

1.Our Coordinated Entry (CE) system covers 100% of the CoC's geographic area, which consists of the City of Decatur and surrounding rural communities in Macon County, Illinois. To reach the entire geography, CE relies on a stakeholder network. The CoC has a YouTube presentation to inform the wider community of the coordinated entry system.

2.Our CE uses a standardized assessment protocol to prioritize those most in need. Starting with the first point of contact, CE staff obtain necessary household information and identify priority needs. Our protocol consists of a series of assessments to identify and prioritize those who have the highest needs and greatest vulnerabilities. It starts with a The Brief Assessment tool. This is a one-page form designed to identify and address immediate crises, identify and refer victims of domestic violence (including stalking, sexual assault, and trafficking), and determine if diversion is possible and appropriate.

The second step is a full assessment of strengths and vulnerabilities. This results in a numerical score, which is used to inform placement on the prioritization list and the type of housing most likely to help the household achieve housing stability. However, the score is not the final determinant; the CE staff uses case conferencing to adjust for special circumstances.

3.Our CoC's Strategic Planning Committee provides oversight of the CE system. The CE evaluation includes feedback from CE participants, referral agencies, and providers. The recent CE evaluation recommended more frequent contact with those on prioritization lists, and upgrading HMIS to comply with HUD data standards. The CoC Board adopted both recommendations and launched implementation.

1D-9a.	Program Participant-Centered Approach to Centralized or Coordinated Entry.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.p.	
	Describe in the field below how your CoC's coordinated entry system:	
	1. reaches people who are least likely to apply for homeless assistance in the absence of special outreach;	
	2. prioritizes people most in need of assistance;	
	3. ensures people most in need of assistance receive permanent housing in a timely manner, consistent with their preferences; and	
	4. takes steps to reduce burdens on people using coordinated entry.	

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. In our CoC, the long-term unsheltered population is least likely to seek assistance. To reach this population, our outreach workers use a network of public libraries, gas stations, police departments, food pantries, township offices, and churches. This network informs our outreach team of unsheltered persons. Our outreach workers comb the streets, meet unsheltered persons where they are, and offer assistance. Through weekly meetings and reviewing the by-name list, we update the status of each unsheltered individual and track their level of readiness to engage with the homeless service system.

2. Our CE assessment protocol prioritizes those most in need. Starting with the first point of contact, CE staff obtain necessary household information and identify priority needs. Our protocol consists of a series of assessments to identify and prioritize those who have the highest needs and greatest vulnerabilities. The top priority is long-term unsheltered homeless persons with disabilities and severe service needs. The next priority is persons and families experiencing non-chronic homelessness including those with disabilities, episodic homelessness, and high service needs.

3. Our CoC ensures timely assistance to those most in need of assistance by placing them at the top of the prioritization list for housing referrals. Those most in need – as measured by length of unsheltered homeless, disabling conditions, and barriers – have the first offers of housing when units become available.

4. Our CE Policy Manual states, "The intake and assessment process has several steps that are followed in sequence. The principles behind this are to respect the dignity of each person and address immediate crises without burdening the person with unneeded inquiries and paperwork. HUD and other funding sources have detailed and complex requirements for determining eligibility for various services and housing. However, the intent of Macon County's CE system is to use only those forms and collect only that information that are needed for the next step in the process. Workers explain the purpose for each form and safeguard the privacy of each person." Thus we do not collect PII until it is absolutely required by the HMIS data standards.

1D-10.	Promoting Racial Equity In Homelessness—Conducting Assessment.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.q.	

1.	Has your CoC conducted a racial disparities assessment in the last 3 years?	Yes
2.	Enter the date your CoC conducted its latest assessment for racial disparities.	09/28/2021

1D-10a.	Process for Analyzing Racial Disparities—Identifying Racial Disparities In Provision or Outcomes of Homeless Assistance.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.q.	

Describe in the field below:

1.	your CoC's process for analyzing whether any racial disparities are present in the provision or outcomes of homeless assistance; and
2.	what racial disparities your CoC identified in the provision or outcomes of homeless assistance.

