom Fredericksen, Tyrell McQueen
Thrive DC	Provider: Homeless Day Services; Behavioral Health; Housing	ICH ERSO Committee: 5/10/22	Alicia Horton
unidentified caller, likely concerned citizen or consumer with lived experience	unidentified caller	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 6/22/22; ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 2/15/22	2026****33, 2026****85, 9739****99, 2022****31, 2028****47, 2408****83, 2022****86, 7034****52, 7078****52, 9176****24, 2022****01, 3018****28, 7034****52, 3012****90
United Planning Organization (UPO)	Provider: Homeless Transportation Services; Homeless Housing (PSH)	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 6/22/22	Dervin Brown, Luline Lamoney, Novella Brown-White
United Way of the National Capital Area (UWNCA)	Community Partner	ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 6/27/22	Mary Ann Floto
Unity Clinic	Provider: Homeless Health Services	ICH ERSO Committee: 4/27/22, 6/14/22, 6/22/22; ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Housing Solutions: 2/28/22, 4/4/22,	Catherine Crosland

		4/18/22, 5/2/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21, 2/15/22	
Victory Housing	Provider: Housing	ICH Housing Solutions: 4/4/22	Leila Finucane
Wanda Alston Foundation	Provider: Homeless Transitional Housing; Homeless Youth Services and Homeless LGBTQ+ Services	ICH Executive Committee: 12/14/21; ICH Strategic Planning: 11/30/21	June Crenshaw
Woodley House	Provider: Behavioral Health; Homeless Housing Services	ICH Housing Solutions: 11/15/21, 12/20/21, 2/28/22, 4/4/22, 4/18/22, 5/2/22, 5/16/22, 6/27/22; ICH Strategic Planning: 2/15/22	Ann Chauvin, Kecia Tinubu, Sheryl Kennerly, Susan Breilkopf

Feedback Received

The table below summarizes four activities identified across the ICH Standing Committees. Given the significant need for non-congregate shelter, the District recommends that:

- HOME-ARP dollars be focused on expanding the non-congregate shelter options available, especially for individuals experiencing homelessness.
- SLFRF dollars be focused on creating affordable housing dedicated to homeless services. Community feedback indicates a strong preference for piloting site-based PSH Plus (PSH coupled with intensive medical supports) or the deeply affordable housing model under development for individuals and families exiting RRH and not likely to match PSH.

Intervention	Description	Funding
Non-Congregate Shelter	Feedback was received during the 2/15 Strategic Planning & 2/28 Housing Solutions committee meetings. COVID is likely entering an endemic phase, and the community greatly appreciates the existing non-congregate shelter model and strongly supports establishing at least one non-congregate shelter option leveraging HOME-ARP dollars.	HOME-ARP

Deeply Affordable Housing	Pilot proposed for Recovery Funding as part of Consolidated RFP. They were limited initially limited to targeting individuals who are not likely to match PSH. Feedback strongly supports expanding the model to include families exiting Rapid Rehousing.	SLFRF
PSH Plus	Feedback received at 4/04 Housing Solutions committee meetings. This program model was fleshed out in 2021 but has yet to be funded. Given the success of non-congregate shelter options that embedded primary and behavioral health supports, feedback received calls for piloting PSH Plus.	SLFRF
Conversion of Emergency Shelter (ES)/ Transitional Housing (TH) Facilities	<p>Proposed at 2/15 Strategic Planning & 2/28 Housing Solutions committee meetings and currently under review by ERSO committee.</p> <p>Proposed in reaction to the average occupancy rates of facilities in the Family and Veterans Subsystems once those systems significantly reduced the number of families and veterans experiencing homelessness. Similar successes are anticipated for the Singles Subsystem, although the timing of reductions will depend on PSH case management capacity constraints.</p> <p>Also, feedback received indicated that it may be easier for ES/TH facilities to convert to NCS first and then, over time, transition to either PSH, PSH Plus, or the Deeply Affordable Housing model.</p>	<p>HOME-ARP may support ES/TH facilities converting to NCS.</p> <p>SLFRF may support ES/TH transition to PSH, PSH Plus, or DAH</p>

Public Participation

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:

On June 27, 2022, the District invited participants in the ICH Housing Solutions Committee meetings to review the HOME-ARP allocation plan, submit comments, and participate in the public hearing. In addition, notice was given via the following methods:
Advertisement in the Washington Times, published July 7, 2022, and notice in the DC Register on the same date.

