Alaska Council on the Homeless

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AGENDA
Alaska Council on the Homeless
May 11, 2017
1:00 – 4:00 PM, Daniel R. Fauske Building
4300 Boniface Parkway, Anchorage

1:00 - 1:05	Welcome by Council Chair: Bryan Butcher
1:05 – 1:25	Public Comments
1:25 – 1:55	State Agency Update: Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, The Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Alaska Department of Corrections, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
1:55 – 2:10	Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness and Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness: Brian Wilson and Dave Mayo-Kiely
2:10 – 2:25	City Housing and Homeless Leadership Update: Scott Ciambor – City and Borough of Juneau, Michael Sanders – City of Fairbanks, and Nancy Burke – Municipality of Anchorage
2:25 – 2:35	Break
2:35 – 3:00	Alaska Housing First Evaluation: David Driscoll, Jeff Jessee, Victor Joseph, and Gary Ferguson
3:00 – 3:25	Housing as Health Care: Carol Gore
3:25 – 3:30	Council Presentation to Alaska Municipal League: Suzi Pearson and Dave Kuiper
3:30 – 3:45	Housing and Homelessness Networking/Training Meeting Report: Elizabeth Schultz
3:45 – 3:55	Council Member Reports
3:55 – 4:00	Other Matters to Come Before the Council

Save-the-Date: The next Council meeting is scheduled for October 23, 2017 in conjunction with the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness annual conference at the Westmark Hotel and Conference Center in Fairbanks.

Opportunity begins with a home

State Agency Update

Trust
Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority

A catalyst for change to improve the lives of beneficiaries

Mission & Principles

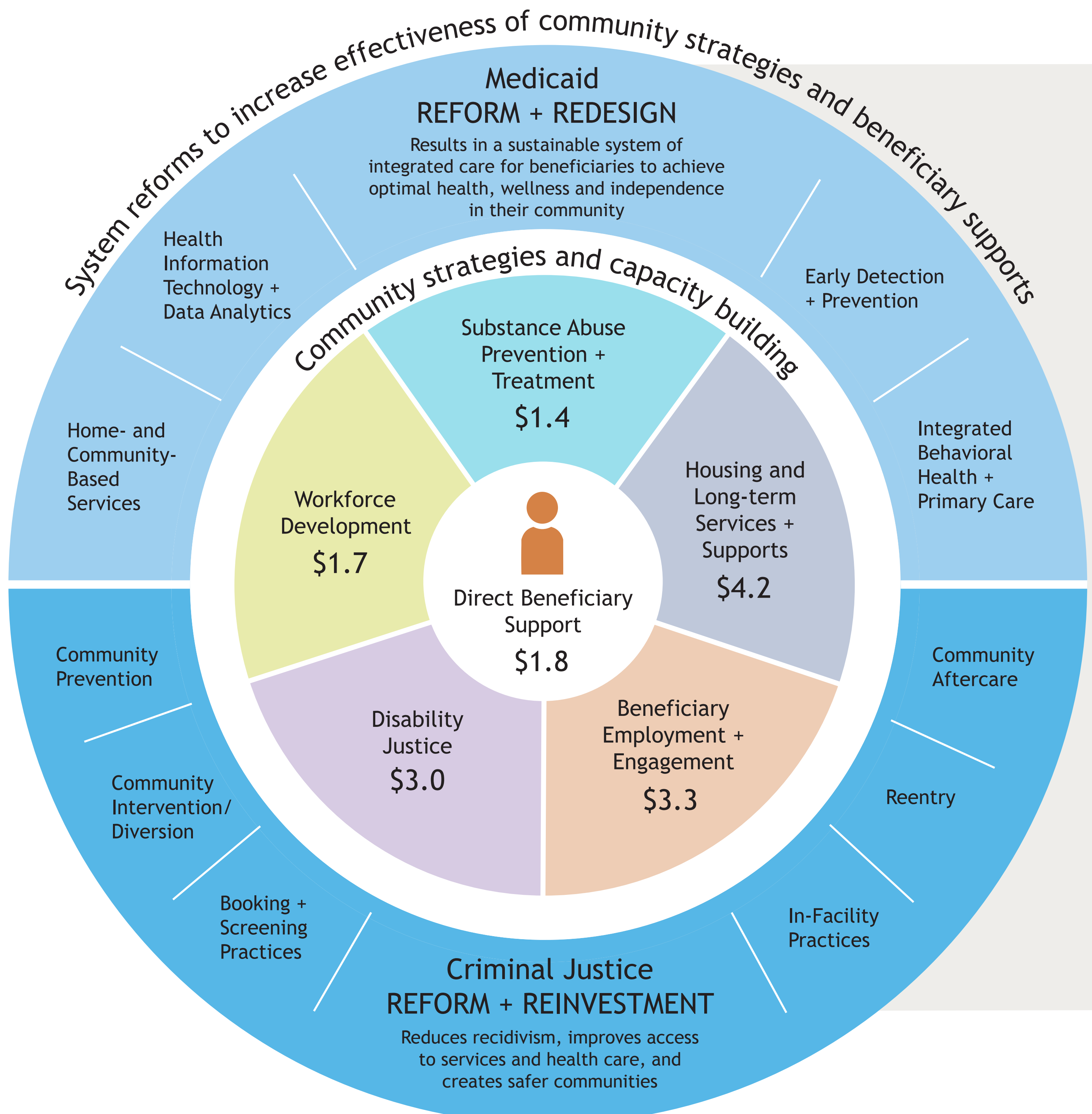
The Trust's mission is to improve the lives of beneficiaries through advocacy, planning, implementing and funding a Comprehensive Integrated Mental Health Program.