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. We use the CoC Racial Equity Analysis Tool and other instruments to assess our CoC for racial disparities in access and outcomes. We issue a public report of findings. To determine access, we first compared the racial and ethnic composition of the general population with that of the homeless population. Second, we compared the racial and ethnic composition of all persons experiencing homelessness – as measured by the Point-in Time count -- with the makeup of all persons and of households receiving homeless assistance. For the composition of all persons receiving homeless assistance, we used a custom HMIS Sage report of enrollment in all HUD-assisted projects.

To look for disparities in outcomes, we looked at four outcome factors, three of which relate directly to HUD's System Performance Measures: Days homeless to move-in dates (System Performance Measure 1); Returns to homelessness (SPM 2); and Exits to permanent housing (SPM 7). In addition, we studied the percentage with move-in dates.

2. This study resulted in some intriguing conclusions. From the data it was clearly apparent that Blacks were substantially overrepresented in the homeless system, making up 30% of the homeless population and less than 20% of the general population. However, the data showed that African Americans were more likely to receive homeless assistance than whites. Blacks constituted about 30% of the homeless population but made up 43% of those receiving homeless services. Although whites made up nearly 69% of the homeless population, they were about half of those receiving assistance. The data for three other groups (multiracial, other racial groups, and Hispanic/Latino) showed that they were slightly more likely to receive assistance, but the raw numbers were too small to be significant.

African Americans experienced better outcomes in every area that we studied. African Americans had 98 days of homelessness, contrasted with 142 days for whites – a difference of 44 days. Only 2% of African Americans returned to homelessness after achieving permanent housing (contrasted with 7% of whites), and blacks also had a greater proportion exiting to permanent housing (35% to 26%). Finally, 7% of Blacks had a move-in date, contrasted with 3% of whites. This indicates that, even though African Americans were over-represented in the homeless population, they were more likely to receive positive outcomes.

1D-10b.	Strategies to Address Racial Disparities.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.q.	
Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate the strategies your CoC is using to address any racial disparities.		

1.	The CoC's board and decisionmaking bodies are representative of the population served in the CoC.	Yes
2.	The CoC has identified steps it will take to help the CoC board and decisionmaking bodies better reflect the population served in the CoC.	Yes
3.	The CoC is expanding outreach in geographic areas with higher concentrations of underrepresented groups.	Yes
4.	The CoC has communication, such as flyers, websites, or other materials, inclusive of underrepresented groups.	Yes
5.	The CoC is training staff working in the homeless services sector to better understand racism and the intersection of racism and homelessness.	Yes
6.	The CoC is establishing professional development opportunities to identify and invest in emerging leaders of different races and ethnicities in the homelessness sector.	Yes
7.	The CoC has staff, committees, or other resources charged with analyzing and addressing racial disparities related to homelessness.	Yes
8.	The CoC is educating organizations, stakeholders, boards of directors for local and national nonprofit organizations working on homelessness on the topic of creating greater racial and ethnic diversity.	Yes
9.	The CoC reviewed coordinated entry processes to understand their impact on people of different races and ethnicities experiencing homelessness.	Yes
10.	The CoC is collecting data to better understand the pattern of program use for people of different races and ethnicities in its homeless services system.	Yes
11.	The CoC is conducting additional research to understand the scope and needs of different races or ethnicities experiencing homelessness.	Yes
Other:(limit 500 characters)		
12.	The CoC participates in local community-wide efforts to increase diversity, equity and inclusion in all aspects of community life.	Yes

1D-10c.	Actions Taken to Address Known Disparities.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.q.	

Describe in the field below the steps your CoC and homeless providers have taken to address disparities identified in the provision or outcomes of homeless assistance.