Publication of Plan: July 8, 2022

Public comment period: July 8, 2022 – August 8, 2022

Date(s) of public hearing: July 27, 2022

Describe efforts to broaden public participation.

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

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and the reasons why.

This section will be updated after compiling comments from the public hearing and the public comment period closes on August 8, 2022.

Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis

ICH recently published Homeward DC 2.0, a strategic plan to guide the community's efforts to address homelessness from 2021 through 2025. Homeward DC 2.0 is the result of a highly collaborative process led by ICH between January 2019 and January 2020, with feedback from persons who have experienced homelessness, government representatives, nonprofit partners, advocates, business partners, and the philanthropic community. System modeling, including the data gathering and analysis summarized in this Allocation Plan, was completed as part of a draft approved for transmission to the Mayor on March 10, 2019, approximately three weeks before the Mayor's stay-at-home order regarding the COVID-19 public health emergency.

In 2020, ICH reviewed the draft strategic plan considering the disproportionate effects of the pandemic on the health and financial security of households considered at risk of homelessness or housing cost burdened. The review led to modifications of the strategies proposed in the version of Homeward DC 2.0 that was published in July 2021.

The pandemic has greatly exacerbated financial, and other issues for the District's HOME-ARP qualified populations. Homeless households at risk of homelessness or others are more likely to contain members with underlying health conditions and are more likely to suffer complications from Coronavirus. They are more likely to hold essential positions, making it impossible to avoid contact with others or lose income due to work in hard-hit fields such as hospitality and tourism. The pandemic has worsened well-documented racial income and wealth disparities. Homeward DC 2.0 states, "homelessness is the tip of the iceberg about poverty; it is the visible peak atop a submerged crisis of inequity." In short, the trends observed and documented in 2019 will likely continue, creating a more substantial population of people experiencing housing insecurity as pandemic rental support programs and eviction moratoria expire.

Size and composition of qualifying populations

People experiencing homelessness:

Homeward DC 2.0 estimates the number of individuals experiencing chronic or long-term homelessness in the District at about 4,000 people each year. Generally, this population is older, African-Americans has a higher rate of physical and behavioral health conditions, have weaker labor market attachment throughout their lifetime, have few support networks, and have significant and repeated stress and trauma exposure. (Source: Homeward DC 2.0)

The Point in Time Count conducted on January 28, 2022 (the 2022 PIT Count) documented 4,410 people who were unsheltered or sleeping in an emergency shelter or transitional housing. This included 3,403 small households and 1,007 adults and children in 347 families. The 2022 numbers represent a significant decrease from the 2021 PIT Count: the number of families in the homeless services system decreased by 14.3%, and the number of small households decreased by 12.1%. The number of people (small households and individuals in families) decreased by 14% overall.

In its 2022 Point-in-Time Story Map, The Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness notes: “While the count of individuals is down 8% since 2016, challenges with inflow have kept the singles subsystem from keeping pace with the family side,” although in the years covered by Homeward DC 2.0 there were some net increases in the singles population. The Story Map continues: “the number of unsheltered persons increased by just over 1% (or by nine people) from last year. The increase may result from continued discomfort with staying in congregate settings ...” Unsheltered small households are the only subcategory of households experiencing homelessness that increased from 2021 to 2022.

Consistent with past counts, there are notable differences in demographics between those in families and small households. Adults in families are more likely to be female (63.5%) and young (median age: 27 years old), whereas small homes are predominantly male (69.4%) and older (median age: 49 years old). Adults in families and small homes are disproportionately Black or African American, at 93.3% and 82.9%, respectively. Adults are identifying as White account for 2.3% of adults in families and 10.5% of small households experiencing homelessness. Adults with multiple races account for 1.1% and 4.2%, respectively, with all other categories accounting for 1.1% or less of both totals. *(Source: 2022 Point-in-Time Count dashboard)*

People at risk of homelessness:

As previously stated, 35.4% of households are considered housing cost-burdened, and 16.8% of these households (12.5% renters and 4.4% homeowners) are severely cost-burdened, meaning they spend more than 50% of household income on housing. Of the 98,353 moderately or severely cost-burdened households, approximately 34,729 are hardly cost-burdened renters. *(Source: District of Columbia Housing Cost Burden, opendatahub.dc.gov, and Office of Planning)*. These severely cost-burdened rental households are most at risk of homelessness or housing insecurity.