The Trust is committed to:

- Education of the public and policymakers on beneficiary needs
- Collaboration with consumers and partner advocates
- Maximizing beneficiary input into programs
- Continually improving results for beneficiaries
- Prioritizing services for beneficiaries at risk of institutionalization or needing long-term, intensive care
- Useful and timely data for evaluating programs
- Inclusion of early intervention and prevention components

Investments

Beneficiary, Community and System



Key Outputs

- Beneficiaries access quality, integrated, whole person health care
- Decrease in youth alcohol and substance use and adult binge drinking and illicit substance use
- Develop a well-qualified and sustainable workforce to meet the current and future behavioral health and healthcare needs of beneficiaries, their families and communities
- Reduce adult and youth involvement in the criminal justice system and reduce criminal recidivism
- Beneficiaries achieve integrated employment and have access to quality peer support services
- Beneficiaries can access safe and affordable housing with appropriate community-based social services to maintain tenancy

Results

- Beneficiaries have improved health
- Adults and children are free of the burdens created by alcohol and substance abuse
- Alaska's workforce meets beneficiary and employer needs
- The criminal justice system effectively accommodates the needs of victims and offenders who are Trust beneficiaries
- Beneficiaries are employed or meaningfully engaged in their communities
- Beneficiaries maintain stable, safe housing

FY17 budget numbers in millions as approved August 27, 2015.

Alaska Council on the Homeless Update
May 2017

Special Needs Housing Grant (SNHG)

- The SNHG program funds capital, operating, and supportive services to expand long term housing options for Alaskans with special needs.

- The SNHG budget supports 277 households in 8 communities with $7.9M in 3 year operating grants.

Basic Homeless Assistance Program (BHAP)

- BHAP funding assists homeless and near-homeless Alaskans by providing operating support for emergency shelter and transitional housing programs, permanent housing placement, and prevention services.

- $6.1M was awarded in SFY 2017 to support 37 organizations in 20 communities statewide.

- Annually, approximately 13,000 Alaskans receive assistance through this program.

- New Community Coordinated Application process for SFY 2018 funding cycle with award announcements expected by the end of May.

Program Notes

- At proposed funding levels, SNHG and BHAP programs are sustainable through 2026.

- These programs also support AHFC’s matching contribution to the HUD 811 PRA program and resources such as the United Way’s 211 Program and the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness.