(limit 2,500 characters)

The CoC and its homeless providers have taken the following steps to address disparities:

- We adjusted our FY 2022 Ranking criteria by more than doubling the scoring weight assigned to equity concerns, increasing it from 10 to 25 points. We also strengthened to questions used to score this item by asking providers what specific steps they have taken to address disparities in their programs.
- We encouraged all providers to adopt a racial equity plan with all providers. We distributed a model plan that mandates annual assessments of equity based on disaggregated data and requires the activation of specific corrective measures when inequities occur. It included the use of benchmarking to measure the impact of the corrective measures.
- Our Strategic Planning Committee is revising the Coordinated Entry assessment protocol. We were disturbed by studies that found racial bias embedded in the VI-SPDAT. We are closely following the efforts of other CoCs to implement nonbiased tools. We hoped that a nationally recognized organization would have created and tested an unbiased instrument in the past year. That has not happened, so we will likely develop a customized local tool and monitor it for bias.
- It is especially important to demonstrate diversity and inclusion at top levels. We are doing that in our CoC. The Collaborative Applicant recently appointed a person of color as its CEO. Two other CoC member organizations also appointed persons of color to their top executive position in the past two years. All three organizations were previously led by white persons.

1D-10d.	Tracking Progress on Preventing or Eliminating Disparities.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.q.	
Describe in the field below the measures your CoC has in place to track progress on preventing or eliminating disparities in the provision or outcomes of homeless assistance.		

(limit 2,500 characters)

To determine our progress, we compare disparities studies over time. We were pleased to note that the one major disparity found in our 2019 disparities analysis – returns to homelessness – was not detectable in the most recent report, which was released in late 2021.

At the CoC level, we are committed to conducting an in-depth study of disparities every two years. This analysis examines three key questions: (1) Are persons of differing races or ethnicities more or less likely to experience homelessness? (2) Are persons of differing races or ethnicities more or less likely to receive homeless assistance? (3) Are persons of differing races or ethnicities more or less likely to experience positive outcomes?

To look for disparities, we rely exclusively on objective data from the CoC Racial Equity Analysis Tool, the U.S. Census Bureau, our PIT count, HMIS, and HDX 2.0. First, we examine the racial makeup of the homeless population compared with the general population to see what groups are over-represented. Next, we look at access by comparing the racial makeup of the homeless population with the racial makeup of program participants. This indicates whether any groups are less likely to received assistance. Finally, we study outcomes – Who is more likely to achieve permanent housing? How long do they have to wait? What groups are more apt to experience returns to homelessness?

Given the trends and findings of our 2021 study, our major thrust is on preventing disparities from emerging. Conducting these studies on a biennial basis will allow us to spot critical trends over time. We can see if disparities emerge and if so, if they are successfully addressed.

At the project level, we will continue to prioritize equity as a major factor in project monitoring and ranking, while we offer technical assistance to organizations in tracking and addressing disparities. The City of Decatur's Human Rights Investigator serves as a consultant to the CoC. This person advises organizations on creating inclusive and diverse workplaces.

1D-11.	Involving Individuals with Lived Experience of Homelessness In Service Delivery and Decisionmaking--CoC's Outreach Efforts.	
NOFO Section VII.B.1.r.		
Describe in the field below your CoC's outreach efforts (e.g., social media announcements, targeted outreach) to engage those with lived experience of homelessness in leadership roles and decision making processes.		

(limit 2,500 characters)

In order to obtain leadership from those with lived experience of homelessness, the CoC formed a Resident Council in 2021. This group consists entirely of persons residing in ESG and CoC funding projects (ES, PH-RRH, and PH-PSH, and OPH). The Resident Council meets monthly. It plans and conducts its own meetings. It is charged with recommending and reviewing plans and priorities and making recommendations to the CoC Board. It is represented on the CoC Board.

When HUD issued the FY 2022 CoC NOFO, the Resident Council was asked to recommend what type of bonus project we should pursue. After considering all the options contained in the NOFO, the Resident Council recommended that the CoC establish a priority of creating additional permanent supportive housing for single adults experiencing chronic homelessness. As a direct result, this application includes a single bonus project, asking for additional permanent supportive housing for single adults experiencing chronic homelessness. The Council also reviewed the CoC application prior to submission.