The District of Columbia Housing Authority (DCHA) reports waiting lists of 39,442 for its Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) and 26,725 for its public housing program, which is closed to new applicants. These numbers further corroborate the estimated range of households experiencing housing cost burdens in the District and indicate that the scale of the issue is relatively consistent over time. *(Source: DCHA FY2022 Moving to Work Plan)*

Of all housing cost-burdened households, 44.1% identify as Black or African American, 36.5% are Asian, and 24.1% are White, according to the data. *(Source: District of Columbia Housing*

Cost Burden, opdatahub.dc.gov) 38.5% of households that identify as Hispanic or Latino are housing cost burdened. (Source: *District of Columbia Office of Planning*)

People fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking:

The ICH publication “A Snapshot of Unaccompanied Women Experiencing Homelessness in the District,” based on data from the 2017 Point in Time Count (PIT Count), documents 42% of single women reporting a history of domestic violence and 11% reporting that fleeing domestic violence was the cause of their current episode of homelessness. Data are self-reported through the PIT Count survey process. (Source: [A Snapshot of Unaccompanied Women Experiencing Homelessness in the District](#))

The ICH Women’s Task Force surveyed 434 unaccompanied women in August and September 2017 to add a qualitative dimension to the PIT Count. The Task Force reported that 56% of respondents had experienced domestic or intimate partner violence in their past and that “domestic violence continues to be a primary driver for housing loss among women.” Women participating in the study were disproportionately Black or African American (75%), with 6% identifying as Hispanic or Latina. The median age in the sample was 49.

The Women’s Task Force report concludes, “Women are extremely vulnerable to continued violence against them while they are homeless. Almost two-thirds (63%) of women with histories of violence and trauma also report at least one act of violence against them during this current period of homelessness or housing instability. There is no longer a distinction (if there ever was one) between women experiencing “domestic violence” and women seeking safe housing because they are homeless. Women’s experiences of violence or threats to their safety - including domestic and intimate partner violence (emotional, physical, or sexual abuse), violence perpetrated by a parent, guardian, or another relative (emotional, physical, or sexual abuse), dating violence or stalking – must be addressed to support their efforts to end their homelessness.” (Source: 2017 DC Women’s Needs Assessment Report, Women’s Task Force of the District of Columbia Interagency Council on Homelessness, January 2018)

DC Survivors and Advocates for Empowerment (DCSAFE) estimates that 39% of women living in the District have experienced sexual violence, physical violence, and stalking perpetrated by an intimate partner, and half of all women living in the District have experienced psychological aggression perpetrated by an intimate partner. The organization reports a 32% increase in calls to its Response Line in the first year of the pandemic (to 18,000 calls) and the severity of incidents also increased.

Safe housing is cited as an urgent need by DCSAFE, which increased its assistance for hotel stays due to capacity issues at its secure housing facility. (Source: dcsafe.org/why-now)

The 2022 PIT Count reported that 45% of homeless families responding to surveys had experienced domestic violence in the past, and 55% said that domestic violence caused their current episode of homelessness. For small households responding to the 2022 PIT Count

surveys, 20% experienced domestic violence, of which 38% reported this as the cause of their current episode of homelessness. (Source: 2022 PIT Count dashboard)

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other people at most significant risk of housing instability:

In the category of Other Populations, the District will serve households that require housing assistance to prevent homelessness. District households experience a re-occurrence of housing insecurity when temporary aid is exhausted. During FY 2022, rapid rehousing service began to terminate for families assisted in prior years. Pandemic emergency housing and utility assistance such as the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, Emergency Housing Vouchers, and the local program STAY-DC have all served to prevent homelessness and contribute to the reductions in inflow seen in the 2022 PIT Count. As these programs terminate, rates of housing insecurity are expected to grow.