Alaska Crosswalk of Housing and Services Reports

This crosswalk organizes recommendations from three different reports that identify strategies to meet the housing and service needs of Alaskans with low incomes, disabilities and who are homeless. The three reports are the:

- Alaska Council on the Homeless: Alaska's Plan to End Long Term Homelessness
- Department of Human Services: Alaska Strategic Supportive Housing Plan
- Governor's Housing Summit Workgroup Reports 2016

The crosswalk is organized through the main priority areas identified in Alaska's Plan to End Long Term Homelessness. Recommendations from each report are categorized in the priority areas. The Alaska Plan to End Long Term Homelessness presents a high level framework of recommendations that address key priority areas. These include:

1) Housing Development
2) Supportive Services
3) Education, Engagement, and Policy
4) Prevention
5) Data

The reports complement each other. While formatted differently, each of the reports address these areas in some capacity. The Alaska Strategic Supportive Housing Plan and the Governor's Housing Summit Workgroup Reports 2016 address housing and services issues in greater detail, but are consistent with the vision and recommendations in the Alaska Council on the Homeless report. The Governor's Housing Summit Workgroup Reports 2016 tends to be broader in its direction and its populations of focus. The Alaska Strategic Supportive Housing Plan focuses on populations served by the Department of Health and Social Services, including people with disabilities and those who are homeless.

Alaska Council on the Homeless Priorities	Priority 1: Housing Development	Priority 2: Supportive Services	Priority 3: Education, Engagement, and Policy	Priority 4: Prevention	Priority 5: Data
Alaska Council on the Homeless Alaska's Plan to End Long Term Homelessness	a. Expand Housing Options (Construction/Rehab/Rental Assistance) b. Increase Pool of Operating Support to Preserve Existing Housing Stock c. Increase Number of Units Available to Priority Populations	a. Increase Funding and Sources of Supportive Services in Underserved Areas b. Increase Income and Employment Opportunities for Persons in Transition c. Increase Outreach Services d. Maintain and/or Expand Emergency Lodging Options as Needed	a. Landlord Engagement, Education, and Support b. Encourage Housing Policy at the Local Level c. Support Local Housing Organizations to Coordinate Planning Services and Reporting d. Expand Outreach on Use of Alaska Housing Locator	a. Eliminate Discharge to Homeless Shelters and the Streets from State Institutions b. Improve Outreach and Linkages to Housing Resources and Services c. Maintain Centralized Pool of Prevention Resources	a. Expand Homeless Service Provider HMIS Coverage b. Develop Strategies for Gathering Homeless Data from Organizations Not Connected to HMIS c. Coordinate Community Prevention Services
Department of Health & Social Services Alaska Strategic Supportive Housing Plan	Goal 3: Establish a PSH pipeline to create between 465 and 615 PSH opportunities over the next five years. 3a. Establish a PSH Funders Collaborative to align and leverage resources to	Goal 5: Establish a funding source for services delivered in supportive housing settings that is sustainable and tailored to the needs of individuals.	Goal 1: Develop a policy framework to guide implementation of permanent supportive housing as an essential component of the DBH service system.	6a. Design services to be provided in home and community settings that will promote housing stability and community	1b. Develop and implement outcome/performance measures related to access, housing stability, tenancy, and community integration.

