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AGENDA

Alaska Council on the Homeless

October 13, 2015

1:30 – 4:00 PM, Marriott Downtown Anchorage
820 West 7th Avenue, Anchorage

- 1:30 - 1:35 Welcome by Council Chair, AHFC CEO/ED Bryan Butcher
- 1:35 – 2:05 Public Comments
- 2:05 – 2:15 Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness – Scott Ciambor
- 2:15 - 2:30 Municipality of Anchorage – Mayor Berkowitz
- 2:30 - 2:35 Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness – Carmen Wenger
- 2:35 - 2:50 Department of Education and Early Development – Sarah Emmal
- 2:50 – 2:55 2-1-1 United Way – Sue Brogan
- 2:55 – 3:00 Federal Program Update – Carma Reed
- 3:00 – 3:10 AHFC Program Update
1. SNHG and BHAP Update – Mark Romick
 2. Public Housing Update – Mike Courtney
- 3:10 – 3:20 Department of Health and Social Services and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority – Kelda Barstad and Amanda Lofgren
- 3:20 – 3:35 Review and Adoption of Alaska's Plan to End Long Term Homelessness – Suzi Pearson and Dave Kuiper
- 3:35 – 3:50 Council Member Reports
- 3:50 – 4:00 Other Matters to Come Before the Council

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Opportunity begins with a home

Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness

DRAFT

Anchorage Community Plan to
Prevent and End Homelessness

Anchorage DHHS, HCOSH & ACEH
Planning Committee
September 24, 2015

Introduction:

Homelessness touches the lives of people throughout Anchorage. Over 7,500 people utilized homeless intervention services last year, according to the Annual Homeless Assessment Report, including families with children, single individuals and transitional-aged youth. Despite how different the people experiencing homelessness may be, they all have shared basic needs, including affordable housing, adequate incomes and health care. Some Anchorage residents experiencing homelessness may need additional services such as substance abuse treatment or mental health services in order to remain stably housed. Appropriate infrastructure must be in place in our community to assist people in meeting these needs to effectively prevent and end homelessness.

The creation of the 2015 Anchorage Community Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness (The Plan) was guided by The Anchorage Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND) Commission's Oversight Subcommittee on Homelessness (HCOSH) and the Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness (ACEH). The purpose of the HCOSH is to provide guidance on issues related to homelessness in Anchorage to the HAND Commission as well as to provide oversight to the development and implementation of the plan on homelessness. The mission of the ACEH is to advocate for and implement strategies to prevent homelessness and provide housing and work opportunities for all. The Plan was written with the guiding principle that housing is a basic human right. It is through these lenses that The Plan was developed, and it is meant to provide a strategic vision aimed at addressing homelessness in Anchorage over the next five years.

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Design:

The Plan is divided into 5 sections based around themes in line with the national Opening Doors Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness and feeding up to the Alaska Council on the Homeless' Plan to End Long Term Homelessness. The five themes of The Plan are education and policy, prevention, supportive services, housing development and data. Within each theme, the specific goals are stated along with background, suggested solutions, a model approach, and an evaluation strategy.

Additionally, more in-depth information about every goal and activity is available in Appendix 1. Appendix 1 provides needed details to ensure the plan is actionable by including the specific activities, partners, timelines and funding requirements for successful implementation of The Plan.

Background:

Homelessness is a community wide issue. In an effort to make the plan as robust as possible, The Anchorage Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND) Commission's Oversight Subcommittee on Homelessness (HCOSH) formed a committee to work jointly with members of the Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness (ACEH), and other interested community members to develop The Plan. This group, referred to collectively as the Planning Committee, undertook the task of drafting The Plan and was the first joint planning process between the Municipality of Anchorage and the Anchorage Continuum of Care. This was done after the HCOSH finished its review and status report to the Assembly on May 5, 2014 of the Municipality of Anchorage Ten Year Plan on Homelessness that expired in July of 2015. The Planning Committee met during the regularly scheduled HCOSH meetings on the 2nd Wednesday of the month which was opened to the public.

In developing The Plan, the Planning Committee met on a regular basis and sought input from the public and community stakeholders over the course of a year. The previous planning efforts from the Municipality of Anchorage were reviewed and relevant content for unmet goals were incorporated. Below is more detailed information about the process the Planning Committee used to assure there was widespread input into The Plan.

As a first step in the process, the Planning Committee conducted a municipal-wide survey for the citizens of Anchorage to provide input and the priority of solutions to end homelessness. The survey was one of several sources of information used to develop The Plan title: *Anchorage Community Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. The results of the survey

are summarized in tabular form in Appendix 3. 1,225 people participated in this survey. The participants ranked homeless families with children and youth as the highest priorities. The participants also ranked the top four intervention strategies as: increased access to homeless prevention services; the creation of a standardized intake process utilized by all service providers; provision of more low-cost affordable housing; and increased access to, and funding for, detox and treatment.

On November 19, 2014, a Listening Session was held at the Fairview Recreation Center from 5:00pm to 6:30pm. The Planning Committee asked the public to give input for The Plan. The list of participants at the listening session is in Appendix 2.

In late April and May 2015, the Planning Committee held five work groups with participants representing the government, non-profit agencies, businesses and the public. The lists of participants at each of the work groups are in Appendix 4.

The five work groups were held on the following dates:

Education & Policy with Nikole Nelson, HCOSH

Date: Tuesday, April 28 – Time: 8:00am to 11:00am - Location: BP Energy Center

Prevention with John Pendrey, AK VA Health Care System

Date: Tuesday, May 5 – Time: 8:00am to 11:00am – Location: BP Energy Center

Supportive Services with Mary Beth Bragiel, Catholic Social Services & Kenny Petersen, Allen & Petersen

Date: Tuesday, May 12 – Time: 8:00am to 11:00am – Location: BP Energy Center

Housing Development with Steve Ashman, Department of Health and Human Services

Date: Thursday, May 21 – Time: 8:00am to 11:00am – Location: BP Energy Center

Data with Carmen Springer, Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness

Date: Tuesday, May 26 – Time: 8:00am to 11:00am – Location: BP Energy Center

The Plan was written in partnership by the HCOSH Committee established by the Anchorage Assembly and the ACEH representing the Anchorage Continuum of Care. More than 1300 citizens weighed in on the creation of The Plan through public meetings, five work groups and a survey, over a one and a half year period.

Theme 1 - Education and Policy

Summary: Education and policy are essential elements to addressing homelessness. The entire community must be involved to end homelessness and creating a comprehensive effort requires widespread education, especially leaders in the community. Community-wide education also informs and promotes needed policy changes. Appropriate public policy is essential to reducing the barriers to fair and stable housing in Anchorage for all residents. The Education and Policy Workgroup identified three goals that would contribute toward ending homelessness.

Goal 1.1: Increase education and public awareness

Background: In recent years, there has been considerable backlash from segments of the community with respect to the propriety of implementing proven solutions to address homelessness including support services and housing to those experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. This has impeded progress in moving Anchorage forward in addressing homelessness.

Solution: Concerted and strategic efforts to educate both community leaders and the general public with respect to proven solutions to ending homelessness.

Model: Yearly, current issues needing education and advocacy will be identified by a committee comprised of members from organizations such as ACEH, United Way, Anchorage Faith & Action Congregations Together (AFACT), HAND, HCOSH and other stakeholders, as appropriate. The committee should develop issue-specific talking points, including information on specific subpopulations of homeless (e.g. Domestic Violence, LGBT, Youth). Also, issue-specific strategies to contact key decision-makers should be developed. In order for this to be accomplished, funding will be necessary for ACEH staff. Additionally, other providers will need to allocate staff time for education and outreach efforts. At the same time, a public awareness campaign to address frequently encountered misconceptions about homelessness should be developed with campaign themes to include: the "other" faces of homelessness; social service providers do not cause homelessness; and "NIMBY-ism."

Evaluation: The measure of this goal will be to assess if an education and advocacy committee has been created, whether it has developed issue-specific communication materials and strategies to educate key decision-makers within the first year, and whether a structure to build an annual education and advocacy agenda has been developed. In subsequent years, the measure will be assess if the committee continues to build and adhere to an annual education and advocacy agenda. Similarly, the measure of success as to the development of public awareness campaign will be whether public awareness priority issues have been identified, campaign materials have been developed, and an outreach strategy and plan has been developed, including targeted outreach to community councils. The evaluation in subsequent years will establish if the strategy is being followed on an annual basis.

Goal 1.2: Ensure appropriate public policy and reduce barriers to fair and affordable housing & supportive services.

Background: Several recent reports and working groups have identified policies and barriers that contribute to homelessness within Anchorage, including the February 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Also, several state working groups have identified policy issues that prevent people with criminal records from obtaining employment and housing and therefore contribute to homelessness within our community. Likewise, a lack of enforcement of the current Alaska Landlord and Tenant Act and habitability codes have been identified as contributing factors to homelessness.

Solution Implement the recommendations in the 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the recommendations of the criminal justice working groups regarding reducing barriers to housing and employment for those with criminal records. Increase access to legal assistance for tenants to assure uniform enforcement of the Alaska Landlord and Tenant Act and habitability codes as well as providing education and support for landlords.

Model: Representatives from the Municipality of Anchorage, U.S. Housing and Urban Development, State of Alaska, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska Legal Services Corporation's Fair Housing Enforcement Project, and other stakeholders should develop an action plan to implement recommendations of the 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Also, reentry stakeholders and criminal justice reform groups should be consulted to learn what efforts are currently underway to reduce barriers to housing and employment for those with criminal records. Once such areas for improvement and effective strategies have been identified, an action plan to implement changes within Anchorage should be developed. As far as enforcement of current protections for tenants, it will be necessary to establish a baseline number for the unmet need for civil legal services as it relates to preventing & ending homelessness in Anchorage (i.e. the housing justice gap). Once a baseline housing justice gap has been established, resources should be identified to increase the availability of civil legal services to help prevent illegal evictions and foreclosures, prevent homelessness related to domestic violence, and to enforce habitability codes. Additionally, a bi-annual landlord outreach seminar should be established to recruit and inform landlords, and a landlord liaison position(s) aimed at providing educational resources for landlord education on issues relating to: tenant suitability, social consciousness, screening, mitigating circumstances, voucher assistance, community resources, and Bridge Support programs.

Evaluation: Success will be measured on whether the recommendations of the 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing have been implemented. Another measure will be if potential barriers to obtaining employment and housing for those with criminal records have been identified and an action plan for implementing changes has been developed and is being implemented. Other measures of success will include an increase in the number of people who are able to access civil legal help on housing-related issues, and the establishment of, and on-

going support for, a bi-annual landlord outreach seminar and hiring of the landlord liaison position(s).

Goal 1.3: Strengthen the capacity of local businesses and organizations to address homelessness by increasing knowledge of collaboration efforts and successful interventions to prevent and end homelessness.

Background: Currently, there are many overlapping efforts aimed at reducing homelessness in Anchorage. This has resulted in many different plans, meetings and activities that address the same problem. This fragmented approach is confusing and not the best use of limited community resources.

Solution: Engage all stakeholders in a universal community plan that includes organization-level coordination of services, a point-person to shepherd the plan, as well as a coordinated community approach to funding services.

Model: A universal community plan with goals that include organization-level coordination of services, and a point-person to shepherd the plan, as well as a coordinated community approach to funding should be implemented through the use of collaboration teams. Collaboration teams should be established on specific issues or strategies to eliminate the need for multiple plans and meetings. Engaged partners should include the business community, public safety, healthcare, service providers, as well HCOSH and ACEH coalition members. One task of the collaboration teams will be to evaluate whether the Alaska Housing Locator is a functional tool and either expand or discontinue its use depending on the outcome of the evaluation.

Evaluation: Within the first year of The Plan ongoing discussion between all stakeholders to consolidate activities, plans and funding should be underway. Within 36 months, consolidation and coordination of a universal community plan should be achieved with all stakeholders assisting in implementation. Additionally, the utility of the Alaska Housing Locator will have been assessed within the first 12 months. If it is functional, a plan to solicit landlords and housing organizations for increased participation and identify rental housing is in place. If not, the program will have been discontinued.

Theme 2 – Prevention

Summary: Preventing homelessness is the most cost effective and one of the fastest measures toward ending homelessness. If individuals are prevented from losing their housing or transitioning from an institutional environment to homelessness, the community resources needed to support those experiencing homelessness may be significantly reduced. The Homeless Prevention Workgroup identified three goals contributing toward ending homelessness that specifically targeted prevention.

Goal 2.1: Transform homeless services into a crisis response systems that prevent homelessness and rapidly return people who experience homelessness to stable housing, including:

- a. Ensure that there is easy access to homeless prevention resources twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year by any person, regardless of circumstances.
- b. Maintain current, accurate and accessible data on affordable housing accessible from a single access point that is available to individuals and agencies.
- c. Linked prevention resources.

Background: Current systems in place in Anchorage to address the needs of individuals and families in crisis are focused on supports to remove people from homelessness. A more cost effective approach would be to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless in the first place.

Solution: The three solutions are:

- a. Increase the capabilities of the existing Alaska 2-1-1 system, or other coordinated entry system, to be the single point-of-entry for services and data capture.
- b. Improve outreach and linkages to affordable housing resources and services.
- c. Create a centralized pool of prevention resources.

Model: Improve coordination and integration of referrals, capturing data points, and access to case manager level referral staff.

Evaluation:

12-months:

- a. Conduct a GAP Analysis to identify current Alaska 2-1-1 system's capacities and gaps toward being a single point of entry for those who are homeless and those at risk of homelessness. Then identify resources to close those gaps.

- b. Enhance the existing resource databases such as those maintained by the Municipality of Anchorage's HUD Consolidated Plan, Alaska 2-1-1 system and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation to capture and disseminate housing opportunities to those in need. Explore adding outreach position to Alaska 2-1-1 system to ensure accurate information is entered into the database.
- c. Identify organizations that provide or fund homeless prevention.

36 Months:

- a. Support Alaska 2-1-1, or other coordinated entry system, in strategies toward filling gaps within current prevention framework. Develop and enact formal interagency agreements to allow the system to connect individuals in need with the most appropriate resources to intervene in potential homelessness.
- b. Develop measures to identify successes and gaps in increasing affordable housing stocks and corresponding supportive services.
- c. Established awareness of prevention resources and identified funding availability.

60 Months:

- a. Build sustainability to support prevention resources through funding challenges.
- b. Review resources and measure to ensure that planning and resources remain on track toward providing sustainable stocks of affordable housing in Anchorage.
- c. Review and update prevention resources and identified funding availability.

Goal 2.2: Advance health and housing stability for youth aging out of systems such as foster care and juvenile justice so that youth aging out of foster care become self-sufficient and do not fall into homelessness.

Background: Individuals who are housed in institutions including juvenile justice, foster care, and hospitals are discharged, even when the only discharge disposition is to homelessness.

Solution: Prevent institutions, including juvenile justice, hospitals, and foster care, from discharging to streets and homeless shelters. Assure transitioning youth are offered a full array of services to prevent homelessness.

Model: Case management.

Evaluation:

12 Months: Identify organizations that provide and fund homeless prevention.

36 Months: Establish awareness of prevention resources and identify funding availability.

60 Months: Review and update prevention resources and identified funding availability.

Goal 2.3: Advance health and housing stability for people experiencing homelessness that have frequent contact with hospitals and criminal justice.

Background: Individuals who are hospitalized and incarcerated are discharged into homelessness when there is not any other identified disposition available.

Solution: Prevent institutions from discharging to streets and homeless shelters, including corrections, hospitals, foster care, by the enforcement of current laws.

Model: Case management, discharge planning, and reentry planning.

Evaluation:

12 Months: Agreement with institutions to include Alaska Department Of Corrections, jail and hospitals on definition of appropriate discharge and have numbers as a baseline.

36 Months: Reduce baseline numbers of discharges to homelessness by 25 percent.

60 Months: No direct discharges to homelessness and proper notification of all other discharges.

Theme 3 - Supportive Services

Summary: Supportive Services are services needed to help end homelessness which are not directly tied to shelter. These can include, but are not limited to, detox and substance abuse treatment, mental health services, child care, transportation, job training and provision of documentation. Without such services, obtaining and maintaining shelter and employment are not likely to be achieved.

Goal 3.1: Increase meaningful and sustainable employment for people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness.

Background: Help people sustain independent living through employment regardless of barriers and address discrimination based on homeless status.

Solution: Supported employment including transportation, training and access to child care. The community of Anchorage will work with service providers and funders to design and implement a pilot program to ensure adequate service provision.

Model: Provision of wraparound services.

Evaluation: Within the first 12 months, all programs that provide supportive service will be identified and linked. Funding will be identified for a pilot project to ensure that all who want to work, regardless of barriers, will have options identified for supported employment.

Goal 3.2: Improve access to mainstream programs and services to reduce people's financial vulnerability to homelessness.

Background: Many individuals living in poverty do not understand financial services or how they can benefit from them. Most do not utilize banking services, and therefore pay exorbitant check cashing fees. It is also common to have no established credit or poor credit scores, which becomes an increased barrier to housing.

Solution: Assist potential renters by providing access to financial literacy, job training, and vocational and educational opportunities at low cost.

Model: Identify and coordinate community educational and vocational resources. Create a communication plan for financial literacy and economic independence in a one-stop-shop format that is similar to the Alaska Housing Locator utilizing educational resources from University of Alaska Anchorage, Cook Inlet Housing Authority, NeighborWorks Alaska, Nine Star, Gateway Center and others.

Evaluation: A communication plan will be created and implemented linking people with a one-stop-shop database for financial literacy and economic independence resources.

Goal 3.3: Integrate primary and behavioral health care services with homeless assistance programs and housing to reduce people's vulnerability to and the impacts of homelessness.

Background: Individuals with physical and mental health challenges find it difficult to achieve and sustain housing and employment. The systems must work together as a team to support an individual in order to reduce homelessness.

Solution A: Increase detox and substance abuse treatment beds for youth and adults.

Background: There are very few funded detox and treatment beds available in Anchorage. Beds need to be available when a person feels motivated to seek treatment. There is also a need for more treatment options (a continuum of options for treatment), as the same model will not work for everyone.

Model: Detox and substance abuse treatment will be available as needed when individuals decide to seek treatment.

Evaluation: Within the first year, detox and treatment beds increased twenty-five percent. Within three years, an additional twenty-five percent increase. A 100% increase should be realized by the end of the fifth year.

Solution B: Medical Respite.

Background: Many clients are released from hospitals to homelessness. This is not appropriate, especially when they have medical needs. But the hospitals can only hold people for so long. Individuals who have homes can rest there. Since the shelter is "home" to those who are homeless, a respite program, where they receive the bedrest and continuing medical attention needed, may provide the solution.

Model: Similar to the Juneau medical respite program.

Evaluation: Within the first twelve months of The Plan, a pilot program will have been developed at Brother Francis Shelter or alternate location, and there will be an evaluation to establish scope of need. Within the first thirty-six months, the program will be sized to the need and all hospitals will be participating. By sixty months, there will be no inappropriate placements in shelters, no inappropriate discharges to shelters, and a mental health respite program may be considered.

Solution C: Coordination of client level support services.

Model: Coordinated Entry

Evaluation: An inventory of existing programs and resources will be created and maintained through the coordinated entry system to ensure the most efficient use of resources and the quickest response to a homeless individual or family.

Goal 3.4: Reducing barriers to effective tenancy.