The Resident Council's representative on the CoC Board is a leader in the continuum. An immigrant from South Africa who came to the CoC for assistance when she was fleeing domestic violence, she received emergency shelter, counseling, and permanent housing through the efforts of CoC and herself. She now serves on two Board committees, including a search committee for a new CoC director, and she gives speeches and public presentations to increase community awareness of the scope of homelessness and the successful work of the CoC. In addition, she volunteers at an emergency shelter.

In addition to the Resident Council, we have facilitated the establishment of resident-led peer groups in three supportive housing projects. These informal, independent committees establish agendas and run their own meetings.

1D-11a.	Active CoC Participation of Individuals with Lived Experience of Homelessness.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.r.	

Enter in the chart below the number of people with lived experience who currently participate in your CoC under the five categories listed:

	Level of Active Participation	Number of People with Lived Experience Within the Last 7 Years or Current Program Participant	Number of People with Lived Experience Coming from Unsheltered Situations
1.	Included and provide input that is incorporated in the local planning process.	4	2
2.	Review and recommend revisions to local policies addressing homelessness related to coordinated entry, services, and housing.	4	2
3.	Participate on CoC committees, subcommittees, or workgroups.	4	2
4.	Included in the decisionmaking processes related to addressing homelessness.	4	2
5.	Included in the development or revision of your CoC's local competition rating factors.	4	2

1D-11b.	Professional Development and Employment Opportunities for Individuals with Lived Experience of Homelessness.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.r.	

Describe in the field below how your CoC or CoC membership organizations provide professional development and employment opportunities to individuals with lived experience of homelessness.

**(limit 2,500 characters)**

The CoC has a robust program to provide employment and professional development opportunities for persons with lived experience of homelessness. Our program starts with high-level partnership between the CoC and the area's WIOA (Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act) agency, the Macon-Dewitt Workforce Investment Board. The chief WIOA administrator serves on the CoC Board, and she chairs the Decatur Jobs Council.

The CoC created the Jobs Council several years ago to spur interagency collaborations and create employment and development opportunities for persons being served and housed by CoC providers. Early in the life of the Jobs Council, WIOA offered to give all persons referred by the CoC priority access to its "Boot Camp," which offers soft skills: basic job readiness, interviewing workshops, resume construction, and other assistance.

One impressive result of this partnership came from a project launched in the past year to provide employment skills in four specific career fields: hospitality, culinary arts, truck driving (CDL), and logistics. This was funded by a \$3 million grant from the U.S. Department of Labor's JTED (Joint Training and Economic Development) program, and it targeted individuals with lived experience of homelessness. Of the 12 persons accepted into the project, 9 completed the course, and all 9 obtained employment and are currently working in their field.

In addition, it is worthy of note that CoC providers employ those with lived experience. At least four providers have formerly unhoused persons on their payrolls. These individuals work as shelter specialists and in property maintenance.

1D-11c.	Routinely Gathering Feedback and Addressing Challenges of Individuals with Lived Experience of Homelessness.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.r.	

Describe in the field below how your CoC:

1.	how your CoC routinely gathered feedback from people experiencing homelessness and people who have received assistance through the CoC or ESG program on their experience receiving assistance; and
2.	the steps your CoC has taken to address challenges raised by people with lived experience of homelessness

**(limit 2,500 characters)**



1.The Decatur/Macon County CoC conducts exit interviews to gather objective feedback from persons with lived experience of homelessness. We invite individuals to participate in these interviews as an integral part of our "Moving On" assessment, which we conduct whenever persons exit PH-RRH or PH-PSH units. In the interview we ask the exiting participant about: (1) their overall experience with the CoC and the project; (2) their experience with case management; (3) their experience with any specialized services such as life experience classes or job readiness; (4) any suggestions they have for improving our housing and services.