	encourage the production of permanent supportive housing. 3b. Through the Funders Collaborative, oversee and review progress on meeting PSH production goals. 3c. Conduct a comprehensive review of the Special Needs Housing Grant program in order to enhance and sustain its role as a significant driver of PSH production. 3d. Adopt further enhancements to the current special needs set-aside within the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program to encourage the creation of integrated PSH. 3e. Commit Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance from AHFC to support the operation and development of PSH. 3f. Leverage future federal funding opportunities through the National	5a. Assign responsibility to a new Medicaid task force to improve Medicaid coverage of services in supportive housing. 5b. Improve DHSS leverage of existing Medicaid services (CCSS, Case Management, and RSS). 5c. Engage CMS to maximize coverage of services in supportive housing. 5d. Determine rates for services that reflect accurate costs of providing flexible home and community-based services. 5e. Budget state funds to pay for important supportive housing services that are not covered by Medicaid.	1a.Convene a DBH-led PSH Steering Committee to establish policies, identify priority populations, and coordinate access and services for those individuals who cross DHSS, the Department of Corrections, and Homelessness/Continuum of Care systems. 1c. Create a structure and process within DBH to oversee and coordinate implementation of the PSH plan that includes timelines and accountability. 1d. Align this plan with statewide housing planning efforts, including the Governor's Housing Summit, the Governor's Council on the Homeless, and the Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education. Goal 2: Establish a coordinated and consistent approach to	integration. 6e. Improve provider performance in supporting individuals to achieve housing stability and community integration. 6f. Adapt home- and community-based services and delivery of services to meet the needs of individuals living in rural and remote Hub and village communities.	2b. Conduct a DHSS-wide assessment to estimate the need for PSH and other residential service options for vulnerable Alaskans served across all DHSS divisions. 2c. Conduct an assessment of all currently enrolled GRA recipients and develop individualized housing plans based on level of care/service needs, housing needs, and preferences.

	Housing Trust Fund and Section 811 PRA to support the creation of new PSH development. 3g. Leverage all available resources and encourage the replication of innovative financing models to create PSH.	5f. Work with the Trust to use funds for services in strategic and targeted ways. 5g. Plan ahead to restructure provider agreements and contracts when additional Medicaid revenue is expected. 5h. Continue to pursue Medicaid expansion through the ACA to provide more Alaskans with health insurance coverage and to and maximize federal financial participation. Goal 6: Expand service delivery in home- and community-based settings to promote housing stability and community integration.	housing and housing-related services across all DHSS divisions. 2a. Convene a standing DHSS Housing Committee to coordinate policy, practice, and services related to DHSS-supported housing and residential programs. Goal 4: Establish a PSH clearinghouse to coordinate the timely referral of eligible households for PSH opportunities. 4a. Create a PSH Clearinghouse to coordinate the referral and supportive service provision of households eligible for PSH opportunities. 4b.Coordinate design and implementation efforts with the two CoCs’ work on coordinated entry. 4c. Align the access and referral policies and procedures for the		

		6b. Increase the use of evidence-based best practices that lead to the attainment of valued life roles including tenant, worker, community member, and family/friend/partner. 6c. Increase the availability of community-based crisis services. 6d. Develop a community-based residential crisis stabilization and behavior training program.	Moving Home program with the proposed PSH Clearinghouse and the CoCs' coordinated entry system. 4d. Provide PSH property owners and managers with sustained training opportunities to build understanding of their obligation under the Federal Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act, with the goal of eliminating barriers to access and reducing stigma. Goal 7: Strengthen community provider workforce capacity to deliver home- and community-based housing services that promote wellness, recovery, and community integration. 7a. Develop a PSH certification requirement for providers receiving state, federal, or Trust funds to deliver		

			services in PRA, Moving Home, HUD CoC programs, and settings receiving GRA funds. 7b. Identify providers who excel in delivering services aligned with the principles and practices of PSH and community integration to serve as role models, system champions, and peer provider coaches to other providers.		
Governor's Housing Summit	• Work through Denali Commission to update existing project databases that will provide rural communities information about planned regional and local projects. This will allow communities to consider: o Consolidation of construction bids o Consolidation of materials and equipment	• Department of Corrections should expand Medicaid application opportunities for reentrants by formalizing a plan, process and logistics with help, coordination and collaboration by Department of Health and Social Service/Division	• Department of Corrections should make a universal reentry checklist which includes an employment plan, housing, treatment and medical referrals, a State identification card and applications such as Medicaid and Social Security completed prior to release by revising policies and standard operating procedures.	Funding should also be allocated for prevention or rapid re-housing for those veterans in a temporary emergency and on the verge of homelessness.	• Alaska Housing Finance Corporation should develop a listing of inventory in each community for each housing type including; assisted living, transitional living, permanent housing and permanent supportive housing.