Background: Many clients do not have the fully developed life skills to be a good tenant, including proper budgeting to make sure the rent is paid. Additionally, clients may experience discrimination which prevents them from staying housed. While getting clients into housing is the first goal, keeping them stably housed takes a longer-term commitment.

Solution: Encourage programs such as Alaska Housing Finance Corporation's Ready To Rent program, YWCA financial classes, and other resources, as well as landlord participation in understanding the curriculums. Make the curriculum web based. Assure that the protections of the Fair Housing Act are well-known and enforced.

Model: Establish list of current educational resources for rental preparedness. Consider landlord outreach events and creation of a clearinghouse website for preparing families for stable tenancy. Reduce barriers to effective tenancy.

Evaluation: List of current educational resources is established within 180 days. A landlord liaison position has been established with the Coalition by the end of year one. Resource clearinghouse established by end of year two.

Goal 3.5: Make safe and legal shelter beds and activities available for all populations both day and night until adequate permanent housing is in place.

Background: Many families have nowhere to go during the day. If children are not in school, they need activities. Adults also need a safe place to go, ideally with resources to move toward housing or job stability. There are very limited options in the community.

Solution: Identify options for day shelter and activities.

Model: Use of a day shelter model including educational, social, and recreational opportunities, as well as a safe and warm location for the daytime hours.

Evaluation: Current options identified within the first six months. A community group has been set up to identify other solutions within the first year. By the end of the second year, two other options have been made available.

Goal 3.6: Reduce the number of homeless individuals on the streets of Anchorage.

Background: Homelessness in Anchorage is a crisis. The population includes families, individuals, and many chronic homeless.

Solution: Reduce the need for shelter beds through placement in permanent housing.

Model: Utilize the Homeless Management Information System to create a prioritized list of homeless individuals by name. Prioritize outreach efforts to those individuals who remain homeless and those newly identified as homeless. Begin annual data reviews to follow-up on those who have exited homelessness and those who have engaged in services and returned to the streets to help understand what strategies are working as well as those strategies that need

to be improved or modified. Identify the actual housing needs for individuals in the Anchorage Continuum of Care to assist all who desire to transition from homelessness to permanent housing to access the housing that meets their needs.

Evaluation: Anchorage will design an appropriate coordinated entry system that will utilize the HMIS system to identify homeless individuals by prioritization within the first year. Identification of those individuals will happen on a system wide basis within the first eighteen months.

Draft

Theme 4 - Housing Development

Summary: Providing housing with a mix of needed services and supports for chronically homeless individuals promotes housing stability and breaks the cycle of homelessness. One housing model, permanent supported housing (including the Housing First model), is a critical evidence-based practice that has been proven successful in addressing and ending homelessness. This model focuses on moving those experiencing homelessness into housing as a first step and then addressing other needs with trained case managers.

Key components to this model include having enough housing available, having diverse housing options (e.g. supportive models, housing for children aging out of foster care, families with children, veterans, victims of domestic violence, shelters, etc.), and having resources accessible to individuals.

Goal 4.1: Expand housing options in construction and rehabilitation by reducing the barriers to development or renovation of units for homeless individuals.

Background: While chronic homelessness encompasses only about fifteen percent of those experiencing homelessness in Anchorage, they are the highest users of community resources. If this segment of the homeless population can be housed, valuable resources could be available for others.

Solution A: Potential funding sources include various types of bonds, Municipality of Anchorage's General Funds, mixed funding consortium and collaboration, and housing trusts. Projected funding needed is \$250,000 per unit for 150 units for a projected \$37,500,000 in development costs and additional infrastructure costs of \$2,500,000 for a total investment of \$40,000,000.

Model: Funding consortium made up of representatives from the Municipality of Anchorage, U.S. Housing and Urban Development, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, United Way, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Anchorage Economic Development Corporation, local lenders, private foundations, for- and not-for-profit organizations and developers, local hospitals and Native organizations to develop an action plan to implement this recommendation.

Evaluation: Within six months of The Plan, a workgroup should be established to identify, contact and obtain financial support for housing development.

12 Months:

1. Encourage Municipal Mayor and Assembly to propose funding appropriations or bonds for housing for the homeless;
2. Initiate meetings to develop a functional funding consortium with committed funds within one year; and
3. Placement of 30 current homeless individuals within six months.

36 Months:

1. 50 additional homeless placed in housing within 18 months;
2. 50 additional homeless placed in housing within 24 months; and
3. 50 additional homeless placed in housing within 36 months.

Solution B: Identify zoning issues that prevent the development of new housing (e.g. parking by reducing the number of required spots, lot size, permitting costs, infrastructure, non-related person density and one-for-one replacement of affordable housing units including the mobile home park conversion). Formal recommendations to the Municipal Mayor and Assembly from the HAND, HCOSH, ACEH and other organizations ongoing as needed.

Model: Organize a team of development professionals within the Municipality of Anchorage's Department of Community Development and Planning and Department of Health and Human Services, Cook Inlet Housing Authority, Anchorage Economic Development Corporation, United Way, private developers, etc. to review and make recommendations for changes to Municipal building and zoning codes.

Evaluation:**12 Months:**

1. Initiate meetings with the team of development professionals to discuss changes in process or if additional modifications are required for housing development.
2. Look into the possibility of funding for infrastructure and expediting permitting process.

36 Months: Identify remaining barriers from the previous 2- 3 years to determine if pursuit of change remains necessary.

Goal 4.2: Strategically align resources to ensure available funds are utilized effectively and are focused on the overall goals of ending homelessness within Anchorage.

Background: There are several organizations that provide funding for homeless services within the Municipality of Anchorage without a well developed coordination of program activity and evaluation of program effectiveness.

Solution: Centralized review of Notice of Funding Availability applications to coordinate funding, including the evaluation of funding loss due to lack of eligibility or inability to apply or no matching funds.

Model: Collaborative approach of funding of homeless programs.

Evaluation:

12 Months: By month 3, identify key stakeholders for leadership and inventory of current and potential funding sources. Hold quarterly meetings to discuss funding issues. Establish a method for centralized review of grant announcements and select and support a particular organization to apply. No potential funding opportunity is missed.

Goal 4.3: Expand housing options with rental assistance and funding for housing operations.

Background: Rent in the Anchorage market is very expensive and many low-income individuals have a difficult time paying rent at current market rates while still be able to afford other essentials of life such as food and medical care. In 2014, the median rent for a one bedroom apartment was \$1,082 which would take 2.4 minimum wage workers to afford the rent. During the same time period, 46 percent of Anchorage renters were paying over 30 percent of their income for rent. (Source: Rental survey by Alaska Department of Labor) Without some type of financial assistance, individuals experiencing homelessness can not afford housing if it becomes available. Additionally, housing providers are not able to meet cash flow requirements for operations without housing assistance.

Solution A: Increase number of rental housing units available to priority populations. Based upon number of vouchers needed; estimated to be \$1,000 per month per voucher plus one time funds for deposits and moving in expenses.

Model: Utilization of established programs, such as tenant based rental assistance, Section 8 and VASH vouchers.

Evaluation:

12 Months: Identify (1) the number of vouchers authorized versus utilized, by type of voucher (target market), (2) the properties currently accepting vouchers and (3) target income-eligible populations. Secure funding for tenant-based rental vouchers.

36 Months: Identify targeted income eligible populations, increase voucher set-aside, housing assistance programs based upon available funding.

60 Months: Work with non-traditional housing assistance providers including faith based organizations and regional Native corporations.

Solution B: Identify and meet with potential funders for housing operations and rental subsidies (e.g. Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services and Department of Behavioral Health, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness and Municipality of Anchorage) to discuss how funding could be made available. Analyze current funding sources for effectiveness and efficiency. Implement identified sources of funds, including emergency housing funds and rapid re-housing programs, and increase the number of project-based rental vouchers.

Model: Collaborative approach of funding of homeless programs.

Evaluation:

12 Months: Funding mechanism to be determined and implemented.

Goal 4.4: Improve access to existing housing resources in the Anchorage.

Background: Homeless individuals often find it difficult to obtain housing because of poor credit, interactions with the criminal justice system or other issues even if they have access to a housing voucher or sufficient income to pay rent.

Solution: Support landlord liaison position; estimated funding needed is \$100,000.

Model: The landlord liaison would be housed at the Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness and develop partnerships among landlords, property managers, participating human services agencies and homeless people with barriers to accessing permanent housing. The goal of landlord liaison is to offer homeless individuals and families who were previously denied by landlords help with accessing permanent housing, signing leases and moving into otherwise vacant units. Participating landlords would agree to supply vacancy information and apply alternative screening criteria to applicants, and in exchange they would receive access to rapid response time for their concerns, a 24-hour call-in line and a risk mitigation pool. Tenants would continue to be connected to ongoing case management from human service agencies to ensure stability.

Evaluation:

12 Months: Establish position and hire staff at Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness, educate landlords about services and supports available to support good tenancy, and expand the number of landlords willing to provide housing opportunities.

36 Months: Focus on housing discrimination education.

60 Months: Continual update rental housing inventory, including a specialized listing of properties for hard to place individuals experiencing homelessness (barrier crimes, serious mental illness, large families).

Goal 4.5: Funding for items necessary to set up a household that may include funding for rent and security deposits, food, clothing, furniture, dishware and household supplies.

Background: Once someone experiencing homelessness is able to obtain housing, they often lack available resources to pay housing and utility deposits and set up their household with basic items, including clothing, food, furniture, or cleaning supplies.

Solution: Work with community partners including nonprofit and faith based organizations, Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services and Department of Behavioral Health and Division of Senior and Disability Services, to secure funding to set up a

household that may include rent and security deposits, food, clothing, furniture, dishware and household supplies. Estimated funding needed is \$2,500 per individual for 150 individuals totals \$375,000 per year.

Model: Collaborate approach to raise sustainable program funding with appropriate flexibility to be used for housing basics.

Evaluation:

12 Months: Funding mechanism to be determined and implemented.

Draft

Theme 5 – Data

Summary: Accurate and timely collection and use of data is a critical piece of addressing and reducing homelessness. With limited resources and time with individuals, it is imperative that work is done across agencies and organizations to best serve the needs of the community.

Within the Data theme, there are two major recommendations, and plans for action. The first involves the development and implementation of a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) which will be used Municipality wide by all agencies to accurately track data on participants and facilities. The second recommendation is coordinated entry by all agencies into this system – the use of a standardized tool for assessment of client needs and vulnerability, and entry of the information into the HMIS.

Goal 5.1: HMIS will have timely access to an accurate and robust data set of cases and services provided in the Municipality of Anchorage, which will enable and support data-driven decisions for community and program planning.

Background: Alaska has one HMIS for the entire state, including Anchorage. From the launch of the system through May of 2015, the Municipality of Anchorage administered the system. In June of 2015, the Institute for Community of Alliances (ICA) took over as system administrator. Entering data into HMIS is required for programs receiving funding from the U. S. Housing and Urban Development; however, other programs enter voluntarily or are not entering data.

Solution: Over the first year of the new system administration, a business plan will be created. The plan will address overall system design and sustainability as well as addressing data structure and silo-ing, integration of HMIS into workflow with organization-level data systems, and expansion of system use to all appropriate partners.

Model: The details of the new model of the system will be determined during the research of the business plan. One known model is the transition to an open system utilizing appropriate data sharing agreements.

Evaluation:

12 Months: The measure of this goal will be to assess if the business plan is successfully created within the first year and the implementation is conducted based on the contents and recommendations of the plan.

60 Months: The final evaluation at the end of the plan period will assess if all homeless prevention and intervention providers offering services in the Municipality of Anchorage are entering data into HMIS.

Goal 5.2: Coordinated entry for all service providers to use a standardized tool for client prioritization and entry that is fully integrated into HMIS.

Background: Coordinated entry is a requirement from Housing and Urban Development for all communities participating in the Continuum of Care. The system is designed to prioritize the most vulnerable people in the system and most efficiently utilize the available resources. Coordinated Entry requires all components of the system to be integrated to prevent a backlog, so a fully realized system will involve coordination of entry into, participation in and exit from the homeless intervention system, as well as preventative diversion from the system altogether.

Solution: The community of Anchorage will work with service providers and funders to design and implement a coordinated entry system, including a diversion program.

Model: “There are two general models for coordinated entry systems – centralized and decentralized. A geographically centralized front door has one distinct location where every family can go to access intake and assessment, while a decentralized coordinated entry system offers multiple sites for intake and assessment.” (National Alliance to End Homelessness Coordinated Assessment Toolkit) The model used in Anchorage will be selected by the design team launching in the fall of 2015. Technical Assistance is being provided for this process.

Evaluation:

12 Months: The measure of this goal will be to assess if a coordinated entry system is successfully created and implemented within the first year of the plan.

36 Months: All major shelters and the Continuum of Care grantees are participating and appropriate alterations have been made in the second year of the plan.

60 Months: The final evaluation at the end of the plan period will assess if all homeless prevention and intervention providers offering services in the Municipality of Anchorage are participating in the system.

Action:

In order for Anchorage to make a measurable change in addressing the issue of homelessness, the community must work together. The Plan was developed to complement other Municipal efforts taking place simultaneously, including the efforts of the Anchorage 2015 Transition Team and the Ad Hoc Committee on Alcohol & Drug Abuse. The Planning Committee will continue working together to support the implementation of The Plan and reduce duplication between working groups.

Mayor Berkowitz's homeless transition team identified goals for the first 60 days of his office in the Anchorage 2015 Transition Team plan. The five priorities in the plan are 1. Improving transportation and access; 2. Hire a homeless coordinator at the Municipality; 3. Housing; 4. All municipal employees trained on Green Dot Bystander Intervention; and 5. Keep the Safe Harbor Muldoon and Merrill sites in use. On September 1, 2015, Nancy Burke began as the Homeless Coordinator of the Municipality of Anchorage. She attended the HCOSH and ACEH planning meeting on September 9, 2015 and expressed her support to work with the planning committee and The Plan.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Alcohol & Drug Abuse has four members from the Municipal Assembly; Bill Evans, Amy Demboski, Elvi Gray-Jackson and Pete Petersen. The committee will be presenting their recommendations in the fall of 2015.

The Planning Committee will work together and with other committees to implement solutions to prevent and end homelessness in Anchorage.

Appendix 1 – Listening Session Participants

Community Plan Listening Session, Fairview Recreation Center
November 19, 2014

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. James Boehm | Municipality of Anchorage, Dept. of Health & Human Services |
| 2. Margaret Evans | HAND Commission |
| 3. John Evans | General Public |
| 4. Nikole Nelson | HAND Commission/HCOSH Committee |
| 5. Steve Ashman | Municipality of Anchorage, Dept. of Health & Human Services |
| 6. John Sperbeck | Anchorage Community Mental Health Services |
| 7. Lonny Gransbury | Brother Francis Shelter |
| 8. Shannon Haggitt | Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium |
| 9. John Pendrey | U.S. Dept of Veteran Affairs |
| 10. Darrell Hess | Municipality of Anchorage |
| 11. Nancy Anderson | Municipality of Anchorage, Dept. of Health & Human Services |
| 12. Anne Hillman | KSKA Alaska Public Media |
| 13. Kenny Petersen | HART |
| 14. Mary Beth Bragiel | Catholic Social Services/Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness |
| 15. Diana Gomes | The Salvation Army |
| 16. Darla Malone | The Salvation Army |
| 17. Paul Oliva | Anchorage Faith & Action Congregations Together |
| 18. Katrielle Rios | Catholic Social Services - Homeless Family Services |
| 19. John Weddleton | General Public |
| 20. Monica Stoesser | Anchorage Community Mental Health Services |
| 21. Carrie Collins | Alaska Housing Finance Corporation |
| 22. Ron Alleva | Grubstake |

Appendix 2 – Work Groups Participants

Education and Policy Work Group

April 28, 2015

1. Colleen Bickford U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
2. Carma Reed U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
3. Mary Beth Bragieli Catholic Social Services
4. Marc June General Public
5. Jeremy Baker Alaska Legal Service Corporation
6. Nikole Nelson, Alaska Legal Service Corporation
7. Matthew Mulhern Identity, Inc.
8. Josh Memsath Pride Foundation
9. Jane Straight Coordinator, Housing Anchorage, United Way of Anchorage
10. Mike Courtney Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
11. Suzi Pearson Abused Women's Aid in Crisis, Inc

Prevention Work Group

May 5, 2015

1. General Public
2. U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
3. Bean's Café
4. Anchorage Rescue Mission
5. Municipality of Anchorage
6. Veterans Affairs
7. Anchorage Community Mental Health Services

Supportive Services Work Group

May 12, 2015

1. Kenny Petersen ACEH/HCOSH Committee Member
2. Mary Beth Bragieli ACEH Board/ Catholic Social Services
3. David Kuiper ACEH Board/ Christian Health Associates
4. Connie Markis Anchorage Neighborhood Health Center
5. Sherry McWhorter The Salvation Army Clitheroe Center
6. Shawn Hays Beans Café
7. Carrie Collins Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
8. Morgen Jaco State of Alaska, Department of Corrections
9. John Lamantia Anchorage Gospel Rescue Mission
10. Heather Anderson Volunteers of America Alaska
11. Tamiah Liebersbach YWCA Alaska
12. Janice S. Jones Money Management
13. Pat Byrne Brother Francis Advisory Council
14. Mel Langdon ACEH Member

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 15. Carmen Springer | ACEH Director |
| 16. Kate Sumey | Alaska Court System |
| 17. Colleen Bickford | U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development |
| 18. Matthew Mulhern | Identity, Inc. |
| 19. Michael Schulz | First Presbyterian |
| 20. Carma Reed | U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development |

Housing Development Work Group

May 21, 2015

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Jan Miyagishima | Alaska Housing Finance Corporation |
| 2. Shawn Hays | Beans Café |
| 3. Mitzi Barker | RurAL CAP |
| 4. Mark Romick | Alaska Housing Finance Corporation |
| 5. Toni Morse | U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development |
| 6. Carmen Springer | ACEH Director |
| 7. Melissa Rodriguez | Covenant House |
| 8. Mel Langdon | N/A |
| 9. Mary Beth Bragiel | Catholic Social Services |
| 10. Kenny Petersen | ACEH/HCOSH Committee Member |
| 11. Colleen Bickford | U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development |
| 12. Matthew Mulhern | Identity, Inc. |
| 13. Erika McConnell | Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Community Development |
| 14. Jane Straight | United Way |
| 15. Chris Perez | Rasmuson |
| 16. Lenny Scollan | RurAL CAP |
| 17. Steve Ashman | Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health & Human Service |
| 18. Nancy Anderson | Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health & Human Service |

