

Presentation at  
2009 Homeless  
Summit

Given by  
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**The HEARTH Act**

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act

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**THE HEARTH ACT**

**Under the HEARTH Act:**

- Homeless Prevention will be expanded
- New incentives will emphasize rapid re-housing – especially for homeless families
- Placing chronically homeless persons into housing will continue to be a priority.
- Operating cost will include service coordination.



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**Under the HEARTH Act continued:**

- Rural communities will have more flexibility and additional technical assistance will be available for capacity building
- CoC's Prioritization for funding must be based on publicly announced criteria and open to entities who are new to the existing CoC process.



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**Under the HEARTH Act continued**

HUD will be required to provide incentives for implementation of strategies that reduce homelessness. A community fully implementing a strategy can receive a financial incentive.



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**Under the HEARTH Act continued**

- HUD will continue to use a pro-rata need formula and selection criteria to determine funding. HUD is required to develop a pro-rata need within 2 years.
- Selection Criteria will be based on
  - Performance
  - Plan quality
  - Methodology used for funding prioritization
  - Leveraging, coordination and other factors important to HUD



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**Prevention and Re-housing Assistance**

The NEW Emergency Solutions Grant (replaces ESG)

- Now includes more prevention and re-housing activities
- Anyone considered homeless by other federal statutes can potentially be helped
- 40 percent of ESG funds are dedicated to prevention and re-housing but a hold harmless provision protects shelter and outreach funding
- Administrative costs rise to 7.5 percent

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**ESG Continued**

- Eligible activities include traditional shelter, outreach + wide variety of prevention activities similar to those funded under the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HRRP)
- Activities can serve people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless (>30% AMI)

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**Emergency Solutions Grant cont.**

- Increases to 20% amount available for homeless assistance
- 40% ESG dedicated to prevention and re-housing with hold-harmless provision to protect traditional shelter and outreach funds.



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**Definition of Homelessness**

- Allows grantees to use some resources to assist those who do not meet HUD's definition of homeless such as:
  - Families with children and unaccompanied youth who: 1) are defined as homeless under other federal programs, 2) have lived without living independently in permanent housing, 3) have moved frequently, and 4) will continue to be housed precariously due to domestic violence, multiple employment barriers or because of a disability.



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**Definition of Homelessness  
continued**

- Up to 10 percent of CoC funding will be able to serve families who are living unstably or meet DOE or other federal agency definition of homeless. Unaccompanied homeless youth may also be served.



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**Potential changes to the CoC  
Application Process:**

- Applicants for CoC funds will be termed a "Collaborative Applicant"
- Flexibility to create a "Unified Funding Agency" which would allow all funding to be awarded to a lead applicant which would then subcontract with project sponsors in the community.



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**Potential changes to the CoC  
Application Process:**

- Competitive scoring performance incentives for rapid-re-housing.
- Permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless families and individuals will continue to be emphasized

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**Other changes**

- Rural communities will have the option of uniting and applying under different guidelines granting more flexibility and increased capacity building.



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**Impacts of the HEARTH Act on CoC's**

The 2010 NOFA will require that CoC's certify that they collaborate with local education agencies in identifying homeless families.

- This provides an avenue for CoC's to locate homeless families who are eligible for rapid re-housing assistance. Coordination of services to families will need to be documented.



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**Impacts of the HEARTH Act on CoC's**

- Collaborative Applicants must provide a match of 25 percent of a communities total grant and this may be provided "in kind" if documented by a Memorandum of Understanding

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**Impacts of the HEARTH Act on CoC's**

- Within 2 years shelters and other homeless housing providers will not be allowed to deny admission to families based on the age of children. (An exception is in transitional housing but the provider must provide services to the family elsewhere.)

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**Potential Impacts of the HEARTH Act on CoC's**

The 2009 SNAPS NOFA describes how CoC's are participating in the new Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP)

- HPRP gives guidance for CoC's to structure how they will use future CoC dollars to actively rapidly re-house homeless persons and prevent homelessness once SHP, S+C and Mod. Rehab/SRO Programs are combined.