We also gather feedback from our Resident Council, which consists entirely of persons residing in ESG and CoC funding projects (ES, PH-RRH, and PH-PSH, and OPH). The Resident Council members discuss various aspects of the CoC, from outreach and coordinated entry to case management. The Council offers valuable feedback and recommendations to the CoC's Governing Board.

2.One of the challenges raised during the interview process was that project participants expressed a strong desire to meet by themselves and offer support to one another. As a response, the CoC facilitated the formation of resident-led peer groups in three permanent supportive housing projects. These groups schedule their own meetings, set the agendas, and lead the meetings.

Another challenge raised by participants is the shortage of permanent supportive housing for unhoused single adults. In response, the CoC is applying for additional units in this FY 2022 competition. We are also encouraging the City of Decatur to update zoning and occupancy code restrictions to permit affordable tiny houses to be developed on vacant properties (see response to 1D-12).

1D-12.	Increasing Affordable Housing Supply.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.1.f.	
	Describe in the field below at least 2 steps your CoC has taken in the past 12 months that engage city, county, or state governments that represent your CoC's geographic area regarding the following:	
1.	reforming zoning and land use policies to permit more housing development; and	
2.	reducing regulatory barriers to housing development.	

(limit 2,500 characters)

1.The CoC has taken three specific steps in the past 13 months to engage the City of Decatur to address zoning and land use policies and permit the development of more affordable housing.

The first step was a large meeting with the newly-appointed Director of the Department of Community Development and the department's leadership team. This department oversees all planning, zoning, code enforcement, inspections and economic development activities. The same department is a Participating Jurisdiction and direct recipient of HOME and CDBG funds from HUD. In this meeting, the CEOs of each of the nearly 20 partner organizations described what they did to address homelessness and how it fit into the overall goals of the CoC. After that, the CoC made a plea to the department to use COVID funds to address homelessness by (among other suggestions) updating zoning and occupancy codes to allow the development of tiny houses.

The second step was meeting with consultants hired by the Department of Community Development to assist in planning the use of American Recovery Act funds. In this meeting, CoC representatives advocated for the City to purchase one or two tiny houses for use as "model homes" and relax zoning to allow them to be set up on property owned by the Collaborative Applicant. The CoC would then invite unhoused single adults to view the model homes, just as "housed people" do before buying a new home. This request is still under consideration.

2.The third step was obtaining the assistance of the City in transferring ownership of a former group home to Dove, which is the Collaborative Applicant. This involved reducing regulatory barriers to allow for quick transfer. The City accepted this suggestion and will facilitate a transfer of ownership to Dove by the end of October 2022. Dove will subsidize two units in this building; they are included in the CoC Bonus project as leveraged housing resources in the proposed PSH bonus project. Dove and the City are planning to transfer a second former group home to Dove for future use as permanent supportive housing for single adults.

## 1E. Project Capacity, Review, and Ranking—Local Competition

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

1E-1.	Web Posting of Your CoC's Local Competition Deadline—Advance Public Notice.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.a. and 2.g.	
	You must upload the Local Competition Deadline attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.	

	Enter the date your CoC published the deadline for project applicants to submit their applications to your CoC's local competition.	08/28/2022
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1E-2.	Project Review and Ranking Process Your CoC Used in Its Local Competition. We use the response to this question and the response in Question 1E-2a along with the required attachments from both questions as a factor when determining your CoC's eligibility for bonus funds and for other NOFO criteria below.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.a., 2.b., 2.c., and 2.d.	