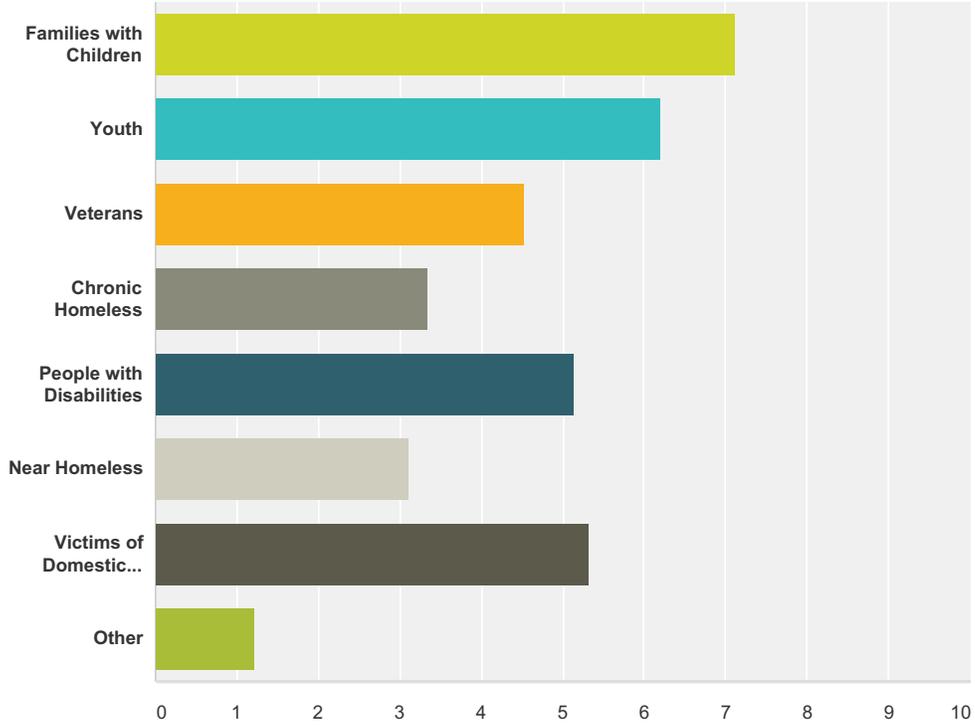
Data Work Group

May 26, 2015

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Toni Morse | U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development |
| 2. Shawn Hays | Beans Café |
| 3. Kathi Trawver | University of Alaska Anchorage, School of Social Work |
| 4. Carrie Collins | Alaska Housing Finance Corporation |
| 5. Kenny Petersen | ACEH/HCOSH Committee Member & HART |
| 6. Barbara Armstrong | University of Alaska Anchorage, Justice Center |
| 7. Mel Langdon | Community Member |
| 8. Corrine O'Neill | RurAL CAP |
| 9. Lisa Aquino | Catholic Social Services |
| 10. Matthew Mulhern | Identity, Inc. |
| 11. Mary Beth Bragiel | Catholic Social Services |
| 12. Carma Reed | U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development |
| 13. Colin Haughey | Covenant House |

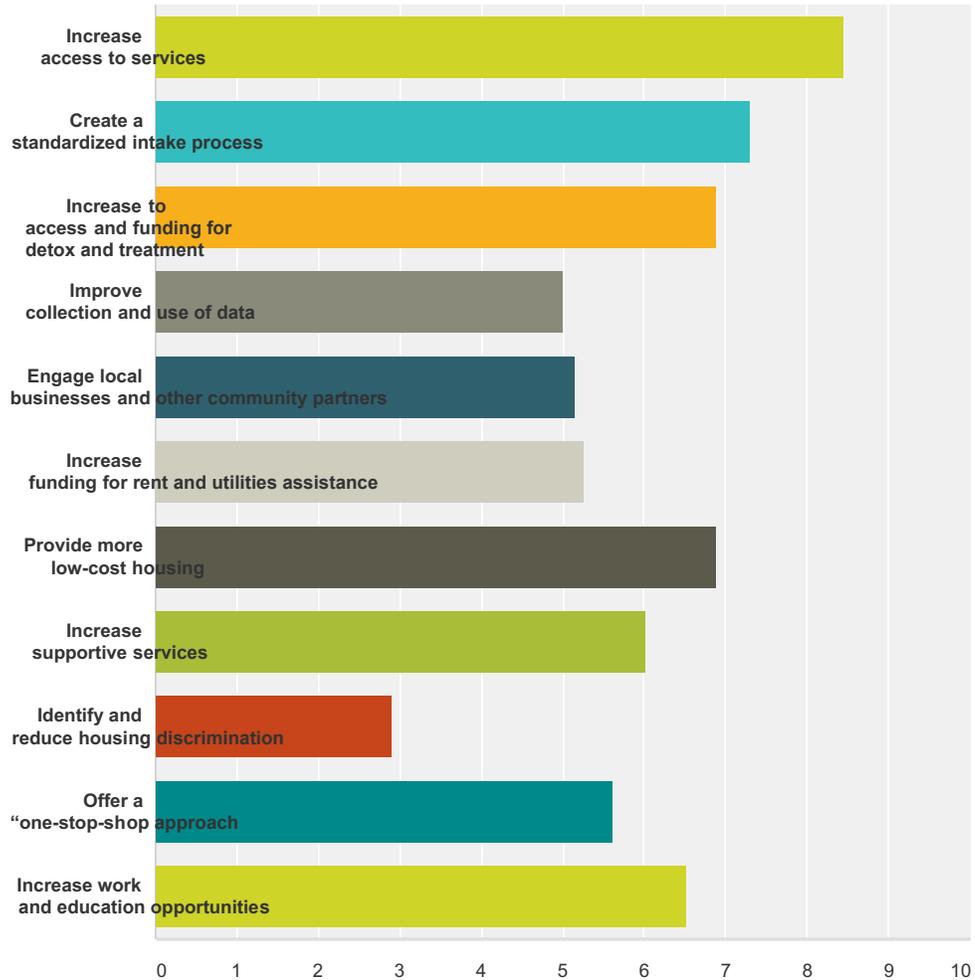
Q1 Please rank the below homeless groups in order of priority. (A ranking of 1 would be your top priority and 8 would be your lowest priority.)

Answered: 1,215 Skipped: 10



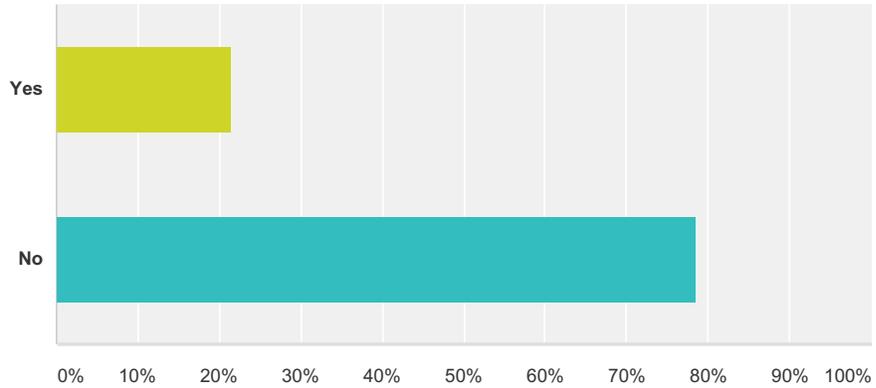
Q2 Please rank the following intervention strategies for preventing and ending homelessness. (A ranking of 1 would be your top priority and 11 would be your lowest priority.)

Answered: 1,044 Skipped: 181



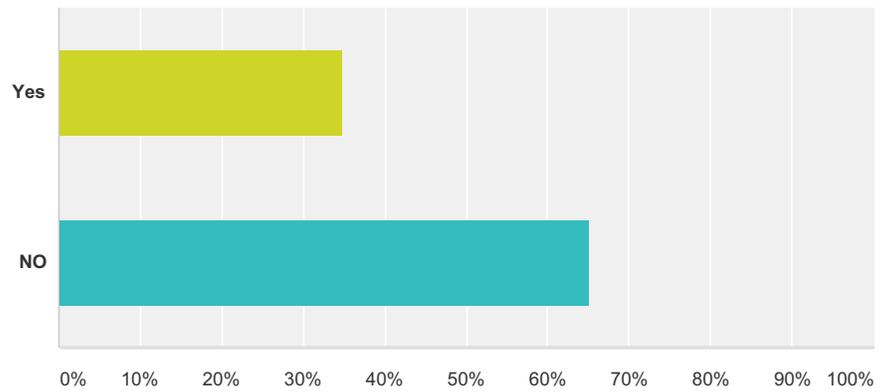
Q3 Have you ever experienced homelessness?

Answered: 1,030 Skipped: 195



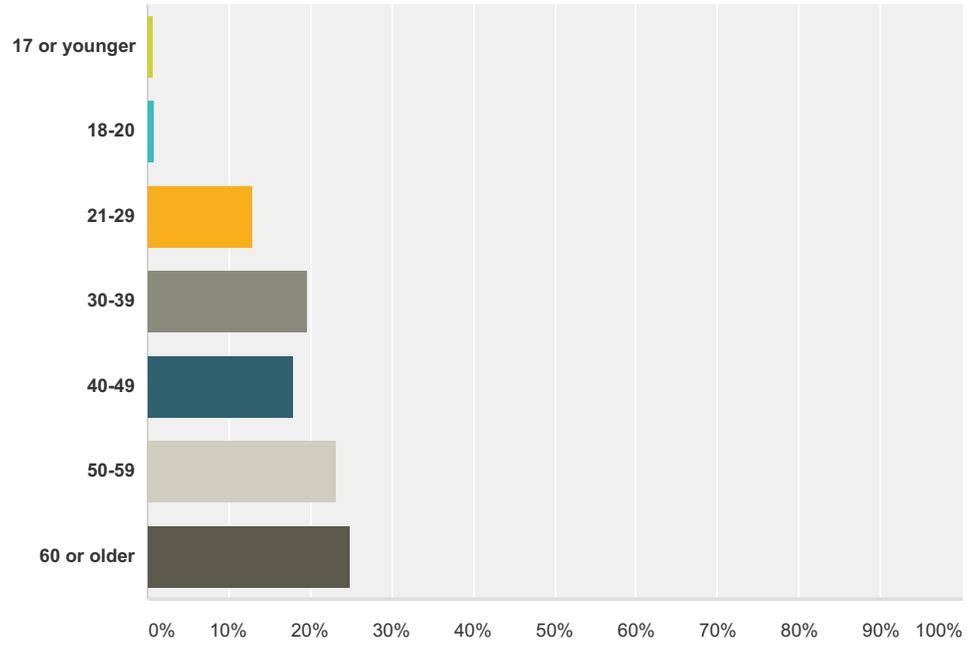
Q4 Are you employed with an organization that provides services to homeless individuals?

Answered: 1,026 Skipped: 199



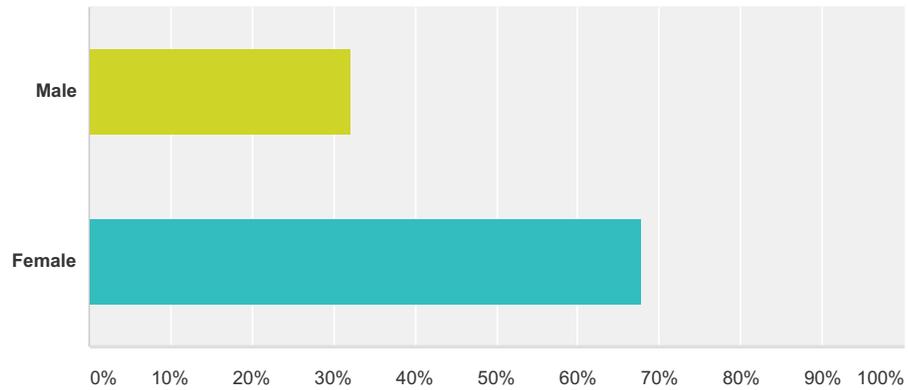
Q5 Which category below includes your age?

Answered: 1,029 Skipped: 196



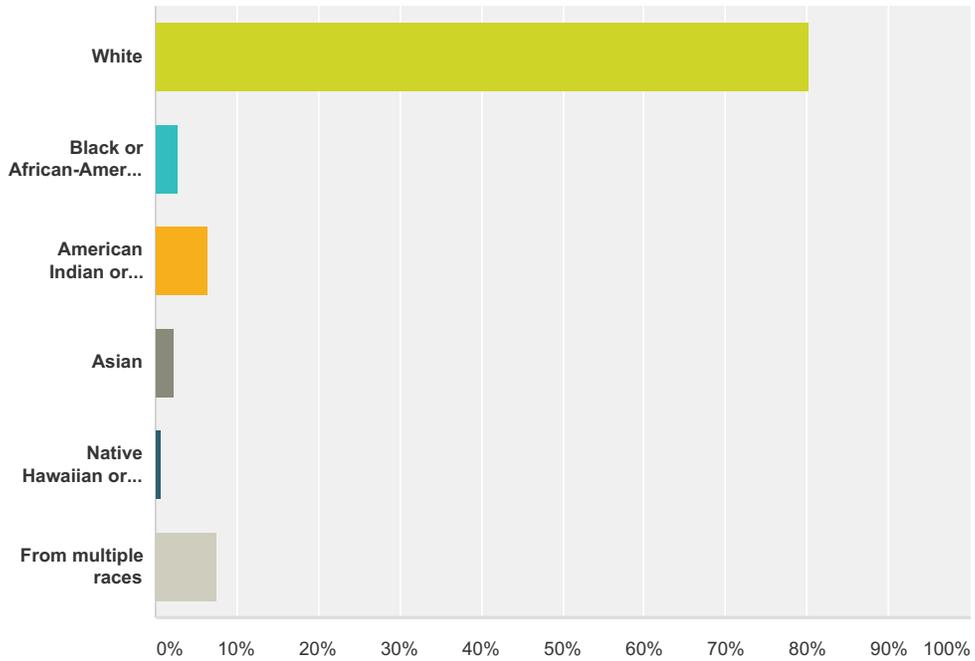
Q6 Are you male or female?

Answered: 1,022 Skipped: 203



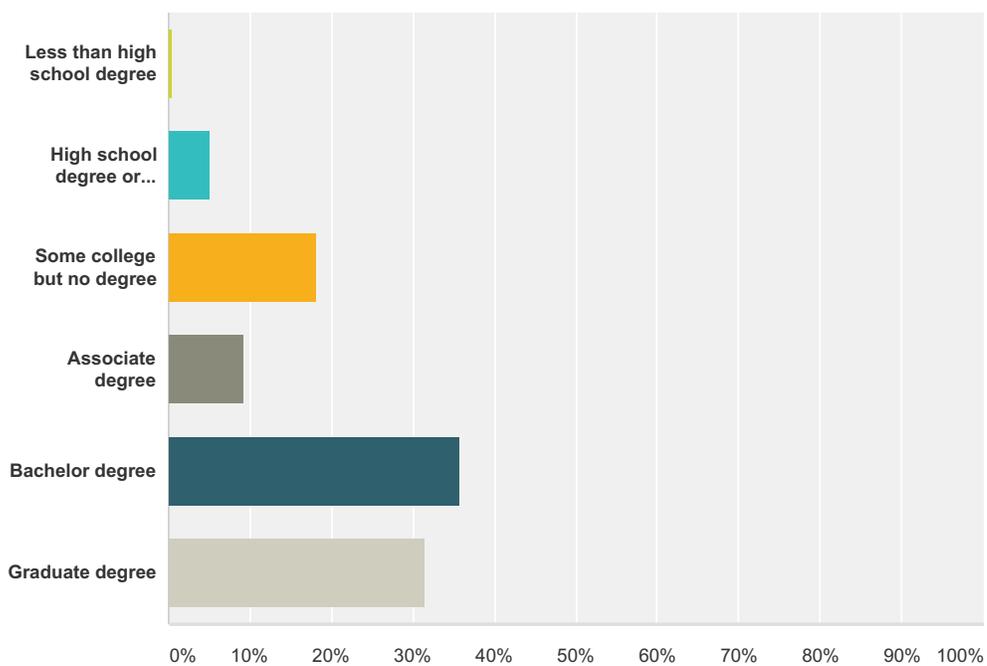
Q7 Are you White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific islander, or some other race?

Answered: 982 Skipped: 243



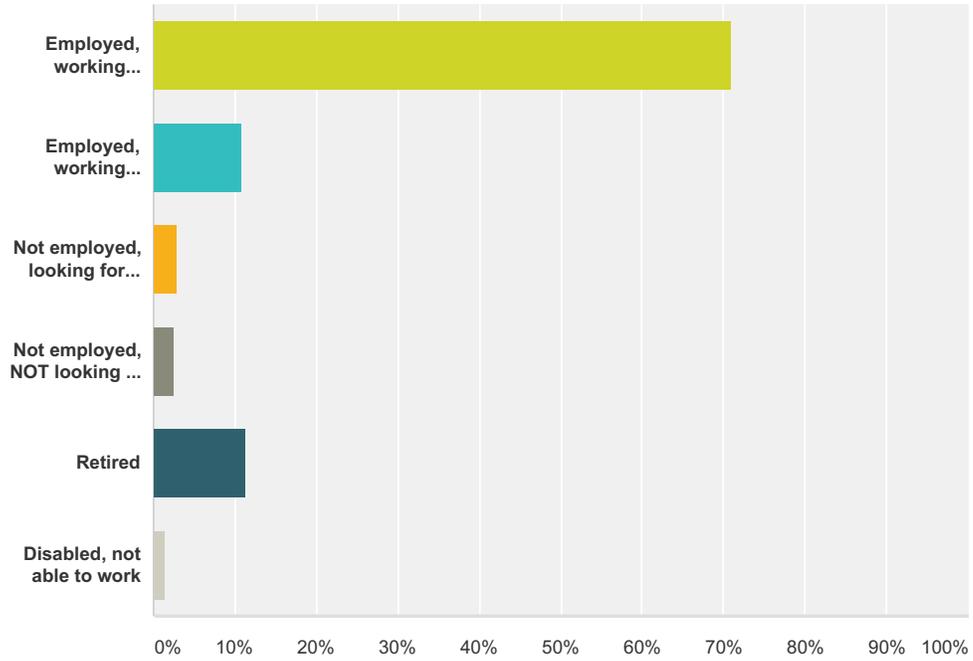
Q8 What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

Answered: 1,025 Skipped: 200



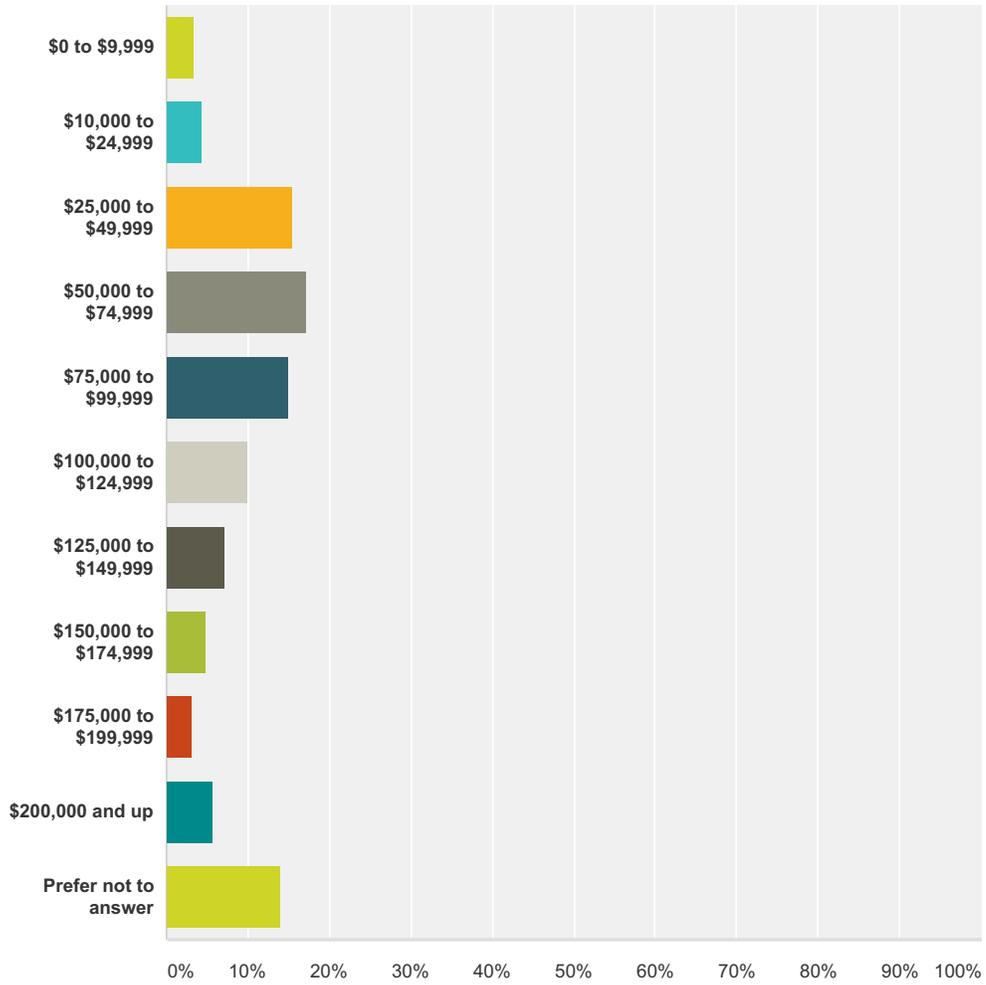
Q9 Which of the following categories best describes your employment status?