The 2022 PIT Count Story Map estimates that 85% of families and single adult households who exit the homeless services system for rapid rehousing remain housed after two years. The remaining 15% could begin to return to the homeless system in future years, in addition to those experiencing homelessness for the first time.

The District Council recognized this reality and allocated funding to extend assistance to 400 families by the District Council in FY 2023. However, additional housing resources may make housing affordable for families and small households over the long term.

Gaps in resources and unmet needs for qualifying populations

Gaps and unmet needs for people experiencing homelessness:

Between FY 2016 and FY 2021, family homelessness in the District decreased by 73%. During this period, the District implemented comprehensive reforms by increasing homelessness prevention assistance, launching a significant reform of the shelter system to replace a huge facility with smaller, service-enriched short-term family housing programs, and scaling housing assistance programs of all types to help families with varying levels of need. Every family entering the shelter had immediate access to rapid rehousing assistance, accounting for the largest share of exits by far. (Source: *Homeward DC 2.0*)

Progress for unaccompanied individuals has been slower. The District decided to focus on supporting long-term, chronically individuals and more than doubled the permanent supportive housing inventory between FY 2016 and FY 2020. However, the lack of resources for prevention and the ongoing shortage of affordable housing in the District led to increases in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness each year, even as the number of chronic homeless decreased in FY 2019 and FY 2020. (Source: *Homeward DC 2.0*)

Between the 2021 and 2022 PIT Counts, Continuum of Care organizations worked to match individuals experiencing homelessness to 2,500 new housing resources, including the Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV), funded by the American Rescue Plan, as well as other locally- and

federally funded resources. Some 1,300 individuals are matched to RRH and long-term resources, including PSH. Still, they have not yet moved into housing due to staffing constraints as providers expand their case management teams to accommodate the resource influx.

Gaps and unmet needs for people at risk of homelessness:

In 2019, the District committed to producing 36,000 units of housing, one-third of which will be affordable. This includes all teams required to be rented or sold to households earning up to 80% of MFI, delivered due to inclusionary zoning or other regulation, subsidized financing, disposition or redevelopment of public property, or other means. Since 2015, the District has produced 8,560 new housing units affordable to households earning up to 80% of MFI, 4,193 since 2019. Of these, 1,428 (693 since 2019) are affordable to households earning 30% of MFI or less. To accelerate production, the FY 2022 allocation to the Housing Production Trust Fund (HPTF), the District's primary resource for affordable housing, was quadrupled to \$400MM from the previous annual allocation of \$100 million. The FY 2023 budget increased the HPTF by 100 MM, resulting in a half-million-dollar allocation.

While producing dedicated affordable housing proceeds, it remains challenging to achieve affordability for households earning less than 30% MFI without operating subsidies of the kind provided by a housing voucher. The District continues to work across agencies to improve the alignment of sponsors with housing production and increase the number of affordable units available.

Gaps and unmet needs for people fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking:

While DCSAFE and DASH provide accommodation for people fleeing domestic violence, the homeless services system accommodates many in this qualifying population. Families in this situation are matched with housing resources on a priority basis, as described above.

Gaps and unmet needs for other populations:

Like populations at risk of homelessness, the District's recent historic investments in affordable housing production and preservation are geared to create access to housing over the long term. Housing assistance resources, including rapid rehousing and resources like Emergency Housing Vouchers, Emergency Rental Assistance, and STAY-DC, have supported households in their current accommodations during the pandemic health emergency and as the economy begins to recover.

In recognition of the need for continued support, the District Council recently funded extensions of Rapid Rehousing for 400 families whose assistance would otherwise have terminated in FY 2023. However, between the 2021 and 2022 PIT Counts, 2,500 households have received time-limited housing assistance. If the estimate holds that 15% of these households cannot maintain housing security after offering terminates, another 375 families will need similar help in the future. *(Source: 2022 PIT Count Story Map)*

Priority needs for qualifying populations.