You must upload the Local Competition Scoring Tool attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

Select yes or no in the chart below to indicate how your CoC ranked and selected project applications during your local competition:

1.	Established total points available for each project application type.	Yes
2.	At least 33 percent of the total points were based on objective criteria for the project application (e.g., cost effectiveness, timely draws, utilization rate, match, leverage), performance data, type of population served (e.g., DV, youth, Veterans, chronic homelessness), or type of housing proposed (e.g., PSH, RRH).	Yes
3.	At least 20 percent of the total points were based on system performance criteria for the project application (e.g., exits to permanent housing destinations, retention of permanent housing, length of time homeless, returns to homelessness).	Yes
4.	Provided points for projects that addressed specific severe barriers to housing and services.	Yes
5.	Used data from comparable databases to score projects submitted by victim service providers.	Yes

1E-2a.	Scored Project Forms for One Project from Your CoC's Local Competition. We use the response to this question and Question 1E-2, along with the required attachments from both questions as a factor when determining your CoC's eligibility for bonus funds and for other NOFO criteria below.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.a., 2.b., 2.c., and 2.d.	

You must upload the Scored Forms for One Project attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.

Complete the chart below to provide details of your CoC's local competition:

1.	What were the maximum number of points available for the renewal project form(s)?	190
2.	How many renewal projects did your CoC submit?	6
3.	What renewal project type did most applicants use?	PH-PSH

1E-2b.	Addressing Severe Barriers in the Local Project Review and Ranking Process.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.d.	

Describe in the field below:

1.	how your CoC collected and analyzed data regarding each project that has successfully housed program participants in permanent housing;
2.	how your CoC analyzed data regarding how long it takes to house people in permanent housing;
3.	how your CoC considered the specific severity of needs and vulnerabilities experienced by program participants preventing rapid placement in permanent housing or the ability to maintain permanent housing when your CoC ranked and selected projects; and
4.	considerations your CoC gave to projects that provide housing and services to the hardest to serve populations that could result in lower performance levels but are projects your CoC needs in its geographic area.

(limit 2,500 characters)

1.To assess how successful projects were in providing and sustaining permanent housing, we generated SAGE APR reports for each renewal project for the 12-month period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. We scored each project on retention of PH (the number staying in the project plus the number exiting to a PH destination, divided by the total number of participants). The sources are Q5 and Q23c in the APRs. To score, we used a sliding scale from 50% to 100%, with a maximum score of 25 points.

2.To assess how long it takes to house people in permanent housing, we used the same data source: the SAGE APR reports. For this criteria, we used Q22e - Length of Time Prior to Housing. To score, we used a sliding scale from 90 to 0 days, with a maximum score of 20 points.

3.The CoC's ranking criteria gave specific and measurable advantages to projects that serve persons with severe needs and vulnerabilities. Specifically, the criteria gave points to projects with higher percentages of participants with the following needs and vulnerabilities:

- Persons with histories of or currently fleeing domestic violence, including stalking, sexual abuse, dating violence, and human trafficking.
- Persons who were chronically homeless.
- Persons with the following types of conditions: mental health issues, alcohol/substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, chronic health conditions, physical disabilities, and developmental disabilities.
- Persons with little or no income.
- Persons coming from places unfit for human habitation.
- Single adults.

To determine how each project scored, the committee used objective data from the same SAGE APR project-level performance reports. The criteria provided graduated scales for each factor. Projects serving higher percentages of each group received more points, with a maximum of 50 points.

4.The CoC took into account the fact that projects serving high-need populations may have lower performance outcomes. Of 190 maximum points in the project ranking scale, 50 points (26% of the total) were based entirely on whether a project served large proportions of person with severe needs and vulnerabilities.

1E-3.	Promoting Racial Equity In the Local Competition Review and Ranking Process.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.e.	
	Describe in the field below:	
	1. how your CoC obtained input and included persons of different races, particularly those over-represented in the local homelessness population;	
	2. how the input from persons of different races, particularly those over-represented in the local homelessness population, affected how your CoC determined the rating factors used to review project applications;	
	3. how your CoC included persons of different races, particularly those over-represented in the local homelessness population, in the review, selection, and ranking process; and	
	4. how your CoC rated and ranked projects based on the degree to which their project has identified any barriers to participation (e.g., lack of outreach) faced by persons of different races and ethnicities, particularly those over-represented in the local homelessness population, and has taken or will take steps to eliminate the identified barriers.	