Answered: 1,027 Skipped: 198



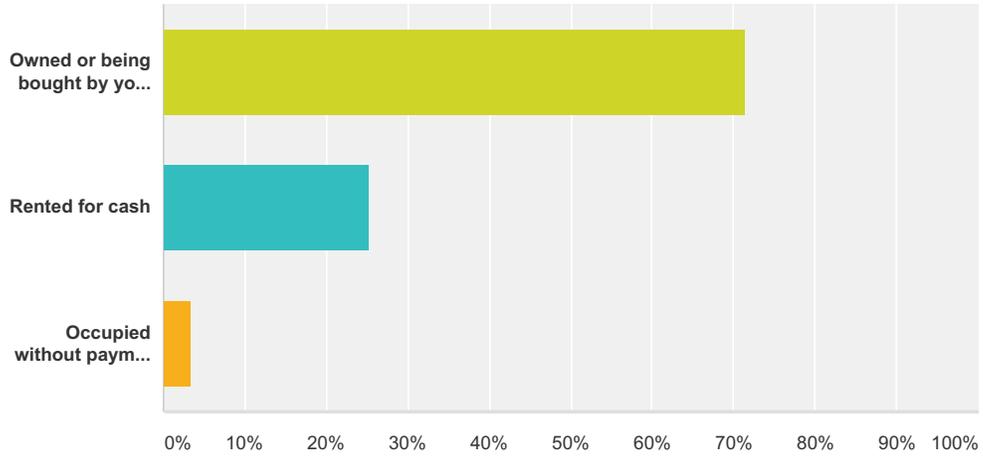
Q12 How much total combined money did all members of your HOUSEHOLD earn last year?

Answered: 1,004 Skipped: 221



Q13 Are your living quarters owned or being bought by you or someone in your household, rented for cash, or occupied without payment of cash rent?

Answered: 1,007 Skipped: 218



Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Draft Anchorage Community Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness

Guiding Principle: Housing is a basic human right and getting people housed is how we will solve homelessness.

Theme Goal	Strategy	12 Months	3 Years	5 Years	Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
Expand Housing Options - Construction & Rehab	Reduce the barriers to development or renovation of units for homeless individuals. Targeted areas will include: (A) Funding (bonds, MOA General Funds, mixed funding consortium/collaborating, National Housing Trust Fund, Heritage land Bank, AHFC, AMHTA, SOA/DBH, non-profit and Faith-Based Partners/Projects), and (B) Zoning Issues (Parking [reducing the number of required spots], lot size, permitting costs, infrastructure, non-related person density and one-for-one replacement of affordable housing units [mobile home park conversion]). (C) Formal Recommendations to the MOA Mayor and Assembly from the HAND and HCOSH.	(A) Funding: (1) encourage MOA Administration and Assembly to propose housing bonds for housing for the homeless, (2) Initiate meetings to develop a functional funding consortium with committed funds within one year (3) Placement of 30 current homeless individuals within six months. (B) Planning and Zoning: (1) Initiate meetings with MOA Planning and Zoning and Developer's to discuss changes in process or if additional modifications are required for housing development. NOTE: Funding meetings will also include long-term financial support for support services (operating funds),	(A) (1) 50 additional homeless placed in housing within 18 months, 50 additional homeless placed in housing within 24 months and 50 additional homeless placed in housing within 36 months. (B) Identify remaining barriers from the previous to 3 years to determine if pursuit of changes remains necessary.	Review and changes initiated. Zoning laws and codes that address the needs for sustainable unit creation and best use of land	(A) (1) and (2) Funding: Amount of bond proceeds and other financing needed to produce 150 units of new housing for homeless individuals. needed throughout plan period. (B) Collect data for reduced parking, lot size, estimate costs and infrastructure costs, household density.	(A) (1) and (2) Funding: Placeholder of \$150,000 per unit times 150 Units equals \$22,500,000 and infrastructure costs of \$2,500,000. Total Possible types of Bonds needed: General Obligation, Revenue Bonds repayable through new property taxes, Housing Bonds, Conduit Bonds	Depending upon type of bond, increase in property tax.	(A) Funding: DHHS will initiate meetings between AHFC, United Way, DHSS/DBH, AMHTA, developers. Support from HAND, HCOSH and CoC will be required for MOA bonding issues. Zoning: MOA, DHHS, HAND, HCOSH, CoC, CIHA, Local Hospitals, CIT Consortium	House 180 homeless individuals within 36 months through dedicated funding streams and necessary zoning and permitting changes.

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure			Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
		12 Months	3 Years	5 Years					
Strategically align resources to ensure available funds are utilized effectively and are focused on the overall goals of ending homelessness within the Anchorage CoC	Centralized review of NOFA applications to coordinate funding including the evaluation of funding loss due to lack of eligibility/inability to apply/no matching funds	(3 months) - Identify key stakeholders for leadership counsel - post/hire position	Review of position/process	Maintain position, conduct a new review to ensure key stakeholders for leadership counsel match local CoC strategic planning and vision.	List of local stakeholders and their corporate goals and visions to ensure focus on opening doors and ending homelessness	Funds to support FTTE requirements	Improved use of available funds to meet the goals. Reduced duplication of efforts, improved collaboration across agencies.	United Way	Have a cleaninghouse and centralized referrals to ensure no money is left on the table
	Ensure habitability & appropriate accessibility of all housing stock including encouraging universal design in new housing stock	Review habitability code for enforceability & point of contact established for code enforcement issues.	Revise habitability code to ensure enforceability					Homebuilders association, AARP, property owners association, developers, Earth Scape/Elise Huggins (Implement Universal Design)	Maintain current housing units and encourage initial building that will allow for economic accessibility modifications

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Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure			Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
		12 Months	3 Years	5 Years					
D e v e l o p m e n t	Expand Housing Options - Rental Assistance	Increase number of units available to priority populations	Number of utilized vouchers (broken out by public and community funded)	Identify/targeted income/populations, establish set-aside voucher/assistance programs based on available funding	Work outside traditional avenues to increase assistance/unit count working with Faith-Based and Regional Native Corporation	Baseline vouchers currently used/number of rental housing units/funding available/Estimate of targeted populations	Identify cost due to probability of flat HUD funding, SOA economic uncertainty	Housing Anchorage, JBER Housing Office, AHFC, MOA	Housing Anchorage target for number of necessary sustainable units/8-12,000
	Improve access to existing housing resources in the Anchorage CoC	Supporting landlord liaison position	Hire and establish position, sustainability for position funding	Ensure education is in place around housing discrimination (add specific language - Josh). Landlord liaison develops a data base of affordable rental units for the Anchorage CoC.	Landlord liaison to update list of affordable rental units within the Anchorage CoC to include specialized listings for hard to place people experiencing homelessness, (individuals with felonies, larger families, serious mental illness, etc.)	Historical information on affordable housing availability within the Anchorage CoC.	Sufficient to support 1 FTEE at a sustainable rate for the duties and responsibilities of the position.	Reduced time from initial contact with social services to permanent housing due to known availability of housing stock to participating stakeholders	ACEH Create a pool of engaged landlords to "open doors" to clients (knowledgeable about programs, fair housing, anti-discrimination)

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	12 Months	3 Years	5 Years	Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
		Funding to set up a household (rent and security deposits, food, clothing, furniture, dishware, household supplies	Fund mechanism to be determined and implemented within 12 months: Primary, non-profit and faith-based organizations. Secondary, HOME, CDBG, CDBG Public Service, Human Services Community Matching Grant; AHFC; AMHTA, DHSS/DBH and DSDS		No funding available for initial 30 homeless, then up to \$2500 per homeless individual	\$2500 times 150 individuals equals \$375,000.	Limited funding currently available. Unless new funds are dedicated to eliminating homelessness it will be necessary to restructure existing resources/priorities which will result in dollar for dollar reductions to existing grantees.	Primary sources through non-profit and faith based organizations. As a last resort, DHHS, DHSS, DBH/DSDS, AMHTA and Native Organizations	Access to housing is not delayed due to initial move-in costs or deposits.
Increase meaningful and sustainable employment for people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness	Supported employment including transportation, training and access to child care	Identify funding source, create objectives & write NOFA. Coordination of current programs.	Design	Launch & run pilot	The number of individuals who cannot find employment.			AMHTA, Current employers, DOL, LWP, Akeela	Help people sustain independent living through employment regardless of barriers. Need to address discrimination based on homeless status.

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure			Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
		12 Months	3 Years	5 Years					
Improve access to mainstream programs and services to reduce people's financial vulnerability to homelessness	Assist potential renters by providing access to financial literacy, job training, and vocational/educational opportunities at low cost	Identify and coordinate community/educational/vocational resources; Create outreach communication plan in one-stop shop format/similar to AK Housing Locator?	One stop shop for financial literacy/economic independence and education	Established go-to resource for financial and educational independence	One site data base of educational resources i.e.; U/AA, CIHA, NWKS, 9Star, Gateway Cntr, etc.	Potentially some scholarship funds, utilization of existing programs	Flat to relatively small investment if programs exist in their current formats	Credit Union 1, Consumer Credit Counseling, AHFC Gateway Cntr, 9 Star	Have a single voice to message to mainstream programs
Integrate primary and behavioral health care services with homeless assistance programs and housing to reduce people's vulnerability to and the impacts of homelessness	Increase detox and treatment beds for substance abuse (youth & adult)	25% in beds	Additional 25% increase	100% increase				Clitheroe, Ernie Turner, etc.	Beds are available when client is ready to detox
	Coordinated discharge that includes case management and does not involve homelessness (i.e. prevent institutions such as corrections, hospitals and foster care from discharging to Streets/Homeless Shelters)	agreement with shelters and medical facilities on definition of appropriate discharge; have #'s as a baseline	Reduce baseline #'s of inappropriate discharges by X%	No inappropriate discharges to shelters; proper notification of all other discharges	What other options are there for discharged patients?	Identified by hospitals	Reduced number of ER re-admits	Providence, Regional, ANMC, API	No inappropriate discharges to shelters; mental health respite program may be considered

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Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme	Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure			Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
			12 Months	3 Years	5 Years					
Services	Medical Respite	Coordination of client-level Support Services	Pilot program at BFS; evaluation to establish scope of need	Program sized to need; all hospitals participating (include ANHC)	No inappropriate placements in shelters	What is needed size of program; costs	Identified by hospitals	Reduced number of ER re-admits	Providence, Regional, ANMC, API, ANHC	No inappropriate discharges to shelters; mental health respite program may be considered
			Inventory of existing programs/resources & outcomes	Ensure most efficient use of resources						
			Establish list of current educational resources for rental preparedness. Consider landlord outreach events/Discuss creation of a "clearinghouse" website	One stop shop for preparing families for stable tenancy; landlord education	One stop shop for preparing families for stable tenancy; landlord education	Existing educational resources, list of rental properties, landlords statewide, where possible				
Services	Reducing barriers to effective tenancy	Encourage programs such as AHFC "Ready To Rent," YWCA financial classes, etc. as well as Landlord participation in understanding the curriculums. Make the curriculum web based.	Community group set up to identify current and other options.	2 additional options are available						
			Make safe and legal shelter beds and activities available for all populations both day and night until adequate permanent housing is in place	Identify options for day shelter/activities						Rural CAP

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure			Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
		12 Months	3 Years	5 Years					
Reduce the number of homeless individuals on the streets of Anchorage	Reduce the need for shelter beds through placement of clients in permanent housing	Utilize HMIS to build a data base of homeless individuals by name and prioritization data, (chronic homelessness, pregnant, DV survivor, etc.)	Prioritize outreach efforts to those individuals in the data base who remain homeless and those newly identified as homeless	Begin annual data reviews to follow-up on those who have exited homelessness and those who have engaged in services and returned to the streets to help understand what strategies are working as well as those strategies that need to be improved or modified.	Names of individual identified as homeless needs to be available to stake holders providing intervention services	Support for HMIS improvement is as well as an improved process for accessing data including identifying information on those who are identified as homeless.	Ability to strategize future priorities to match the needs of those who remain homeless.	ACEH & CoC HMIS data committee	Identify the actual housing needs for all individuals in the Anchorage CoC to assist all individuals who desire to transition from homelessness to permanent housing to access the housing that meets their needs.
Increase education and public awareness	Educate decision makers around: extent of the problem, proven solutions, and how to engage	1) Current issues needing education/advocacy issues have been identified. 2) Issue specific talking points have been developed. 3) Issue specific strategy to contact key decision-makers has been developed. 4) Structure to build annual education/advocacy agenda re: decision-makers has been developed.	1) Annual Education/advocacy agenda is being set that identifies issues, key decision-makers and strategies to include talking points, spokespersons and strategic contacts. The agenda is being implemented.	1) Annual Education/advocacy agenda is being set that identifies issues, key decision-makers and strategies to include talking points, spokespersons and strategic contacts. The agenda is being implemented.	Data re: specific issues will be needed to develop issue specific educational materials.	Sufficient to staff ACEH		ACEH, United Way, AMHTA, AHFC, HCOSH, MOA	Ensure that all key decision-makers have accurate and timely information re: homelessness and are aware of best practices and solutions.

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	12 Months	3 Years	5 Years	Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
		1) Public awareness priority issues have been identified to include "NIMBY" and other Fair Housing Act Violations. 2) Campaign materials have been developed. 3) Outreach strategy and plan has been developed that includes targeted outreach to community councils. 4) Outreach and Education plan in being adhered to.	1) Public awareness priority issues are identified annually. 2) Campaign materials are effectively developed & distributed. 3) Annual outreach plans are developed and adhered to.	1) Public awareness priority issues are identified annually. 2) Campaign materials are effectively developed & distributed. 3) Annual outreach plans are developed and adhered to.	Data re: specific issues will be needed to develop issue specific educational materials.	ALSC to apply for HUD FHIP and E&O funds, AERC to become a FHAP so as to access additional HUD Funds		MOA, AERC ALSC	Strengthen the capacity of public and private organizations by increasing knowledge about collaboration, homelessness, and successful interventions to prevent and end homelessness
Ensure appropriate public policy and reduce barriers to fair and affordable housing & supportive services	Coordinated community approach to funding/outreach	Conversation between HUD, SOA, AHFC, ALSC, MOA, Service Providers to analyze barriers/examine policy issues/recommend change to barriers	Identify common barriers utilizing existing annual data, establish or recommend policy/practice change to reduce barriers to housing access	Significant reduction in barriers based upon survey of previously mentioned stakeholders and providers.	Existing reports/analyses of impediments to housing access	Neutral	Neutral	Entire Community	Eliminate/reduce barriers to housing access

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure			Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
		12 Months	3 Years	5 Years					
Eliminate poverty	Expungement & Barrier Crimes/Reduce barriers to employment for people with criminal records (i.e. Remove lifetime ban on food stamps for drug felons)	Meet with reentry stakeholders and criminal justice reform groups to learn what efforts are currently underway and identify areas for improvement and effective strategies for making changes.	Potential barriers have been identified and strategic plan for implementing changes has been developed and is being implemented.	Potential barriers have been identified and strategic plan for implementing changes has been developed and is being implemented.	Data re: current barriers and current efforts	Approx. \$100,000 per (182 people served) X unmet need	Cost-savings of \$19,202 per family in avoided emergency shelter costs. In one year, that amounted to \$640,000.	ALSC is responsible for providing service. MOA/other funders responsible for funding.	Increase meaningful and sustainable employment for people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness
Eliminate poverty	Better Enforcement of Landlord Tenant Act and Habitability Codes and to prevent homelessness among victims of DV.	1. A baseline number is established for the unmet need for civil legal services to prevent & end homelessness in MOA. 2. Resources are identified to increase the availability of civil legal help to prevent illegal evictions/foreclosures; enforce habitability codes and avoid homelessness due to domestic violence.	The % of people who are able to access civil legal help on issues related to housing versus # who need civil legal help	The % of people who are able to access civil legal help on issues related to housing versus # who need civil legal help	Quantify the unmet need for civil legal services related to homelessness in MOA	Approx. \$100,000 per (182 people served) X unmet need	Cost-savings of \$19,202 per family in avoided emergency shelter costs. In one year, that amounted to \$640,000.	ALSC is responsible for providing service. MOA/other funders responsible for funding.	Prevent homelessness that is caused by or results from lack of enforcement of current civil laws

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure		Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective	
		12 Months	3 Years						5 Years
Strengthen the capacity of public and private organizations by increasing knowledge about collaboration efforts, homelessness, and successful interventions to prevent and end homelessness	Landlord Engagement, Education and Support	Establish Bi-Annual Landlord outreach seminar	Established, well known educational resource for landlord education i.e.; tenant suitability, social consciousness, screening, mitigating circumstances, voucher assistance, community resources, Bridge Support programs, etc.	Established, well known educational resource for landlord education i.e.; tenant suitability, social consciousness, screening, mitigating circumstances, voucher assistance, community resources, Bridge Support programs, etc.	Baseline number of LL's involved in affordable/su pportive housing, privately owned rentals	Neutral	Neutral	AHFC, ALSC	Increase landlord participation in affordable housing

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure			Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
		12 Months	3 Years	5 Years					
	Expand Outreach on Use of AK Housing Locator	Solicit landlords, housing organizations for increased participation, identify rental housing	Expanded use of the Housing Locator website statewide	Routine, go-to site for private landlords and housing organizations to advertise product availability	Data on rental housing statewide	Neutral	Neutral	AHF/C/ACE H/Statewide Coalition	Concise housing availability information for potential tenants statewide

Prevention	Transform homeless services to crisis response systems that prevent homelessness and rapidly return people who experience homelessness to stable housing	2-1-1 for single point-of-entry for services & data capture - better coordination/more integrated referrals, capturing triage points, use of case manager level reference staff							
	Improve Outreach and Linkages to Housing Resources and Services								
	Create Centralized Pool of Prevention Resources	Identify agencies/Grantees with prevention resources	Established awareness of prevention resources/identified funding availability	Established awareness of prevention resources/identified funding availability	Knowledge of existing/participating agencies/funding levels	Neutral	Neutral	ACEH, 211	One stop resource for prevention