	shipments to reduce transportation costs and maximize economies of scale o Shared use of heavy equipment on multiple projects before demobilizing and backhauling the equipment from the region • Encourage and educate builders to collaborate with home builders to use reclaimed/unused building materials from other projects to build more affordable homes • Expand apprenticeship and other proven training programs offered in urban Alaska to rural Alaska • When possible use local materials to avoid high transportation costs and improve local economy • Utilize land trusts to reduce land costs for rural housing construction	of Public Assistance. • Department of Health and Social Services and the Mental Health Trust Authority should ensure treatment services are expanded to meet the needs of reentrants prior to release and in the community. • Landlord liaison • Mining resources/services; connecting the providers with those in need • Improved case management • Different modes of treatment opportunities; video conferencing, satellite sites • Resource Center (one stop shop)	• Department of Corrections and Department of Labor should establish a memorandum of agreement to facilitate workforce development skills and employment preparation by working with identified Institutions and Field Offices prior to release. • Department of Corrections should establish guidelines and/or agreements to get Native Reentrants back to outlying regions by working with the Alaska Native Entities. • Reentry Coalitions and Department of Corrections should establish Memorandums of Agreement and consistent procedures for Coalition and community in-reach; this includes establishing protocols		• The Coalition proposes assembling a workgroup to create a statewide housing data resource that provides up-dated community level housing data that covers the full spectrum of housing (emergency shelter to fair market housing) and provides clarity for communities, planners, policymakers, media, researchers, investors, and other stakeholders. • HMIS: a. Outreach and greater community participation in the Annual Point-In-Time Homeless Count.

	• University system should coordinate its programs to target rural Alaska to more effectively build capacity • Use UAA's logistics program to develop possible transportation solutions • Follow Habitat for Humanity model with volunteer construction and owner sweat equity • Alaska Department of Administration (DOA) should update procurement rules to be able to take advantage of federal discounts • Purchasing through the GSA Global Supply store should be used whenever possible • Work to develop local business capacity through existing state and university programs • Maintain bypass mail • Work through congressional	• Mentorship and peer to peer programs • 211 and other websites for resources • Roommate finder service for seniors as a pilot project. • Find Homeless Veterans – Funding for Outreach and Engagement	for behavioral contracts when working with reentrants. • Reentry Coalitions, Department of Corrections and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation should establish and expand housing options (short and long term) by working with private landlords. • Housing stakeholders should take steps to expand housing options and voucher programs by pursuing funding options as they become available, work with private landlords so that persons with incarceration histories can access private rental housing, and work to address and present mitigating circumstances regarding criminal backgrounds prior to		b. More reliable Point-In-Time homeless count and housing inventory chart information broken down to community level. 17 c. Coordinated Entry – Both Continua of Care need to implement a coordinated entry system that involves homeless data and homeless management information systems data sharing and coordination of local housing resources to ensure persons experiencing homelessness are housed appropriately and in a timely manner.

	delegation to pursue tax credit for rural transportation; e.g. airlines, ferry, barges • Encourage congressional delegation to bring federal funds to Denali Commission • Use high performance/lower cost/ lower weight materials guided by the Cold Climate Housing Center • Make more effective use of alternative construction techniques – modular, prefab walls and SIP panels • Set up regional centers where land information and other resource information is available about projects in the region; include current and updated as-built information • Develop a matrix for holistic approach to sustainable communities • Devise systems to		admission decisions in publicly funded housing. • Housing First • Statewide housing resource development, -forum/ repository/ clearinghouse -Encourage housing plans as a part of local comprehensive planning, which is already a requirement. -State data repository High level coordination of housing and homeless services to create policy alignment across state agencies and in partnership with agencies and advocates on the local level to end homelessness in Alaska Coordinated Funding Program for Housing & Services More involvement in the housing/homelessness services sector is needed		