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. African Americans are over-represented in the local homeless population, making up 20% of the general population and 30% of the homeless population. In determining the ranking criteria, the Ranking Committee received its primary input from the CoC's Governing Board. Of the 24 members of the Governing Board, 9 (38%) are African American. The racial makeup of the Governing Board closely approximates that of the homeless population. The only other major source of input into rating factors was HUD, via its NOFO scoring criteria and its current Rating and Ranking Tool.

2. As mentioned above, Black persons are overrepresented in the unhoused population. Due to their input, along with that of non-BIPOC persons, we more than doubled the scoring value for racial equity for FY 2022. The scoring value for racial equity jumped from 10 points to 25 points. It is now 13% of the final score.

3. The Ranking Committee was solely responsible for review, selection, and ranking of all projects, new and renewal. Of the four members of this committee, one (25%) is African American.

4. Racial Equity was a scored criteria in the CoC's project rankings. In determining rankings, the Ranking Committee considered whether applicants had underrepresented groups in its leadership and board, if they disaggregated data by race and ethnicity, if they had assessed for inequities in participation and outcomes, and if they had taken specific and meaningful steps to address racial inequities.

1E-4.	Reallocation—Reviewing Performance of Existing Projects.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.f.	
	Describe in the field below:	
1.	your CoC's reallocation process, including how your CoC determined which projects are candidates for reallocation because they are low performing or less needed;	
2.	whether your CoC identified any projects through this process during your local competition this year;	
3.	whether your CoC reallocated any low performing or less needed projects during its local competition this year; and	
4.	why your CoC did not reallocate low performing or less needed projects during its local competition this year, if applicable.	

(limit 2,500 characters)

1.The reallocation process was approved by the CoC Board in 2019 and distributed to project applicants. The process has two elements: rigorous project monitoring, and decision-making by the CoC Board.

The CoC determines whether a project is low-performing through a quarterly monitoring process. The monitoring tool assesses program compliance as well as utilization rates, housing stability, eligibility, length of homelessness, destination at exit, income growth, and mainstream benefits. With this process, there are no surprises; we identify performance issues at regular three-month intervals throughout the year. Based on monitoring results, the Board determines if any projects are low-performing or address needs that are no longer high-priority concerns. As an example, in 2019 the Board reallocated all funds from our last remaining transitional housing project into a new Joint TH and PH-RRH project.

2.No projects were identified as low performing or less needed in this year's local competition. In terms of performance, all projects scored in a narrow band with only 40 of 190 points separating the highest score from the lowest. We view this as evidence that our quarterly monitoring process is working as intended. It is designed to correct deficiencies, not punish them. All remaining projects address either high-need populations or high-priority needs, and projects all are high performing.

3.The CoC did not reallocate any projects this year.

4.The reason we did not reallocate is that we had no low performing or less-needed projects. Reallocation accomplished its goals several years ago in our CoC. There is no moral justification for reallocating high performing projects on the chance it will gain us a few points in the CoC competition.

1E-4a.	Reallocation Between FY 2017 and FY 2022.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.f.	

	Did your CoC cumulatively reallocate at least 20 percent of its ARD between FY 2017 and FY 2022?	No
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1E-5.	Projects Rejected/Reduced–Notification Outside of e-snaps.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.g.	
	You must upload the Notification of Projects Rejected-Reduced attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.	

1.	Did your CoC reject or reduce any project application(s)?	No
2.	Did your CoC inform applicants why their projects were rejected or reduced?	
3.	If you selected Yes for element 1 of this question, enter the date your CoC notified applicants that their project applications were being rejected or reduced, in writing, outside of e-snaps. If you notified applicants on various dates, enter the latest date of any notification. For example, if you notified applicants on 06/26/2022, 06/27/2022, and 06/28/2022, then you must enter 06/28/2022.	

1E-5a.	Projects Accepted–Notification Outside of e-snaps.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.g.	
	You must upload the Notification of Projects Accepted attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.	