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure			Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective	
		12 Months	3 Years	5 Years						
n t i o n	Advance health and housing stability for youth aging out of systems such as foster care and juvenile justice	Prevent institutions from discharging to Streets/Homeless Shelters (including juvenile justice, hospitals, foster care) - assure transitioning youth are offered full array of services								
		Prevent institutions from discharging to Streets/Homeless Shelters (including corrections, hospitals, foster care) - enforcement of current laws	agreement with DOC and jail on definition of appropriate discharge; have #'s as a baseline	Reduce baseline #'s of inappropriate discharges by X%	No inappropriate discharges to shelters; proper notification of all other discharges	Other options that are there for re-entry. Current data on re-incarceration due to homelessness	DOC, other partners identified by DOC	Lower recidivism	DOC, OCS, Re-entry Coalition	No inappropriate discharges to shelters; less re-incarceration
	Advance health and housing stability for people experiencing homelessness who have frequent contact with hospitals and criminal justice									
	Seamless community approach to service delivery and analysis by the use of data	Coordinated Entry including Diversion/Prevention Services	Work with HUD TA to create a Coordinated Entry plan that will integrate with the new vision for HMIS. (This timeline to be accelerated based on motivation and buy-in from providers)	Pilot the model and make adjustments as necessary. Begin the adoption of the model with the CoC grantees and then roll out to all service providers.	Full utilization of coordinated entry.	Current assessment tools being used by service providers	Continued HUD support of TA, potential funding for assessment tool, alterations to HMIS	Increased efficiency in utilization of services, security of CoC funds.	ACEH, AKCH2, 211, Service Providers	All service providers use a standardized tool for client prioritization and entry that is fully integrated into HMIS

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

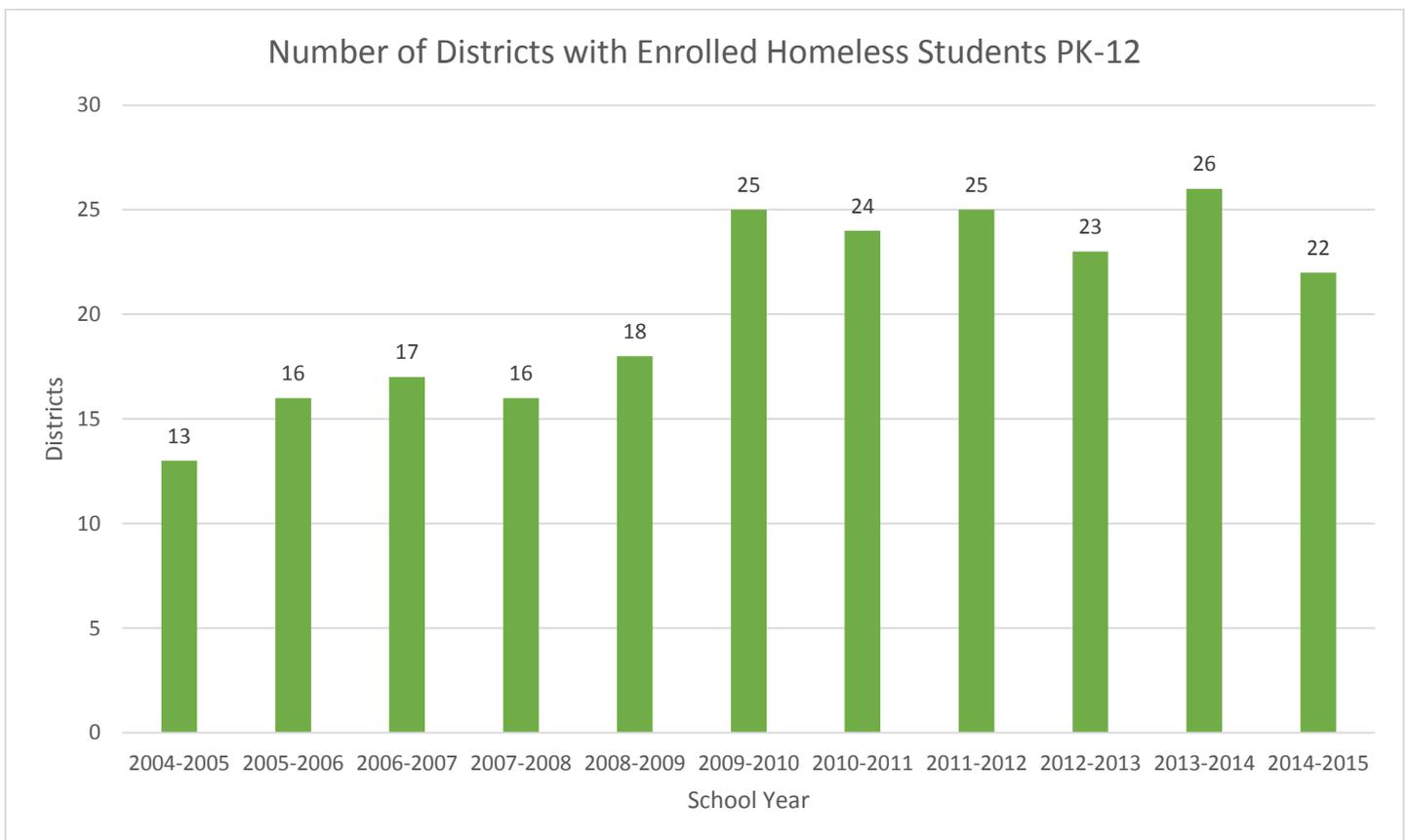
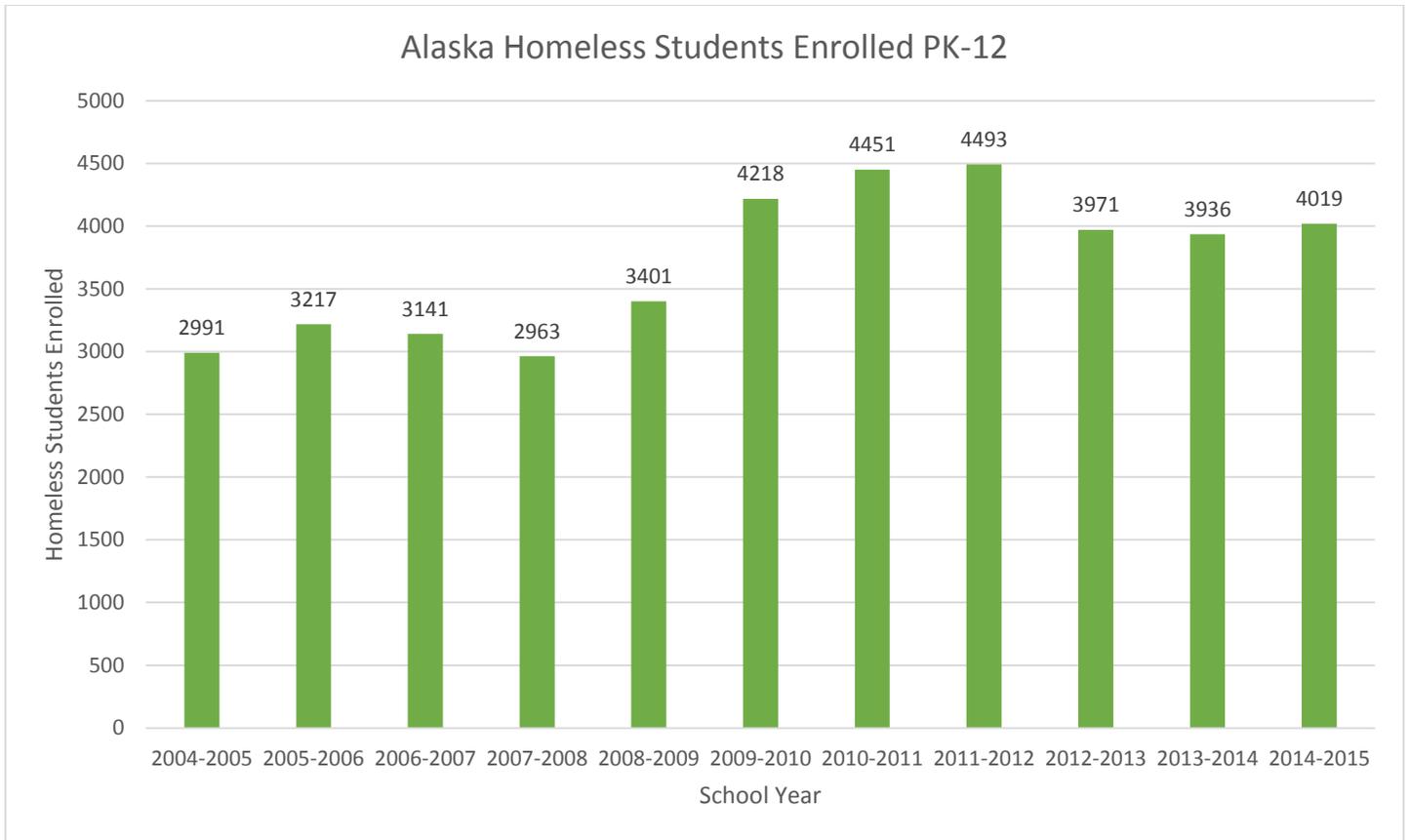
Theme Goal	Strategy	Performance Measure			Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective	
		12 Months	3 Years	5 Years						
Data a t a	Have an accurate and robust data set for services provided in the Municipality of Anchorage	Use data to evaluate effectiveness of strategies that are implemented	Develop an initial desired data set to coordinate with planning within HMIS improvements	Fully integrate desired data into HMIS	Full HMIS system review with stakeholders to ensure data set meets the needs and requirements to support strategic planning, (repeat a minimum of every 3-years after the initial review)	[Pull information for this area from stakeholder surveys conducted by the data subcommittee]	Under HMIS improvement and implementation.	As data from HMIS becomes more dependable and accessible, more stakeholders will want to have up to date licenses	Both of the CoC data subcommittees	Ensure interventions and plans in Anchorage are being driven and measured by accurate data
			Remove silos of data, understand the resources needed for defined metric changes, create universal data system, and increased data quality	Work w/ ACEH Data committee to formulate recommendations. Establish standardized data reports with Stakeholders	Standardized data for all stakeholders/MOUs in place. Quarterly meetings for data integrity discussions/needs	Standardized data for all stakeholders/MOUs in place. Quarterly meetings for data integrity discussions/needs	Data agreed upon by ACEH Committee/arger stakeholder community	Neutral	Staff time	ACEH, Statewide Coalition, HMIS Contractor, Community members
	Effective use of HMIS & integration with organization-level data systems	Formulate community needs via input from funders and service provision partners. Establish integration needs with HMIS Contractor. Establish process and timeline.	Continued work with HMIS contractor, individual agencies, funders to integrate data systems based on established process and timeline	All partners work with standardized HMIS data available to all member organizations. Semi annual meetings with members to stay abreast of data sharing needs, changes in data systems	Data requirements identified by individual partner needs and systems in year one	HMIS Contractor staff time	Possibly significant	HMIS Contractor, Community partners, service providers	Effective use of standardized systems, data	

Appendix 4 - Goals Detail Spreadsheet

Theme Goal	Strategy	12 Months	3 Years	5 Years	Data Needed	Funding Needed	Fiscal Impact	Who is responsible?	Objective
	Expand HMIS Coverage to all Homeless Services Providers	Identify those agencies not using HMIS and engage in education of need for info	Have 50% of those identified signed on and using	Have 100% signed on and using; annual updates to list of providers to stay at 100% usage	Who are the agencies not participating?	Added licenses, training	Unknown, but definite impact on future grants	AKCH2, ACEH	Complete data picture of homeless services provided; better understanding of client need and what is working

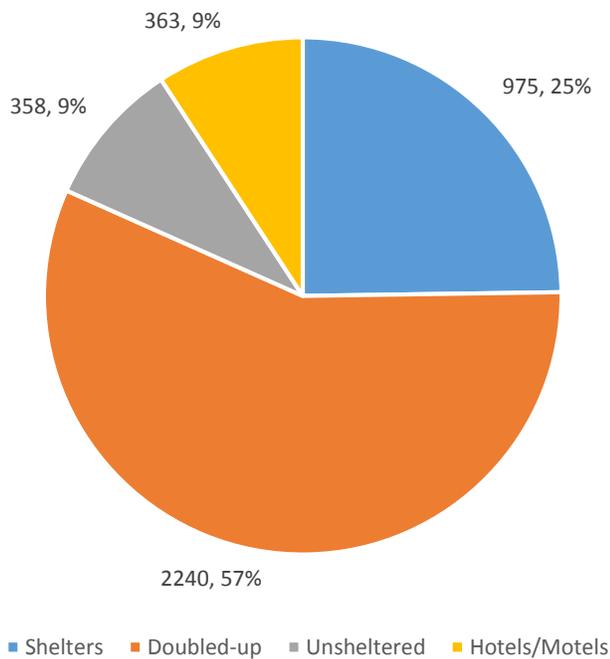
**Department of Education and Early
Development**

Preliminary 2014-2015 Alaska McKinney-Vento Homeless Data

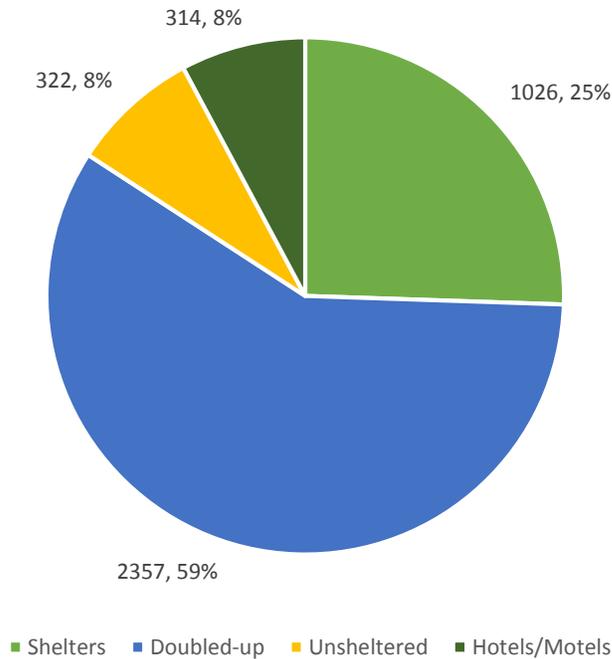


Preliminary 2014-2015 Alaska McKinney-Vento Homeless Data

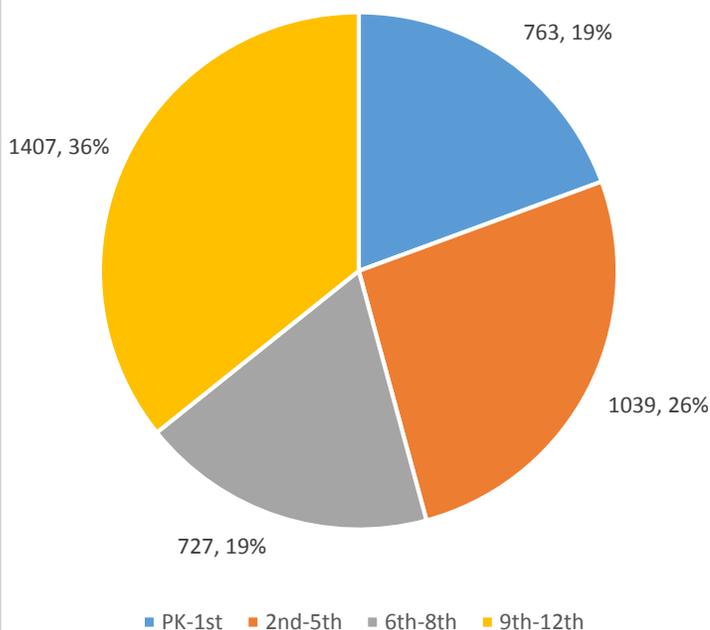
Alaska **2013-2014** Nighttime Residence as a Percentage of all Enrolled Homeless Students (PK-12)



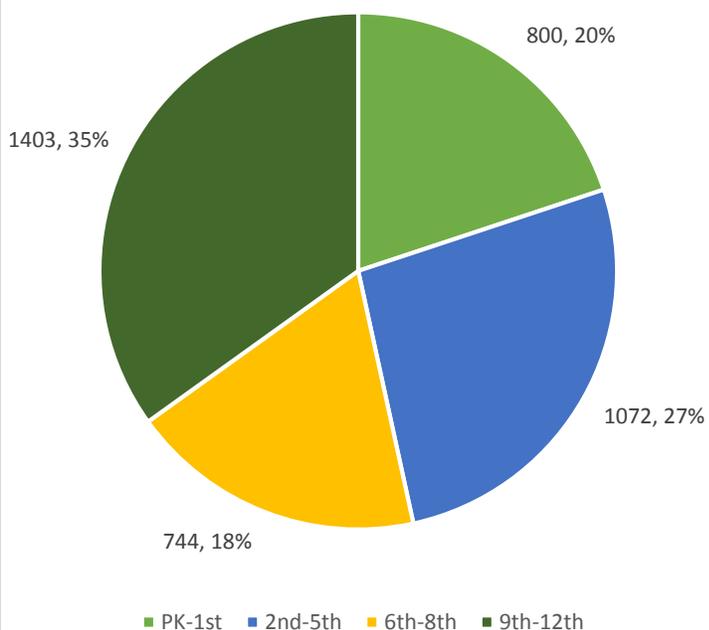
Alaska **2014-2015** Nighttime Residence as a Percentage of all Enrolled Homeless Students (PK-12)