Within the unmet needs of the HOME-ARP qualified populations, ICH stakeholders identified four potential priorities for HOME-ARP funds. These identify sub-populations of HOME-ARP capable people based upon the availability of historic levels of resources for rapid rehousing and affordable housing production in FY 2022 and 2023:

Intervention	Description	Qualified Populations
Non-Congregate Shelter (NCS)	Feedback was received during the 2/15 Strategic Planning & 2/28 Housing Solutions committee meetings. COVID is likely entering an endemic phase, and the community greatly appreciates the existing non-congregate shelter model and strongly supports establishing at least one non-congregate shelter option leveraging HOME-ARP dollars.	People experiencing homelessness, including people fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking
Deeply Affordable Housing (DAH)	Pilot proposed for Recovery Funding as part of Consolidated RFP. Feedback supports the piloting model for individuals and families exiting Rapid Rehousing.	Other populations requiring ongoing services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness
PSH Plus	Feedback received at 4/04 Housing Solutions committee meetings. This program model was fleshed out in 2021 but has yet to be funded. Given the success of non-congregate shelter options that embedded primary and behavioral health supports, feedback received calls for piloting PSH Plus.	People experiencing homelessness, including people fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking or human trafficking, AND Other populations requiring ongoing services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness
Conversion of Emergency Shelter (ES)/ Transitional Housing (TH) Facilities	Proposed at 2/15 Strategic Planning & 2/28 Housing Solutions committee meetings and currently under review by ERSO committee. Also, feedback received indicated that it may be easier for ES/TH facilities to convert to NCS first and then over time, transition to	See qualified populations identified for NCS, DAH, or PSH Plus in the pertinent rows above. PSH serves people experiencing homelessness, including people fleeing or

	either PSH Plus or the Deeply Affordable Housing model.	attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking.
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The District has decided to allocate its HOME-ARP funding to expanding non-congregate shelter availability. Making non-congregate shelters a permanent part of the resources available for individuals experiencing homelessness will support individuals during the period between matching to rapid rehousing and moving into a unit. This is currently the most pressing priority among the possibilities recommended.

HOME-ARP Activities

Method of soliciting applications and selecting providers.

The District will acquire property for non-congregate shelters. DGS and DHS will solicit interest from property owners and select the property that best suits the needs of DHS for non-congregate shelter programming. HOME-ARP Funding will be dedicated to acquiring property and any needed capital improvements.

Describe whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly.

The District, through DGS, will directly manage activities to acquire and make needed capital improvements to properties selected for non-congregate shelter. The Department of Human Services may provide services to residents now or contract with service providers. It will also fund and oversee operations that identify and refer clients for non-congregate shelter beds. Services and procedures will be funded using other District sources.

If any portion of the HOME-ARP administrative funds is provided to a subrecipient or contractor before HUD accepted the HOME-ARP allocation plan.

N/A

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

USE OF HOME-ARP FUNDING	Funding Amount	Percent of Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services			
Acquisition and development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$16,465,064		
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)			
Development of Affordable Rental Housing			
Nonprofit Operating		0%	5.0%

Nonprofit Capacity Building		0%	5.0%
Administration and Planning	\$2,850,000	14.7%	15.0%
Total HOME-ARP Allocation	\$19,315,064		

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

The District will solicit properties for acquisition and select them according to suitability for non-congregate shelter, by Part 200 and all other applicable laws and regulations.

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

The District had the opportunity to pilot non-congregate shelter sites for individuals experiencing homelessness with federal funding during the public health emergency. The District desires to create permanent non-congregate opportunities, to accommodate various needs that are not appropriate for congregate shelter settings, including significant medical vulnerabilities.

HOME-ARP Housing Production Goals

Estimated number of units.

Not applicable. The District will use its HOME-ARP funds to acquire and develop non-congregate shelters.

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal and describe how the production goal will address the District's priority needs.

Not applicable. The District will use its HOME-ARP funds to acquire and develop non-congregate shelters.

Preferences

Identify preferences among qualifying populations or subpopulations for any eligible activity.

For all non-congregate shelter beds, the District prioritizes people experiencing homelessness that

- 1) are assessed eligible for a housing resource, and due to their level of vulnerability would be better served in non-congregate shelter option to serve as bridge housing while they work on exiting homelessness or
- 2) have significant barriers to accessing congregate shelter facilities, including extreme medical vulnerabilities.