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**Collaborative Applicants**

A Collaborative Applicant can be designated a Unified Funding Agency

Unified Funding Agency would receive HUD CoC funds then subgrant funds to project sponsors. Up to 6% of the funds could be used for administration, A consultant can be hired to aid the process and UFA would ensure agency HMIS participation.



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**Collaborative Applicants**

- A Collaborative Applicant can be designated a high performer if certain criteria are met such as:
  - Length of stay in homelessness declined 10% or is below 20 days from previous year.
  - Reduction in homeless recidivism equals 20 % from previous year or fewer than 5 % who exit homelessness fall back within 2 years.

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**Current Utah CoC's**

Mountainlands – Utah, Wasatch and Summit (and their entitlement cities)

Salt Lake County – Salt Lake County and Tooele (and their entitlement cities)

Balance of State – all remaining counties in the State (and entitlement cities)

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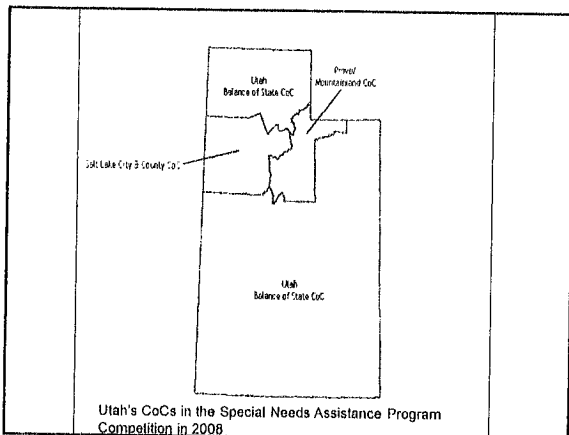
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**Possible New CoC configuration**

Utah's Continuums become collaborative applicants and join to be a Unified Funding Agency.

As a Unified Funding Agency the application process would be locally overseen and could alleviate much of the application burden experienced by current CoCs.



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**THE HEARTH ACT**

**Potential CoC Changes**

**Existing PPRN**

- Mountainlands  
- \$467,429
- SLC + Tooele  
- \$2,544,288
- Balance of State  
- \$1,001,569

**Possible PPRN**

As a Unified Funding Agency

TOTAL \$4,013,286\*

\*funding base, not including bonus funds appropriated to new projects

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## UTAH PRO RATA NEED FOR 2009 COC COMPETITON

CLEARFIELD	\$ 29,596
LAYTON	\$ 43,435
LOGAN	\$ 75,630
OGDEN	\$ 148,143
OREM	\$ 78,143
PROVO	\$ 218,098
ST GEORGE	\$ 61,325
SALT LAKE CITY	\$ 1,395,731
SANDY CITY	\$ 50,715
TAYLORSVILLE	\$ 47,478
WEST JORDAN	\$ 63,226
WEST VALLEY	\$ 119,206
Beaver County	\$ 9,447
Box Elder County	\$ 47,426
Cache County	\$ 46,530
Carbon County	\$ 30,328
Daggett County	\$ 937
Davis County	\$ 81,765
Duchesne County	\$ 18,690
Emery County	\$ 14,127
Garfield County	\$ 7,935
Grand County	\$ 10,525
Iron County	\$ 52,670
Juab County	\$ 13,538
Kane County	\$ 5,971
Millard County	\$ 19,853
Morgan County	\$ 6,434
Piute County	\$ 4,158
Rich County	\$ 4,127
SALT LAKE COUNTY	\$ 835,534
San Juan County	\$ 41,118
Sanpete County	\$ 45,194
Sevier County	\$ 27,980
Summit County	\$ 22,560
Tooele County	\$ 32,398
Uintah County	\$ 32,173
Utah County	\$ 133,288
Wasatch County	\$ 15,340
Washington County	\$ 46,876
Wayne County	\$ 5,008
Weber County	\$ 70,630
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 4,013,286</b>

Cities in Capitals are entitlement communities