Alaska **2013-2014** Percentage of Enrolled Homeless Students by Grade Band

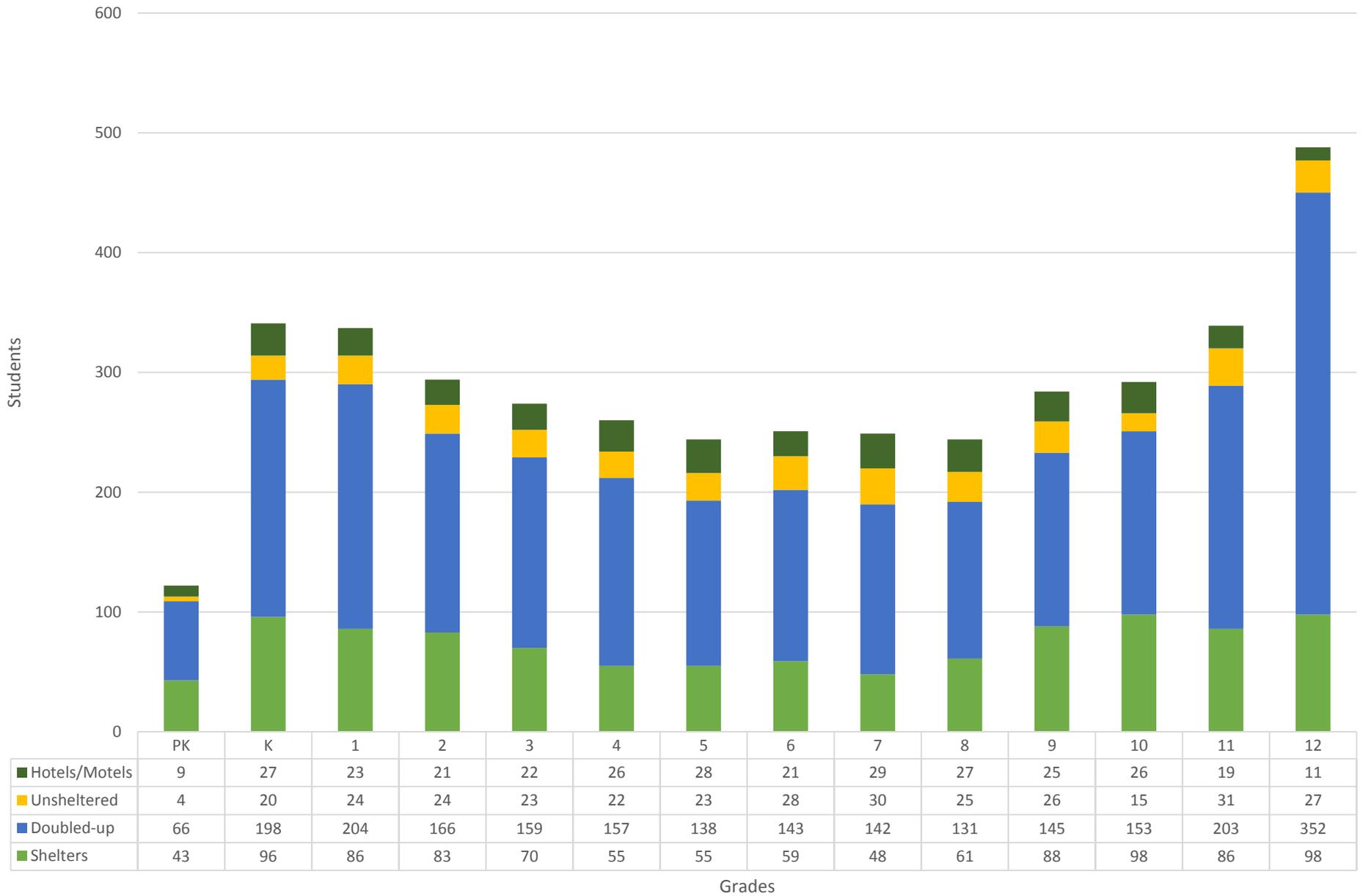


Alaska **2014-2015** Percentage of Enrolled Homeless Students by Grade Band



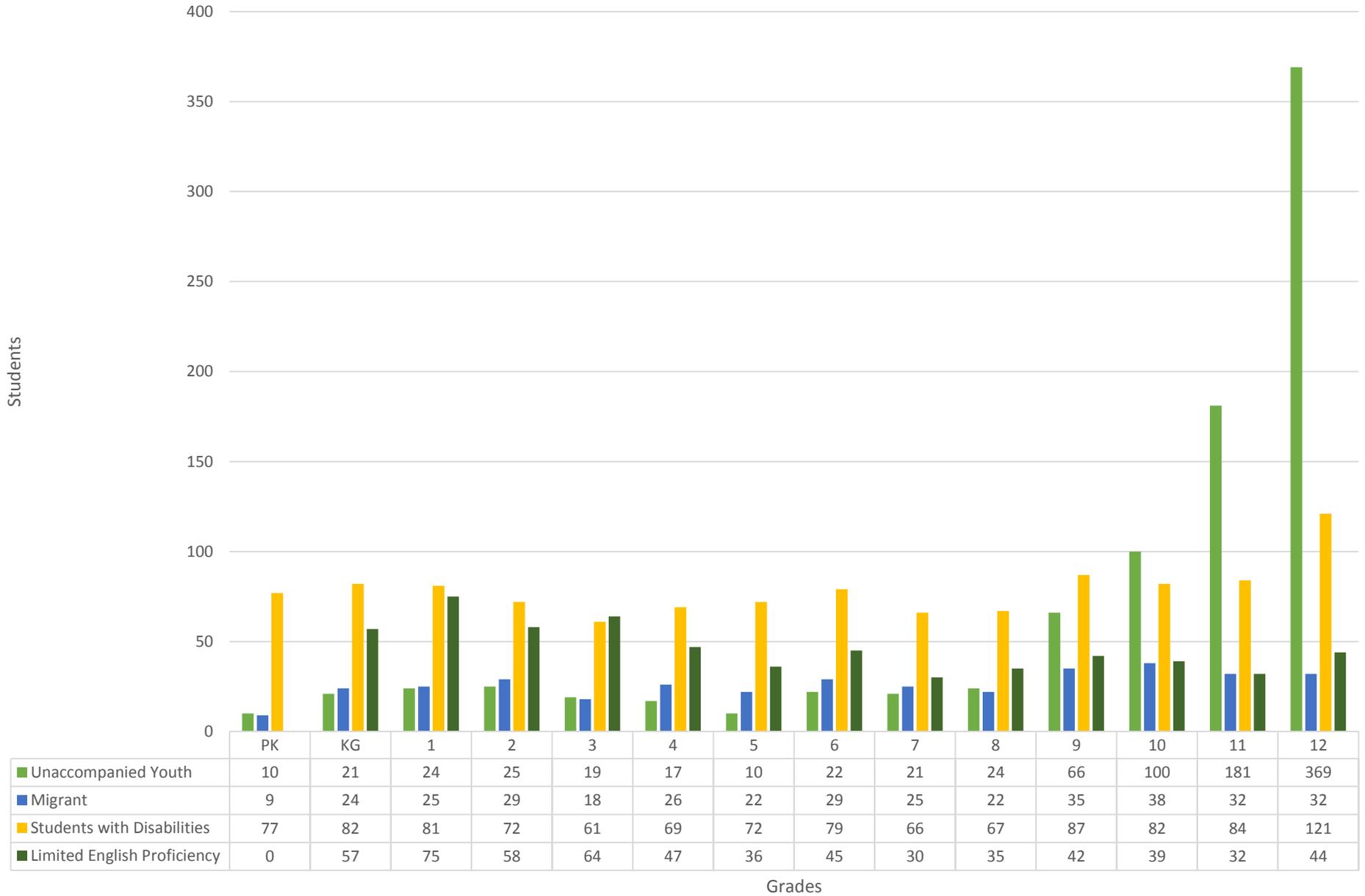
Preliminary 2014-2015 Alaska McKinney-Vento Homeless Data

Alaska 2014-2015 Nighttime Residence of Enrolled Homeless Students by Grade



Preliminary 2014-2015 Alaska McKinney-Vento Homeless Data

Alaska 2014-2015 Subgroups of Enrolled Homeless Students by Grade



AHFC Program Update

SNHG and BHAP Update

Alaska Council on the Homeless Update

Basic Homeless Assistance Program (BHAP)
&
Special Needs Housing Grant (SNHG)

Existing Funding

- SNHG supports 259 households statewide with \$8.8M in three year operating grants
 - The average annual SNHG grant is \$227k (\$2.41 / day per HH served)
 - 247 of the households supported (95%) live in dedicated properties that rely on this source funding to continue operations

Recent Activity

- In June 2015, \$6M in BHAP funding was awarded to support 38 agencies through June 30, 2016
- SNHG
 - Ten operating grants were renewed for three years in January and June
 - Announced funding from joint AHFC-MOA application round for LIHTCs, HOME, CDBG and SNHG funding in May. Three projects were funded
 - Susitna View – 20 new supportive housing units in Anchorage
 - Housing First – 32 new supportive housing units in Juneau
 - Seaview Community Four-Plex – 4 renovated housing units in Seward

Future Activity

- SFY 2016 BHAP application process will begin late 2015 with award announcements expected spring 2016
- SNHG
 - Renew operating grants set to expire on June 30, 2016
 - Administer active grant awards for the awarded capital development projects

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 program and resources such as the United Way's 211 Program and the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness

Review and Adoption of Alaska's Plan to End Long Term Homelessness

Alaska Council on the Homeless

Resolution 2015-1

Whereas, the Alaska Council on the Homeless affirms that every Alaskan should have access to safe and affordable housing; and

Whereas, the Alaska Council on the Homeless has completed a five year review of the 10 Year Plan to End Long Term Homelessness; and

Whereas, the Alaska Council on the Homeless has reframed the Plan to reflect current federal and state priorities; and

Whereas, draft versions of the revised Plan were introduced at the Alaska Council on the Homeless Meetings held in September 2014 and May 2015; and

Whereas, the Plan is structured to gather information from local communities surrounding the work being done to end homelessness; and

Whereas, the Plan will be updated as new priorities and strategies are identified; and

Whereas, comments on the Plan were solicited from the public; and

Whereas, the Plan will provide opportunities for interagency collaboration and community coordination to achieve a common goal;

Therefore, be it resolved that, the Alaska Council on the Homeless formally endorses Alaska's Plan to End Long Term Homelessness.

Adopted this _____ day of October, 2015.

Bryan Butcher, Council Chairman

Alaska's Plan to End Long Term Homelessness

Alaska Council on the Homeless
Adopted October 13, 2015

Vision

Every Alaskan should have access to safe, affordable, and accommodating housing and no man, woman, or child should be forced to sleep on the streets, in the woods, or in a shelter. Ending homelessness is a statewide priority.

As stated in *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, ending homelessness is an ambitious goal, however, “we believe it is important to set goals, even if aspirational, for true progress to be made.” It is critical that, as a state, we work together to provide the most vulnerable members of our society with access to the housing, services, and income supports they need.

Addressing homelessness must come from the local community. Each community is unique in how homelessness impacts them, the types of resources they have access to, and their ability to engage partners and the public to address homelessness. This plan is a framework for communities to build upon through collaboration with local constituent groups: shelters, housing providers, service providers, state and local agencies, foundations, education entities, businesses, faith-based organizations and private citizens. Communities know what they need in terms of resources, housing units, and services in order to successfully intervene in the lives of those who are homeless. With this information they can work with other local, state, and federal government agencies as well as private and nonprofit sources to address the needs of their community. These local efforts are instrumental to the success of this Plan.

This Plan is for the State of Alaska to identify responsibility and accountability within its systems to address and end homelessness. In developing this Plan, the State identified agencies to take the lead in strengthening existing partnerships and exploring new collaborations in order to achieve overall success. State funding is consistently in a state of flux and, as such, the State recognizes possibilities and limitations to providing support annually. It is at this stage that lead partners (state agencies) can identify collaborations within and between other state agencies and non-governmental organizations and agencies. This Plan is intended to gather information from local communities and, using data and knowledge, prepare a report to be presented annually during the Fall meeting of the Alaska Council on the Homeless.

History

On April 30, 2004, Governor Frank H. Murkowski signed an executive order establishing the Alaska Council on the Homeless as a cabinet-level interagency task force comprised of state commissioners and the executive directors of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority. This order tasked the Council with developing a plan to combat homelessness in Alaska.

In October 2005, the Council released the report *Keeping Alaskans Out of the Cold* which contained key recommendations for addressing homelessness throughout the state. In May 2007, Governor Sarah Palin reauthorized the Council and expanded its membership to include representatives from local government, Native Housing Authorities, homeless advocates, and members of the public-at-large. The Council was then charged with building on the strategies

established in the 2005 report, developing a statewide homeless action plan, and monitoring progress during the implementation of the plan. This resulted in the creation of the *10 Year Plan to End Long Term Homelessness in Alaska* which was adopted in May 2009.

Council Structure

Chaired by the executive director of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, the Council meets biannually with council membership appointed by the governor. The Council is responsible for reporting to the Governor on progress made throughout Alaska to reduce and end homelessness and recommends future action to achieve this goal.

To encourage cross departmental collaboration on issues addressing homelessness, the Alaska Council on the Homeless is comprised of four (4) commissioners from the following State departments.

- Department of Corrections
- Department of Education
- Department of Health and Social Services
- Department of Public Safety

Eight (8) additional members comprise the remaining seats on the Council. Members include:

- Executive Director of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
- Executive Director of the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority
- Representative of Municipal Government
- Representative of a Regional Housing Authority
- Public Members

The Council may also invite non-voting representatives from federal and local government agencies, the business community, providers of services to the homeless, philanthropic agencies, faith-based organizations, homeless advocacy organizations, homeless persons, and community leaders to participate in meetings. Historically, representatives from the Office of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Labor and Workforce Development have participated in this capacity.

Accomplishments

Alaska has made significant progress in achieving the goals adopted in the *10 Year Plan to End Long Term Homelessness*. Some Plan accomplishments from 2009 – 2014 include:

- Point-in-Time Count data reports a 56% decrease in unsheltered homeless persons, 25% decrease in veterans experiencing homelessness, and 44% decrease in persons experiencing chronic homelessness.
- More than thirteen new supportive housing programs were developed throughout the state which resulted in the creation of over 350 new permanent supportive housing beds through the Special Needs Housing Grant program.
- Development of the Tenant Based Rental Assistance program with over 140 vouchers available for youth aging out of foster care and prisoner re-entry clients.

- Increased collaboration between the Department of Corrections and homeless housing and service providers to develop strategies to increase the number of individuals exiting incarceration into stable housing.
- The Alaska Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) reports that 57% of households with children experiencing homelessness were rehoused within 90 days.
- Creation of a coordinated homeless fund through the Basic Homeless Assistance Program (BHAP) to support households at risk of homelessness through rent, mortgage, and utility arrearage assistance. BHAP reporting indicates that this resulted in an increase of 164% among the number of households receiving prevention assistance with 79% maintaining stable housing.
- Creation of the Empowering Choice Housing Program to provide housing assistance to 250 families displaced due to domestic violence and sexual assault throughout Alaska.
- An additional 156 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers were made available throughout the state.
- Increased service provider participation in the HMIS.

Alaska's Homeless

Alaska's homeless housing and service providers collect and report data on homeless persons through various methods. Annually, the two Alaska Continuum of Care (CoC) recognized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are required to participate in a Point-in-Time Count (PIT) of homeless persons. During this effort, both CoC's work with state partners and homeless housing and service providers to conduct a count of all persons experiencing homelessness on one night in January. The PIT report captures sheltered persons staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing in addition to unsheltered persons sleeping in places not meant for human habitation; such as on the street, in a car, or in the woods.

Housing and service providers connected to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) submit PIT data through that system. Services which are not connected to the HMIS system are reported through paper forms. Service providers may coordinate street outreach efforts to coincide with the PIT count to capture data for those individuals who do not access homeless services the night of the count. In addition, some communities conduct a Project Homeless Connect event which is a one-stop-shop for persons experiencing homelessness to connect with housing and service providers in their community. Data collected through street outreach and Project Homeless Connect events are also included in the PIT data collection process.

Data collected through the HMIS, paper forms, street outreach, and project homeless connect efforts are combined and reviewed to ensure that information is unduplicated and individuals are only included once in the final PIT report. The HMIS system is further described in Appendix D.

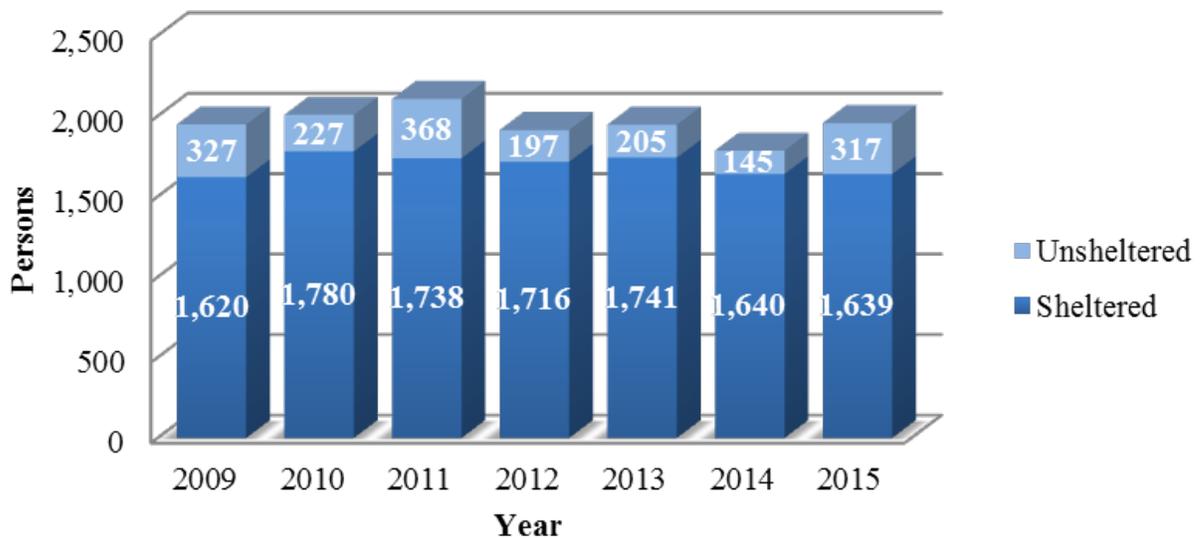
The PIT report includes data for a number of homeless subpopulations. These subpopulations include veterans, individuals under age 18 who are not accompanied by an adult, victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault, families with children which includes at least one adult and one child under the age of 18, and chronic homeless. The definition of chronic homeless for

the PIT count is defined by HUD as “an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition or a family with at least one adult who has a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.”

Persons experiencing a disability are another notable subpopulation among the homeless. However, PIT disability data is limited to adults with a serious mental illness and adults with a substance use disorder. This limited reporting only captures a portion of the population who experience a disability. As a result, disability is not included as a subpopulation in this report.

The 2015 PIT Count of homeless persons reports a total of 1,956 Alaskan’s experiencing homelessness on one night in January. This is a 3% decrease in unsheltered persons and 1% increase in sheltered persons compared to the 2009 count. The gender, age, race, and ethnicity characteristics of homeless persons from the 2015 report can be found in Appendix A.

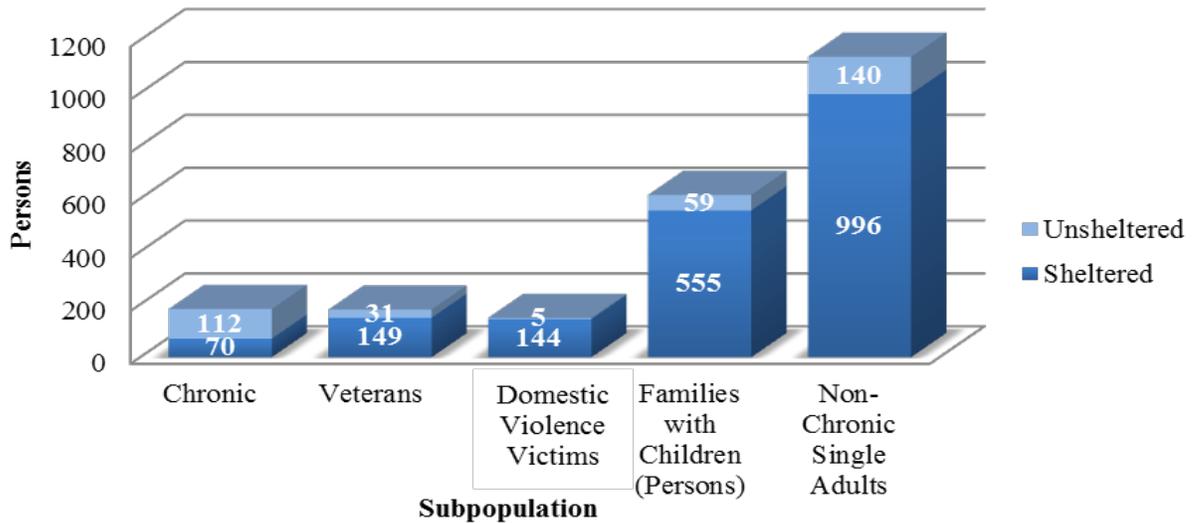
PIT Homeless Persons*



* Point-in-Time Count data from one day in January.