Given that the District has built out a significant inventory of brand new non-congregate shelter facilities for families, these prioritization criteria will ensure that the HOME-ARP-assisted non-congregate shelter will prioritize individuals experiencing homelessness. Families experiencing homelessness will qualify for a secondary preference for accommodation.

People fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking who qualify as homeless will be eligible for these preferences. People at risk of homelessness or for whom services and housing assistance are needed to prevent homelessness, including people fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, will be eligible for accommodation but will not qualify for the primary or secondary preferences for non-congregate shelter.

If a preference was identified, explain how the use of the importance or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population.

The unmet need underscored by the pandemic, is non-congregate shelter options for individuals. HOME-ARP will ensure that non-congregate shelter options are available to individuals experiencing homelessness post-pandemic. By purchasing the appropriate infrastructure, the District can make a non-congregate shelter for individuals a permanent part of its homeless services system.

If a preference was identified, describe how the District will use HOME-ARP funds to address unmet needs or gaps for other qualifying populations that are not included in the preference.

People experiencing homelessness that cannot be accommodated by the existing inventory of non-congregate facilities for families will qualify for the primary preference for HOME APR-funded non-congregate shelter. This preference will include homeless people fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking or human trafficking. In the event of a 45-day period during which no people experiencing homelessness are referred, a non-congregate shelter bed may be made available to households at risk of homelessness or other qualifying populations if no other non-congregate options are available to them.

Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. PJs may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program.

The District will leverage its Coordinated Assessment and Housing Placement (CAHP) process to identify people experiencing homelessness that

- 1) have been assessed to be eligible for a housing resource, and due to their level of vulnerability would be better served in this non congregate shelter while they work on exiting homelessness or

- 2) have significant barriers to accessing congregate shelter facilities, including extreme medical vulnerabilities.

Whenever there is a vacancy at the site, the District will share this information with the CAHP administrator for additional referrals. This process will leverage the dynamic By-Name-List created by the CAHP process and identify people experiencing homelessness with extreme medical vulnerabilities as soon as they are flagged for prioritization within the context of the CAHP.

If the CAHP process identifies that there are less than 30 people experiencing homelessness that meet this primary preference, the District will reach out to organizations serving those other qualifying populations for referrals to a project-specific waitlist that it will start to maintain for as long as there are less than 30 people experiencing homelessness that meet the primary preference.

If the facility experiences a period of 90 days in which no households experiencing homelessness are referred, the District will provide assistance in chronological order of receipt of completed applications on the project-specific waitlist. If at any point, the CAHP process identifies that there are more than 30 people experiencing homelessness that meet the primary preference, the District will close the project-specific waitlist after notifying all referees that the project will be focused on serving people experiencing homelessness until further notice.

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

The District's Coordinated Entry process is called Coordinated Assessment and Housing Placement (CAHP). TCP administers the District's CAHP system. Through CAHP, people experiencing homelessness are triaged for housing options based on acuity of service needs and length of homelessness.

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.

The District proposes to align with the CAHP process, leveraging its dynamic capabilities to immediately identify people experiencing homelessness who meet the primary preference. This way, the District can ensure that this resource is dedicated to the highest need for as long as there is significant demand. The project will only resort to maintaining a static waitlist if the CAHP process identifies that there are less than 30 people experiencing homelessness that meet the primary preferences of the project.

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 qualified population.

The District does not intend to limit eligibility for its non-congregate shelter facilities funded with HOME-ARP.

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 small households and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis.

Not applicable. The District will not implement a limitation.

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.

Not applicable. The District will not implement a limitation.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

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

Not applicable. The District will not use any HOME-ARP funds to refinance rental units.

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

Not applicable. The District will not use any HOME-ARP funds to refinance rental units.

State whether new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, created additional units, or both.

Not applicable. The District will not use any HOME-ARP funds to refinance rental units.

Specify the required compliance period.

Not applicable. The District will not use any HOME-ARP funds to refinance rental units.

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

HOME-ARP funds will not be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.

Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable.

Not applicable. The District will not use any HOME-ARP funds to refinance rental units.

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