	encourage private investment in rural Alaska • Increase Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) funding and allocation to Alaska • Encourage AHFC to use LIHTC in rural Alaska • Encourage public-private partnerships to invest in rural housing • Establish Alaska Housing Trust Fund to cover gap between available and needed funding • Encourage modification of the appraisal process to accurately appraise the value of homes constructed in remote rural communities where appropriate "comparable" may not be readily available • Develop a master plan for communities • Updated streamlined environmental review • Increase focus on better "on the ground" planning – reinstitute		on the local level and in the Alaska State legislature. Two pieces of legislation will help in this regard. • Legislation that adds a Housing & Homelessness Element to the Comprehensive Plan of Municipal Governments (AS 29.40.030). Creation of an Alaska State Legislature Committee on Housing/Homelessness. The Coalition encourages the Administration to look into this matter and to work with our federal delegation to ensure Alaskans are receiving the benefits they deserve. Support additional 1915(i) and other waiver options and tenancy support services resources with Medicaid Expansion. Eliminate the provision that you must be a Department of Behavioral		

	the Denali Commission Planning Workshop • Take a holistic approach to planning in each community • State must evaluate state owned assets in rural Alaska to make land available • Tie AHFC energy rebate programs and weatherization to local costs in community • Support the development of the Alaska Native Homeowners coalition **Homeownership Action Items:** 1. Using the existing models for sweat equity through Habitat for Humanity and the USDA Self-Help program. Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) will convene a meeting with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC), and Housing & Urban		Health grantee to bill Medicaid. (This hurts recipients of Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Special Needs Housing Grant funds and permanent supportive housing programs) Utilize the Technical Assistance Collaborative Permanent Supportive Housing Report: The Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority and Department of Behavioral Health have utilized the Technical Assistance Collaborative to analyze the state system to increase and maximize the supply of affordable housing and to create more Permanent Supportive Housing units. Support Goals, Strategic Objectives and Performance Measures in the Alaska State Plan for Senior Services (FY2016-FY2019) and Alzheimer, Dementia & Related		

	Development (HUD) with current operators of self-help programs and other interested stakeholders. • Short Run action - Identify action steps and program elements for an expansion of a self-help program in Alaska beyond what USDA is currently doing. • Long Run action – roll out new program to expand self-help homeownership throughout Alaska 2. There are several underutilized programs for homeownership available in Alaska through HUD's 184 loan guarantees, Individual Development Account (IDA) programs, HomeStart and the Affordable Housing Programs of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines (FHLB), and the RCAC. They are underutilized due to a lack of awareness by borrowers and financial institutions.		Disorders (ADRD) Road Map. *Please see attached goals, strategic objectives and performance measures.* Advocate for Sunrise Legislation for the Alaska Commission on Aging. Veterans: Housing and support services could be partially funded by using the alcohol tax or marijuana to fund housing and services. Investigate social impact bonds to help pay for housing and services. SNHG should be increased (or at least funded to historical levels). Care coordination for personal and medical needs. Medicaid reform through state plan amendments;		

	• Short term action - Working with the Alaska Mortgage Bankers Association and other industry trade groups, AHFC will convene a meeting with HUD, USDA, FHLB, RCAC and plan for increasing awareness and utilization of these underutilized homeownership programs. Identify specific strategies, materials, programs, events that can be leveraged to increase awareness; i.e. homebuyer fairs, leveraging home shows or other statewide meetings. • Long term action – implement strategy and track utilization rates for these programs to monitor improvements. 3. Expand the use, awareness, acceptance of alternative housing types like tiny houses, manufactured housing,		creation of 1115, 1195k and/or 1915i Waivers. Psychological treatment, assessment and neurological evaluation. Skill development, re-development and employment. Financial management. Personal health management and hygiene skills. Nutrition and cooking skills. Substance use reduction, treatment. Time management. Household management and keeping. Social skills and conflict resolution.		

	accessory dwelling units, and floating houses to increase availability of smaller, more affordable housing options. Some of these techniques are already being used in Alaska but not in an organized manner. Information about existing efforts is not centralized or easily accessible. Identified barriers that may exist are: i. Zoning/neighborhood covenants and or code rules ii. Public and market acceptance of products iii. Financing and appraisal rules • Short Term Action – AHFC to convene meeting with municipal officials and financial/lending institutions to identify solutions to potential barriers and develop a pilot project to emphasis feasibility and provide a model activity.				