Of the 1,956 homeless Alaskan’s reported in the 2015 Point-in-Time Count, 180 (9%) were veterans, 182 (9%) were chronic homeless, 614 (31%) were families with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18, and 1,136 (58%) were non-chronically homeless single adults without children.

2015 PIT Homeless Subpopulations*



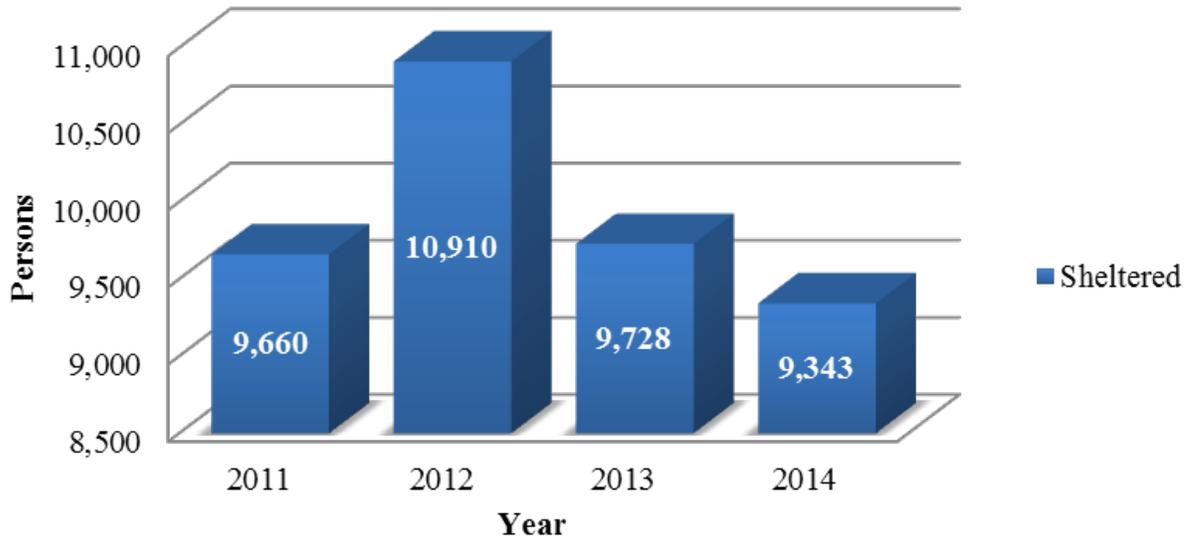
*Point-in-Time Count data from one day in January. Excludes unaccompanied youth subpopulation (under age 18) with 18 sheltered and 6 unsheltered for a total of 24 homeless.

A comparison of subpopulation reporting from 2009 - 2015 indicates a decrease in chronic homelessness of 43%, decrease in veteran homelessness of 24%, 40% decrease in homelessness among victims of domestic violence, decrease in homelessness for families with children of 18%, and increase in homelessness among non-chronically homeless single adults of 30%. Individual subpopulation data from the 2009 – 2015 Point-in-Time Count reports can be found in Appendix B.

In addition to the Point-in-Time Count, HUD produces an Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) that captures unduplicated data drawn from the HMIS during four points-in-time throughout the year. The AHAR incorporates a method of data extrapolation to estimate the number of homeless persons not captured in the HMIS system. Unlike the Point-in-Time Count report, the AHAR does not include data for unsheltered persons. The result, is a report that estimates the total number of Alaskans receiving services through an emergency shelter or transitional housing program throughout the year. AHAR analysis within this document is limited to the 2011 – 2014 reports as consistent data was not available prior to 2011.

The most recent Alaska AHAR report, 2014, estimates that 9,343 persons slept in an emergency shelter or transitional housing during the twelve month reporting period. This is a 3.2% decrease compared to 2011.

AHAR Homeless Persons*



* One year estimate of homeless persons in emergency shelter and transitional housing.

The 2014 AHAR report estimates that there were 920 (9.8%) homeless veterans and 1,552 (16.6%) homeless persons in families with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18 who stayed in an emergency shelter or transitional housing. Compared to 2011, this is a decrease of 48% for homeless veterans and 2.8% for families. Individual subpopulation data from the 2011 – 2014 AHAR reports can be found in Appendix C.

Alaska's Plan to End Long Term Homelessness

Capturing the successes of local community efforts to end homelessness is an integral part to tracking statewide performance in achieving the strategies outlined in this Plan. In an effort to better inform the statewide homeless conversation, the Plan is designed as a framework for communities to utilize in their local planning efforts. Annually, communities will be encouraged to share those efforts with the Council which will be included in a yearly Plan progress report.

This framework is organized around the five priorities of *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*: housing development, supportive services, education, engagement and policy, prevention, and data.

Council membership representing state agencies and departments have been identified as central and lead partners to represent and direct the priorities and strategies outlined in the Plan. The central and lead partners will support community and state partners to facilitate the strategies and report annually on the Plan's progress. Supporting partners have been identified, however, this does not encompass a full list of collaborators and partners who help address homelessness in Alaska.

In addition to the efforts of local communities, the Council on the Homeless has committed to

the following actions to address the priorities and strategies outlined in this Plan.

- Identify and review central and lead partners to assist with the strategies outlined in the plan.
- Develop a structure to support lead agencies to identify strategies and ensure follow through.
- Develop a structure for local coalitions to report homeless efforts to the Council.
- Request that the Governor appoint a representative from the Office of Veterans Affairs and Department of Labor and Workforce Development to the Council.
- Engage tribal housing authorities and encourage coordination with local coalitions.

Alaska's Plan to End Long Term Homelessness Alaska Council on the Homeless

Priority 1: Housing Development

Central Partner: AHFC

Every Alaskan should have access to an affordable, accommodating, and safe place to call home.

Strategies	Lead Partners	Supporting Partners
a. Expand Housing Options (Construction/Rehab/Rental Assistance)	AHFC	Regional Housing Authorities
b. Increase Pool of Operating Support to Preserve Existing Housing Stock	AHFC, DHSS, AMHTA	
c. Increase Number of Units Available to Priority Populations	DHSS, AHFC	Volunteers of America, RurAL CAP, Neighborworks

Priority 2: Supportive Services

Central Partner: DHSS/AMHTA/DOC

Individuals and families experiencing or at-risk of homelessness should have access to all eligible services and supports.

Strategies	Lead Partners	Supporting Partners
a. Increase Funding and Sources of Supportive Services in Underserved Areas	DHSS, AMHTA, DOC	
b. Increase Income and Employment Opportunities for Persons in Transition	DHSS, DOL, VA, AMHTA, DOC	
c. Increase Outreach Services	DHSS, AMHTA, DOC	ACMHS, RurAL CAP, Re-Entry and Youth Providers
d. Maintain and/or Expand Emergency Lodging Options as Needed	AHFC, DHSS	Emergency Cold Weather Plan, Faith Based Groups, Anchorage Emergency Shelter Providers Group

Priority 3: Education, Engagement, and Policy**Central Partner: AHFC**

Community and statewide education, engagement, and policy efforts among stakeholders and interested parties is central to addressing issues of homelessness.

Strategies	Lead Partners	Supporting Partners
a. Landlord Engagement, Education, and Support	AHFC, AMHTA	AKCH2, ACEH
b. Encourage Housing Policy at the Local Level	AML	AKCH2, ACEH, Homeless Coalitions
c. Support Local Housing Organizations to Coordinate Planning Services and Reporting		AKCH2, ACEH, Homeless Coalitions
d. Expand Outreach on Use of Alaska Housing Locator	AHFC	

Priority 4: Prevention**Central Partner: DHSS/AHFC**

Prevention support is essential to mitigating episodes of homelessness.

Strategies	Lead Partners	Supporting Partners
a. Eliminate Discharge to Homeless Shelters and the Streets from State Institutions	DOC, DHSS	
b. Improve Outreach and Linkages to Housing Resources and Services	DHSS, DOC, DEED	2-1-1, AKCH2, ACEH
c. Maintain Centralized Pool of Prevention Resources	AHFC	Homeless Coalitions

Priority 5: Data**Central Partner: AHFC**

Timely and accurate data is essential to making housing and homeless policy decisions.

Strategies	Lead Partners	Supporting Partners
a. Expand Homeless Service Provider HMIS Coverage	AHFC	AKCH2, ACEH, AKHMIS,
b. Develop Strategies for Gathering Homeless Data from Organizations Not Connected to HMIS	AHFC, DOC, DEED	AKCH2, ACEH, AKHMIS
c. Coordinate Community Prevention Services	AHFC	AKCH2, ACEH, Homeless Coalitions

Appendix A – 2015 Point-in-Time Count Characteristics of Homeless Persons

2015 Point-In-Time Count Characteristics of Homeless Persons*

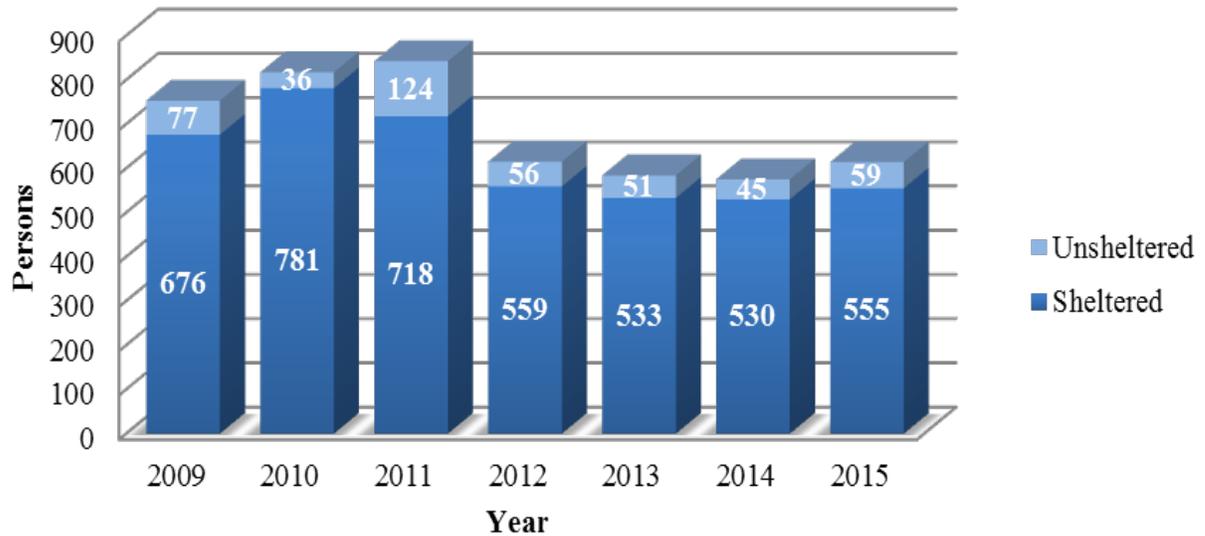
Client Characteristics		Families with Children** (Persons)	Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 18)	Single Adults (Age 18+)	Total Homeless
Total		614	24	1,318	1,956
Gender	Female	61.6%	50.0%	29.1%	39.5%
	Male	38.4%	50.0%	70.8%	60.4%
	Transgender Male to Female	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Transgender Female to Male	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Age	Age 0-17	63.0%	100.0%	0.0%	21.0%
	Age 18-24	6.8%	0.0%	11.8%	10.1%
	Over Age 24	30.1%	0.0%	88.2%	68.9%
Race	White	31.8%	29.2%	41.2%	38.1%
	Black or African American	7.0%	16.7%	7.4%	7.4%
	Asian	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	43.6%	50.0%	45.8%	45.1%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8.0%	4.2%	0.9%	3.2%
	Multiple Races	9.1%	0.0%	3.6%	5.3%
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	91.2%	100.0%	97.0%	95.2%
	Hispanic/Latino	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	4.8%

*Point-in-Time Count of homeless persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and unsheltered during one day in January.

** Families include at least one adult and one child under age 18.

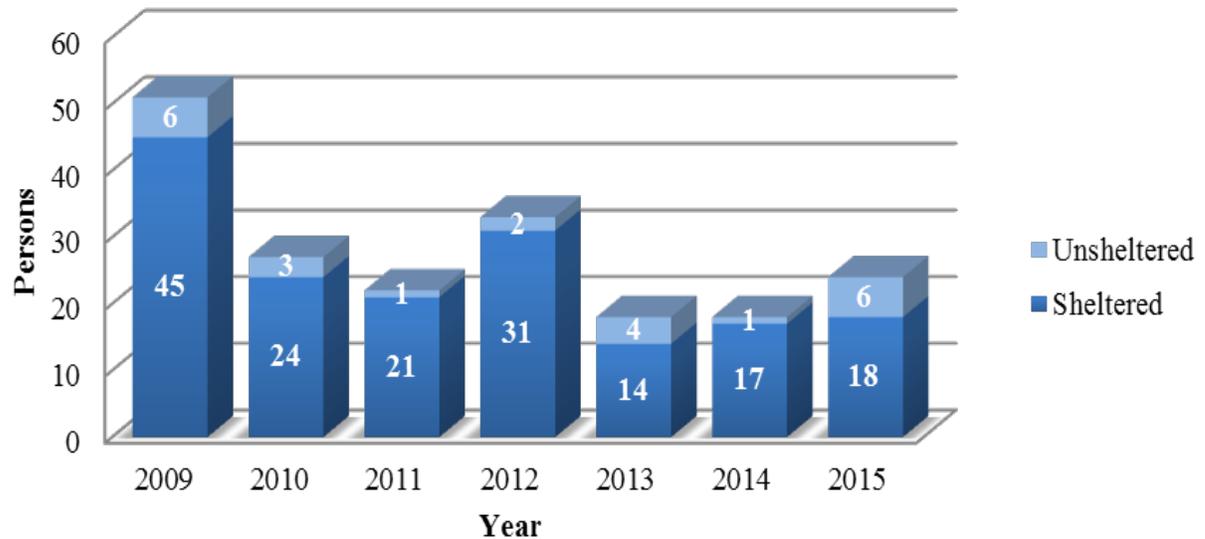
Appendix B – Point-In-Time Count Subpopulation Trends 2009 – 2015

PIT Families with Children (Persons)*



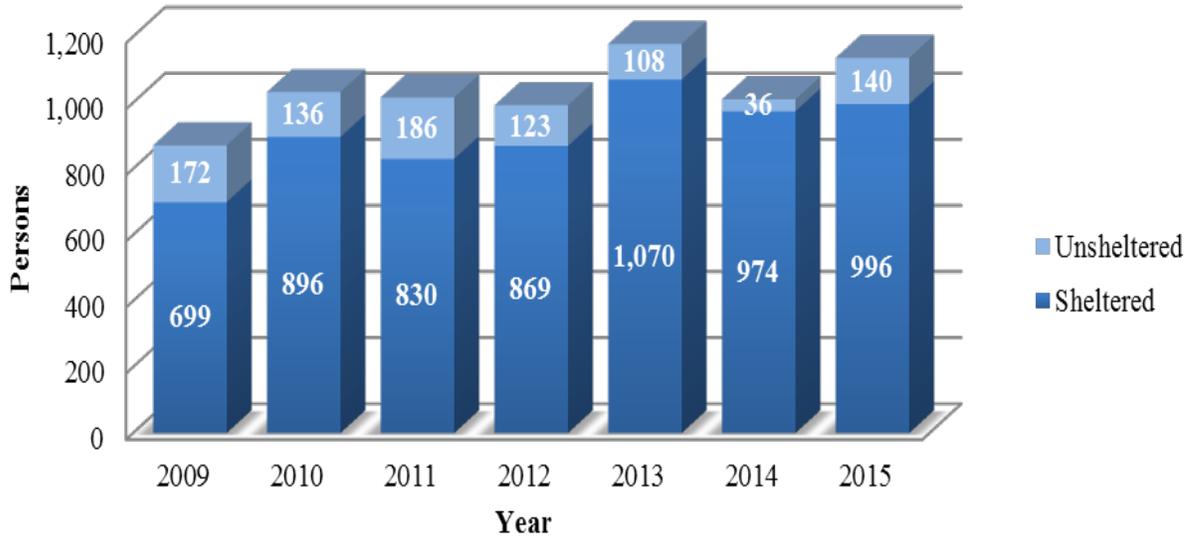
* Point-in-Time Count data from one day in January. Families include at least one adult and one child under age 18.

PIT Unaccompanied Youth (Under Age 18)*



* Point-in-Time Count data from one day in January.

PIT Non-Chronic Homeless Single Adults*



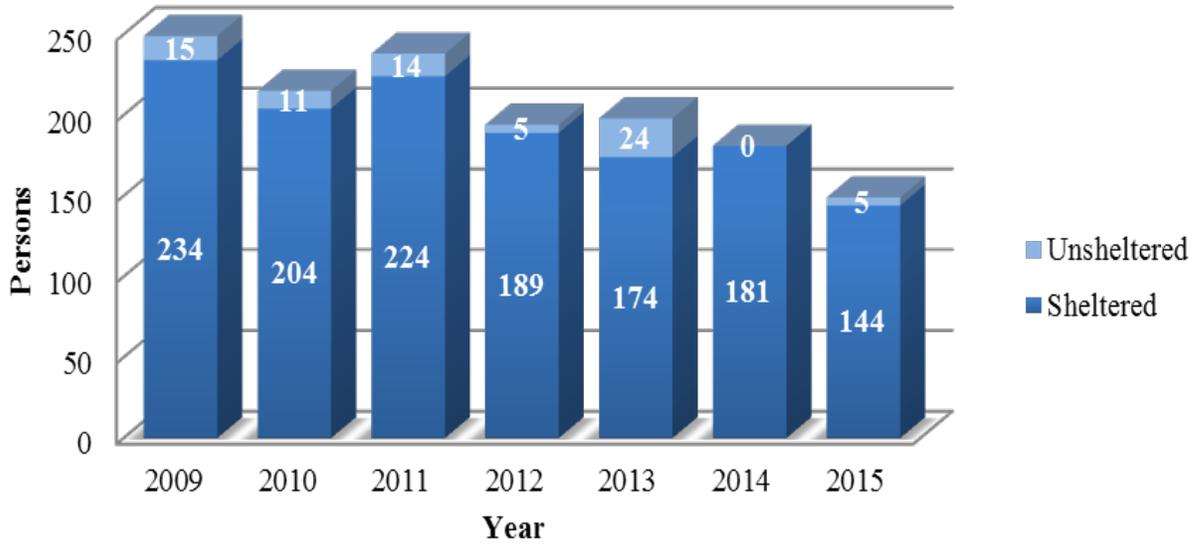
* Point-in-Time Count data from one day in January.