	• Comment on Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) proposed rule directing Fannie Mae to consider manufactured home financing as part of its "duty to serve underserved markets" • Long Term Action - using strategy developed, implement pilot project and identify central location for information on projects, barriers and solutions to implementing alternative housing types in communities around Alaska. **Developer / Rental Action Items:** 1. Explore use of project based vouchers for 4 percent and 9 percent development. a. AHFC delivery by January 2017 2. Simplify and expand the use of property tax abatement at the state				

	code level. Provide notification/education for local entities in adopting and using at local level. a. Alaska State Legislature in 2016 session 3. Create new working group to explore new state tax credit structures, such as New Market Tax Credit, State Low Income Tax Credit, Corporate Tax Credit, etc. a. Alaska State Legislature in 2016 session 4. Implement a structure of Housing Trust Fund through AHFC with a dedicated funding source or sources of capital and use the funds to maximize leverage of other existing federal funds. 5. Explore best practices on use of local improvement district of method to finance infrastructure / capital improvements and confirm compliance of State law.				

	6. Create working group to promote Community Land Trust (CLT) and examine if State can gift or provide long term lease to CLT. 7. Create one-stop-shop of information clearing house of programs and tools for developers to go to get information on funding, Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), etc. State of Alaska enables tax incentives (abatement; Tax Increment Financing; Anchorage Community Development Authority; Live/Work/Play) AIDEA participation (risk reduction pool), EB5, RLI Permanent Fund Dividend down-payment savings, similar to college savings. Financing, reduce multi-family cost (6.7%) -> Permanent Fund investments to reduce multifamily loan funds				

	-Incentives to rehab -Loan loss guarantee on infrastructure finance State of Alaska land – consider partnerships; Concepts to trade land for infrastructure Make State of Alaska land available; -Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority/State of Alaska, all -Fee simple, land lease, Land Trust -Land swamps, remove regulatory barriers Expedite conveyances Redevelopment – Brownfield revolving loan fund -Land ready to develop -Streamline/coordinate funding applications Rehab and/or small modifications best practices -AHFC lending on new products (e.g Accessible Dwelling Units, unit lot subdivision, tiny homes				

	Advocate for Development of Housing Trust, a long term sustainable trust similar to the Mental Health Trust lands. For all housing, not just senior housing. Revenue neutral. Support and Strengthen AHFC Senior Housing Office and Programs including support state contribution for Senior Community Housing Development Funds to enable utilization and distribution of $1.7 million funds from Rasmuson Foundation. Portable modular ramp: used for making unit accessible. Ongoing rental subsidies are needed because of low income; 30% of PSH resident income is used, which is about $300 a month.				