PIT Homeless Veterans*



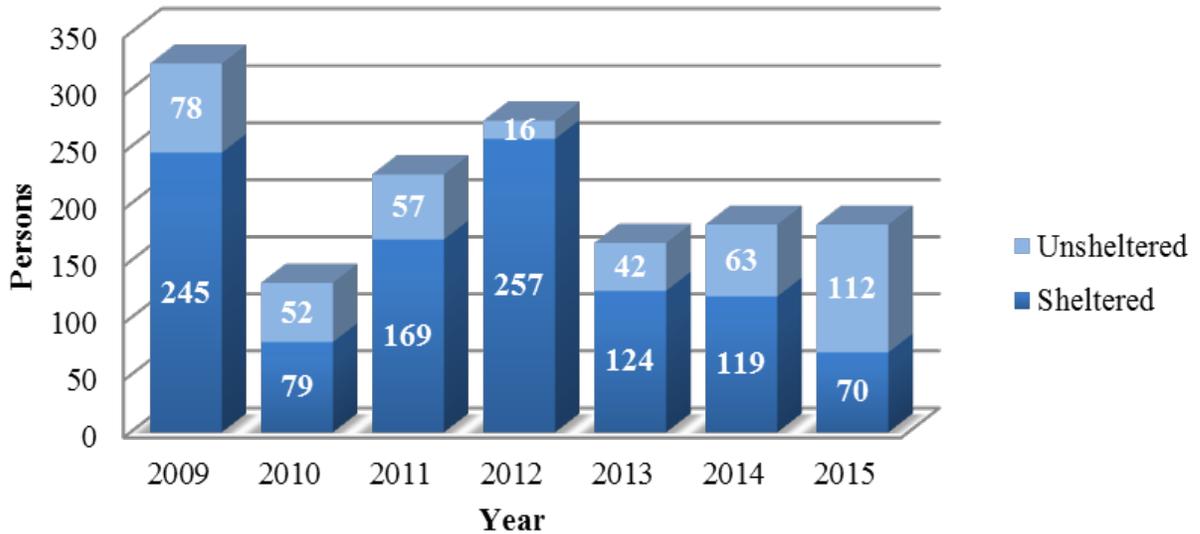
* Point-in-Time Count data from one day in January.

PIT Victims of Domestic Violence*



* Point-in-Time Count data from one day in January.

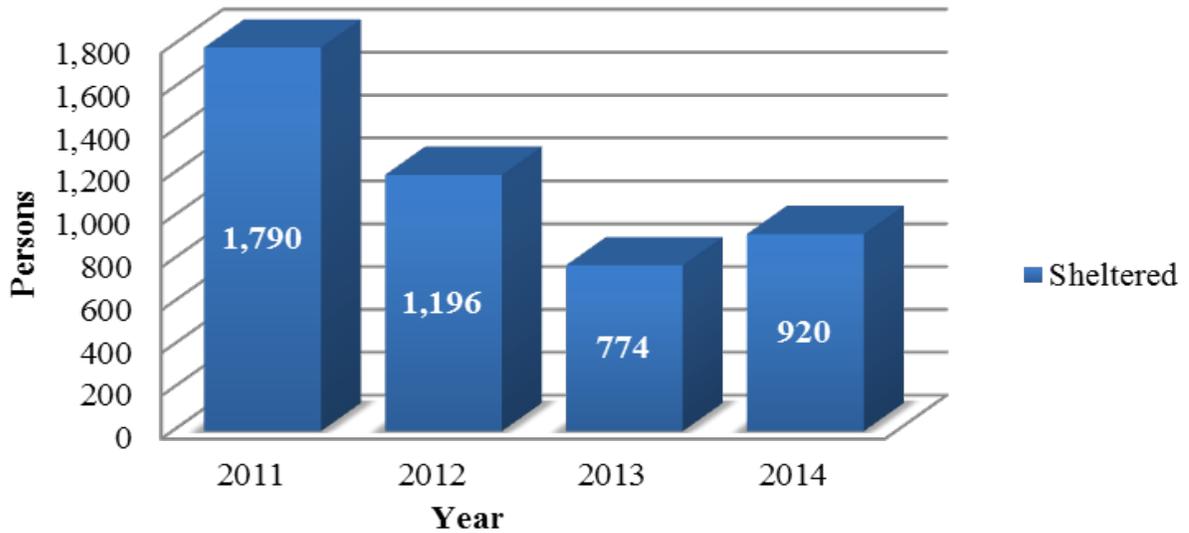
PIT Chronic Homeless*



* Point-in-Time Count data from one day in January.

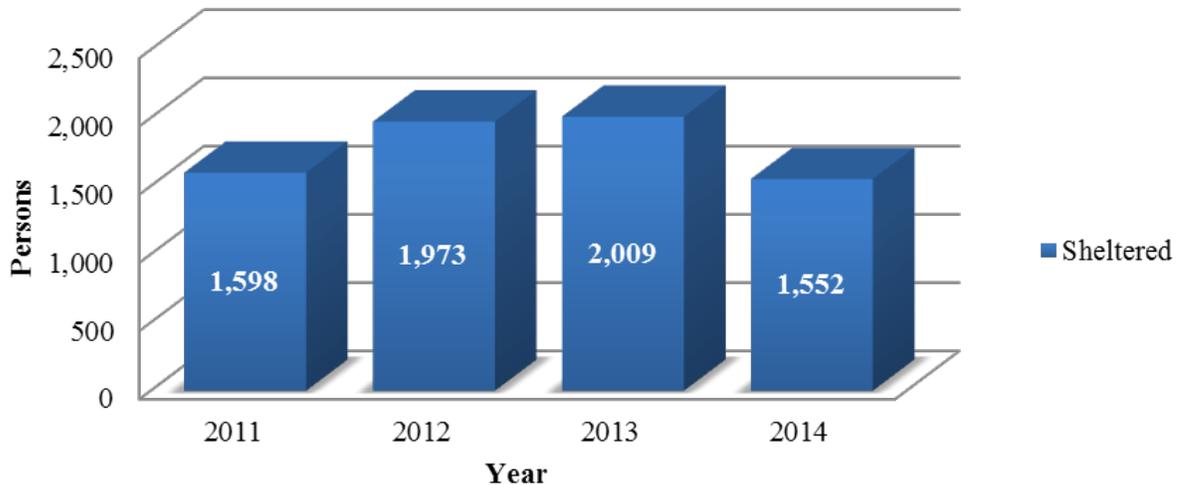
Appendix C – Annual Homeless Assessment Report Subpopulation Trends
2011 - 2014

AHAR Homeless Veterans*



* One year estimate of homeless persons in emergency shelter and transitional housing.

AHAR Families with Children (Persons)*



* One year estimate of homeless persons in emergency shelter and transitional housing. Families include at least one adult and one child under age 18.

Appendix D – Definitions, Acronyms, Statewide Programs and Funding Sources

Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness (AKCH2): A statewide organization working to develop strategies to increase the availability of affordable housing and eliminate homelessness. AKCH2 is the lead agency for the Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) and, as such, responsible for management and oversight of the Homeless Management Information system in conjunction with the Anchorage CoC.

Alaska Council on the Homeless: Established by Governor Frank H. Murkowski in 2004 and reauthorized by Governor Palin in 2007, the role of the Alaska Council on the Homeless is to provide a public policy forum for recommendations on the use of state and federal resources to address homelessness. Council membership includes the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, the Alaska State Departments of Education, Public Safety, Corrections and Health and Social Services, six public members from the homeless provider community, rural housing authorities, local government and the real estate industry and is chaired by AHFC.

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS): The mission of DHSS is to promote and protect the health and well-being of Alaskans. This is accomplished through grants to providers; certification and licensing of providers; emergency preparedness planning with partner agencies statewide; supporting and promoting child and family safety and wellness through educational campaigns and interventions; providing financial, medical and nutritional safety nets and self-sufficiency support for our most vulnerable residents; health care workforce development; and research and demonstration projects to improve and strengthen the overall health care system in Alaska.

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC): AHFC's mission is to provide Alaskans access to safe, quality, affordable housing. This is accomplished by providing affordable loans, public housing programs, energy efficiency and weatherization programs, senior housing programs, programs for low-income Alaskans, and programs for homeless and near homeless individuals and families.

Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (the Trust): The Trust is dedicated to assisting those who experience mental illness, developmental disabilities, chronic alcoholism, and Alzheimer's disease and related dementia. The Trust funds nonprofits, state agencies, projects and activities that promote long-term system change, including capacity building, demonstration projects, funding partnerships, and other activities to assist Trust beneficiaries.

Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness (ACEH): One of the two Continuums of Care in Alaska as designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. As the Anchorage Continuum of Care lead agency, ACEH is one of the entities responsible for management and oversight of the Homeless Management Information system within Alaska.

Balance of State (BoS): All Alaska communities outside of Anchorage.

Basic Homeless Assistance Program (BHAP): The BHAP program provides funding to non-profit organizations providing emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and

homeless prevention services to homeless individuals or those threatened by homelessness. Administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, this program is supported by State General Funds and Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority funds.

Chronic Homeless Definition: As defined by HUD, “an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition OR a family with at least one adult who has a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years”.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, engage neighborhoods in long-term community development planning, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of business. This program is supported by federal funds and managed by the Municipality of Anchorage for the Anchorage community and the Division of Community and Regional Affairs Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development for all other communities.

Continuum of Care Program (CoC): A federal program designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness. There are two CoC’s in Alaska designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; one for Anchorage and one for the Balance of State which supports all other communities.

Emergency Shelter (ES): A facility whose primary purpose is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless for a period of 90 days or less. Supportive services may be provided in addition to the provision of shelter.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program: The ESG program awards funding to non-profit organizations providing emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and homeless prevention services. This federally funded program is administered within Anchorage by the Municipality of Anchorage and by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation for all other communities.

Empowering Choice Housing Program: This federally funded program is a referral-based, transitional rental assistance program to assist families displaced due to domestic violence and sexual assault. Participants must be referred to Alaska Housing Finance Corporation through a program approved by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and are required to pay a portion of their income to rent.

Foraker Group: A nonprofit organization that provides a wide range of services, training, and educational opportunities to help assure the success of Alaska’s nonprofit organizations. Opportunities include organizational development, strategic planning, pre-development training, financial management, and fundraising and grant writing.

Grant Match Program (GMC): This program awards grants to organizations to meet match requirements of federal, state, or private foundation grant programs which provide affordable housing or supportive services for homeless, special needs, or other persons who are unable to achieve self-sufficiency. Supported by State General Funds and administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

Greater Opportunities for Affordable Living (GOAL) Program: The GOAL program provides a single application round for statewide rental development proposals to access three capital funding resources to build housing for low-income and senior Alaskans. Program funding includes federal **low-income housing tax credits**, state and corporate grants for senior housing through the **Senior Citizen Housing Development Fund** and federal grants for low-income housing through the **HOME Investment Partnership Act**. This program is administered through Alaska Housing Finance Corporation with HOME funds restricted to communities outside of Anchorage. The Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) manages HOME funds for that community and proposals for the use of HOME funds in Anchorage should be directed to the MOA.

HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME): Federal funding available to develop new affordable rental housing through new construction, rehabilitation or acquisition. The Municipality of Anchorage administers this program for Anchorage and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation administers the program for all other communities through the GOAL program.

Homeless Definition: As defined by HUD.

(1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

(i) An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;

(ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals); or

(iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

(2) An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:

(i) The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;

(ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and

(iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;

(3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:

- (i) Are defined as homeless under section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a), section 637 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832), section 41403 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e-2), section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(h)), section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012), section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)) or section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);
 - (ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance;
 - (iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and
 - (iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect), the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or two or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development (GED), illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment; or
- (4) Any individual or family who:
- (i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence;
 - (ii) Has no other residence; and
 - (iii) Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS): The HMIS is an electronic database used to collect information on the characteristics and service needs of homeless individuals. This program is used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to define the extent of homelessness throughout Alaska. Programs receiving federal funding to support homeless persons are required to enter data into the HMIS. This program is supported by state and federal funds and administered by the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness, the Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness, and the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

Homeless Prevention Services: Used to help individuals and families at-risk of homelessness maintain their existing housing or transition to new permanent housing through housing relocation and stabilization services and/or short-and medium-term rental assistance.

Homeownership Development Program (HDP): Funding to support real property acquisition and site improvements for new construction of permanent, single-family housing. This program is supported with federal funding, administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, and available in all communities outside of Anchorage.

Home Opportunity Program (HOP): Provides down payment and closing cost assistance to low-income individuals and families who are trying to purchase a home. This program is supported through federal funding and administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation in coordination with nonprofit intermediaries.

Housing Choice Vouchers: This program helps eligible low-income Alaskans lease privately owned rental units from participating landlords. Families whose income is at or below 50% of the area median income are eligible to apply for this program. Tenants pay 30% of their income directly towards rent. This program is administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation and supported through federal funding.

Housing First Model: An approach to ending homelessness that centers on providing individuals experiencing homelessness with housing as quickly as possible and then providing services as needed. Income, sobriety, and/or participation in treatment or other services are not a required condition for entering or retaining housing and all services are voluntary. This is a permanent housing model with no time limit for program participants.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA): This is a program for nonprofit AIDS assistance organizations which provides supportive services and housing assistance so that persons with AIDS can find and maintain safe, affordable and decent housing. This program is supported by federal funding and administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC): This program provides federal tax incentives to for-profit or nonprofit organizations to develop affordable rental housing for low and very low-income households through new construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation. This program is funded through federal support and administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation through the GOAL program.

Moving Home Program: Provides rental assistance for low-income, disabled individuals who are eligible for community-based, long-term services. This is a federally funded program administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation and the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Division of Behavioral Health.

Municipality of Anchorage (MOA): Manages the Emergency Solution Grant, HOME Investment Partnership Act, and Community Development Block Grant funds for Anchorage.

Operating Expense Assistance Program (OEA): Provides direct operating expense funding to nonprofit organizations that are certified by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) as a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). This program is supported with federal funding and administered by AHFC in communities outside of Anchorage.

Permanent Housing: Community-based housing without a designated length of stay in which formerly homeless individuals and families live as independently as possible. As defined by HUD, there are two forms of permanent housing.

- **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):** Indefinite leasing or rental assistance

paired with supportive services designed to assist homeless persons with a disability or families with an adult or child member with a disability.

- **Rapid Re-Housing (RRH):** Emphasizes housing search and relocation services and short-and medium-term rental assistance to move homeless persons and families (with or without a disability) as rapidly as possible into permanent housing.

Point-in-Time Count (PIT): Conducted within the last ten (10) days of January, this annual count of homeless persons provides a snapshot of the number of persons accessing homeless services that night. Homeless housing and service providers gather information on the individuals served and report it through the Homeless Management Information system for communication to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This process includes street outreach activities to connect with individuals who are not engaged in homeless services the night of the count. This is a HUD mandated reporting process and one of the main sources of homeless data collection and reporting for Alaska.

Public Housing: Families whose income is at or below 80% of the area median income are eligible for this program which provides affordable rental units to families who pay a portion of their monthly income in rent. These units are owned and managed by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation and supported through federal funds.

Rasmuson Foundation: A private foundation that supports Alaskan non-profit organizations in the pursuit of their goals with emphasis on organizations that demonstrate strong leadership, clarity of purpose, and cautious use of resources. This is accomplished through grants for capital projects, technology updates, capacity building, and program expansion.

Section 811 Project Rental Assistance (811 PRA): This program provides rental assistance and supportive services to individuals with disabilities in assisted living facilities who are appropriate candidates for independent supportive housing. This program allows for transition from assisted living facilities to independent living with the individuals contributing a portion of their income to the monthly rent. This program is supported by State General Relief funds and federal funds and administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation and the Department of Health and Social Services.

Senior Access Program (SAP): Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) provides funds to allow senior citizens (those over 55 years of age) to make accessibility modifications to their homes. Eligible properties include single-family homes up to fourplexes and should be the senior's primary residence. This program is supported with AHFC Corporate Receipts and State General funds and administered by AHFC.

Senior Citizens Housing Development Fund (SCHDF): Provides housing for Alaska's senior citizens so that they may remain in their home communities as they age. This funding is distributed under Alaska Housing Finance's (AHFC) GOAL program and can be used for acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction of senior housing. This program is funded with support from AHFC Corporate Receipts and State General funds and administered by AHFC.

Sheltered Homeless Persons: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines sheltered persons as those residing in emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities.

Special Needs Housing Grant (SNHG) Program: The SNHG program provides a one-stop-shop for capital, operating and supportive service grants to expand long term housing for special needs persons with intensive supportive service requirements. Funding to support new rounds and renew existing grants is comprised of Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) Corporate Receipts, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority grants and State General funds. This program is administered by AHFC.

Sponsor-Based Rental Assistance (SRA) Program: The SRA program is a federally funded program that provides rental assistance to homeless individuals with disabilities throughout Alaska. It is designed to fund non-profit agencies that provide or procure the provision of housing and supportive services for the homeless population. This program is administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

Street Outreach: Activities designed to meet the immediate needs of unsheltered homeless persons by connecting them with emergency shelter, housing, and/or critical health services.

Supplemental Housing Development Grant Program: Provides funding to Regional Housing Authorities to supplement housing projects approved for development under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Housing Development Programs. Supported by State General funds and administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

Supportive Services: Services such as case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, childcare, transportation and job training provided for the purpose of facilitating independence and self-sufficiency.

Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF): Federally funded program through the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to provide supportive services to very low-income veteran families living in or transitioning to permanent housing. Services include outreach, case management, and assistance in obtaining VA and other benefits. This program also includes time-limited rental and utility assistance to help veteran families stay in or acquire permanent housing.

Teacher, Health Professional and Public Safety Housing Program (THHP): Funds the development of teacher, health professional and public safety housing through the rehabilitation, construction or acquisition of rural housing projects. This program is administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation and supported through State General funds and the Rasmuson Foundation.

Technical Assistance Program: Funds are used to sponsor training workshops, direct technical assistance and training scholarships for grantees and potential grantees under the Supportive Housing or HOME Investment Partnership Programs and for Community Housing Development Organizations. Supported by State General funds and administered by Alaska Housing Finance

Corporation.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA): The TBRA program provides eligible low-income families with 12 - 24 months of financial assistance to obtain affordable housing. Eligible applicants include persons who will remain under the Department of Corrections community supervision for the term of TBRA and youth aging out of foster care. This program is supported by federal funds and administered through AHFC.

Transitional Housing (TH): Designed to provide homeless individuals and families with the interim stability and support to successfully move to and maintain permanent housing. Most programs cover the costs of up to 24 months of housing and accompanying supportive services.

Unsheltered Persons: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines unsheltered persons as those residing on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation (e.g., car, park bench, abandoned building).

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. HUD provides federal funding for a number of programs throughout Alaska including HOME Partnership Investment Act, Emergency Solutions Grant, Sponsor Based Rental Assistance, Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids, Continuum of Care, Public Housing, Supportive Services for Veterans Families, and Section 811 Project Rental Assistance.

U.S. Interagency Council on the Homeless (USICH): The mission of the USICH is to coordinate the Federal response to homelessness and to create a national partnership at every level of government and with the private sector to reduce and end homelessness in the nation while maximizing the effectiveness of the Federal Government in contributing to the end of homelessness. USICH is the author of *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* which identifies four key goals to ending homelessness throughout the nation.

Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH): This is a referral-based, rental assistance program for homeless veterans and their families. Program participants are referred to Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) through the Alaska Veterans Affairs Healthcare System and contribute a portion of their income to rent. This program is supported through federal funding and administered by AHFC.

Weatherization and Energy Rebate Programs: Provides support for improving energy efficiency of low-income homes. Funding is provided through State General funds, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, and the U.S. Department of Energy. This program is administered through Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.