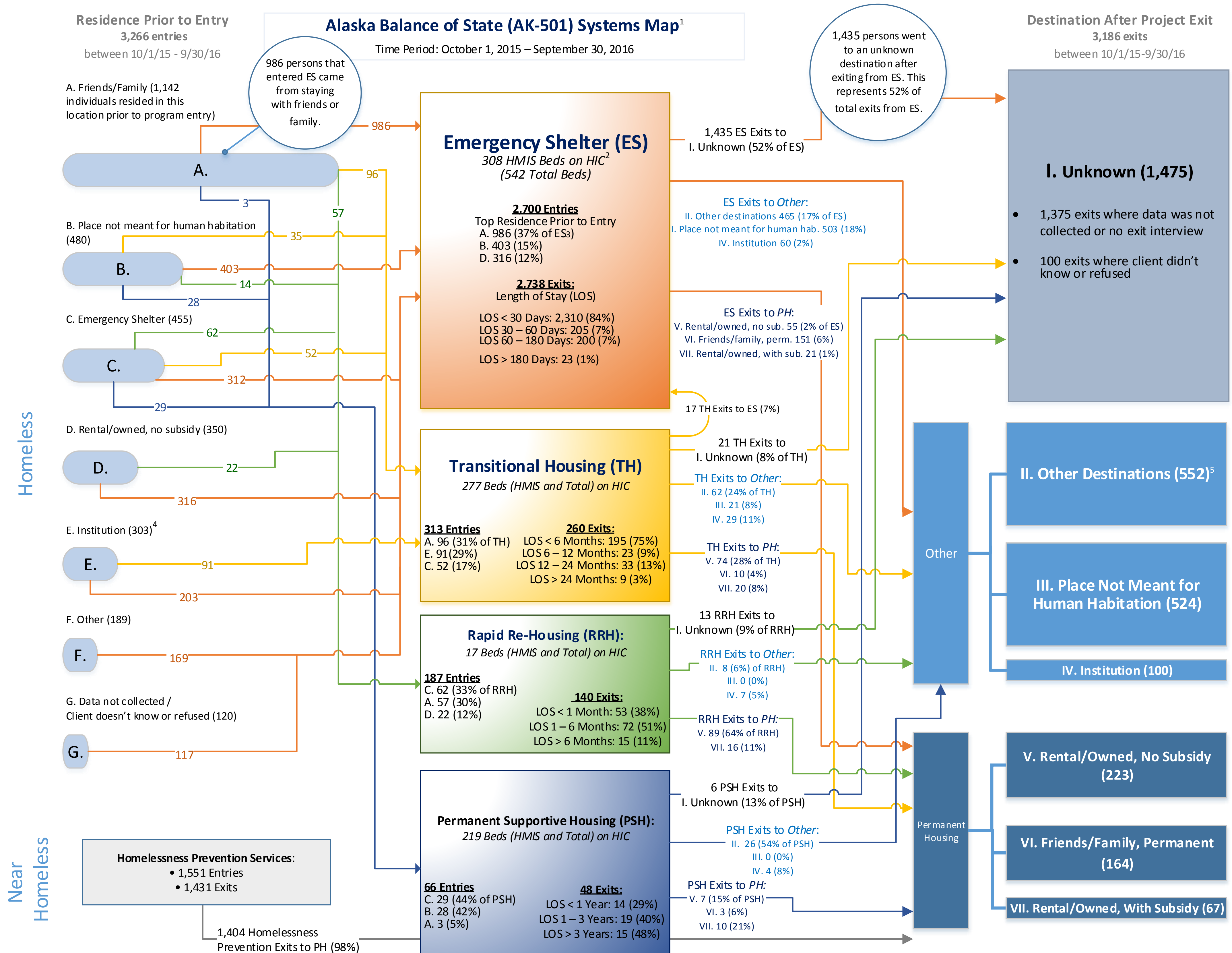
Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

and

Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness

Alaska Balance of State (AK-501) Systems Map[1]

Time Period: October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016



FOOTNOTES:

[1] Systems map does not include data from designated HAP or BHAP programs, as the data could not distinguish between ES, TH, RRH, or PSH characteristics of each HAP or BHAP program. There were 2,239 entries from HAP or BHAP programs.

[2] "HMIS Beds" represent the number of beds that were reported on the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) through the HMIS (i.e., HMIS participating beds). "Total Beds" represent the total number of beds reported on the HIC, including beds reported from databases other than HMIS (e.g., databases used by shelters for victims of domestic violence).

[3] All percentages on this map represent the percent of persons that entered or exited from each type of program: ES, TH, RRH, and PSH (e.g., Out of the 2,700 entries in ES, 986 people, or 37%, came from a place not meant for human habitation).

[4] In general, data that accounts for less than 4% of the total number of entries or exits per program is not graphically represented on this map, unless it was intentionally added to show significance (e.g., Out of the 303 people that entered the homeless system coming from an institution, 203 went to ES, 91 went to TH, 8 went to RRH and 1 to PSH. The low RRH and PSH entries are not graphically represented but they are included in the total calculations.)

[5] Category *Other II. Other Destinations (552)* combines the following destination types in Data Element 3.12: Staying with friends or family (temporary tenure), Hotel or motel, Deceased, or Other.