	Enter the date your CoC notified project applicants that their project applications were accepted and ranked on the New and Renewal Priority Listings in writing, outside of e-snaps. If you notified applicants on various dates, enter the latest date of any notification. For example, if you notified applicants on 06/26/2022, 06/27/2022, and 06/28/2022, then you must enter 06/28/2022.	09/06/2022
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1E-5b.	Local Competition Selection Results–Scores for All Projects.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.g.	
	You must upload the Final Project Scores for All Projects attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.	

	Does your attachment include: 1. Applicant Names; 2. Project Names; 3. Project Scores; 4. Project Rank–if accepted; 5. Award amounts; and 6. Projects accepted or rejected status.	Yes
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1E-5c.	1E-5c. Web Posting of CoC-Approved Consolidated Application.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.g.	
	You must upload the Web Posting–CoC-Approved Consolidated Application attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.	

	Enter the date your CoC posted the CoC-approved Consolidated Application on the CoC's website or partner's website–which included: 1. the CoC Application; and 2. Priority Listings for Reallocation forms and all New, Renewal, and Replacement Project Listings.	
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**You must enter a date in question 1E-5c.**

1E-5d.	Notification to Community Members and Key Stakeholders that the CoC-Approved Consolidated Application is Posted on Website.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.2.g.	
	You must upload the Notification of CoC-Approved Consolidated Application attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.	

	Enter the date your CoC notified community members and key stakeholders that the CoC-approved Consolidated Application has been posted on the CoC's website or partner's website.	
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**You must enter a date in question 1E-5d.**



## 2A. Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Implementation

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

2A-1.	HMIS Vendor.	
	Not Scored—For Information Only	

	Enter the name of the HMIS Vendor your CoC is currently using.	Social Solutions
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2A-2.	HMIS Implementation Coverage Area.	
	Not Scored—For Information Only	

	Select from dropdown menu your CoC's HMIS coverage area.	Single CoC
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2A-3.	HIC Data Submission in HDX.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.3.a.	

	Enter the date your CoC submitted its 2022 HIC data into HDX.	03/22/2022
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2A-4.	Comparable Database for DV Providers—CoC and HMIS Lead Supporting Data Collection and Data Submission by Victim Service Providers.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.3.b.	

	In the field below:
1.	describe actions your CoC and HMIS Lead have taken to ensure DV housing and service providers in your CoC collect data in databases that meet HUD's comparable database requirements; and
2.	state whether your CoC is compliant with the 2022 HMIS Data Standards.

**(limit 2,500 characters)**

1.Dove, Inc. is the HMIS lead as well as the largest victims service provider in the CoC. This structure ensures close cooperation and sharing of de-identified data between the DV wing and the HMIS wing of the agency.

We have one project that is aimed at serving and housing DV survivors. For this project we created a separate firewalled database using the Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) HMIS software from Social Solutions. This database is completely de-identified and is used to obtain aggregate data for this project. It fully meets 2022 HMIS Data Standards.

To assure that in the near future all DV data, including that outside the scope of the CoC, meets HMIS Data Standards, the Dove DV Program is currently transitioning its client data to the Osnum database platform. According to its creators, "Osnum is an HMIS/HUD comparable database, meaning our database is consistent with HMIS Data and Technical Standards and meets HPRP reporting requirements. The database is equipped with both the ESG Capex and APR reports exportable in CSV format for uploading to the SAGE portal." However, it is important to note that this database is outside the scope of HUD's span and has no impact on the CoC's data collection or submission practices. It will make internal reporting consistent.

2.The CoC is compliant with 2022 HMIS Data Standards.

2A-5.	Bed Coverage Rate—Using HIC, HMIS Data—CoC Merger Bonus Points.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.3.c. and VII.B.7.	

Enter 2022 HIC and HMIS data in the chart below by project type:

Project Type	Total Beds 2022 HIC	Total Beds In HIC Dedicated for DV	Total Beds In HMIS	HMIS Bed Coverage Rate
1. Emergency Shelter (ES) beds	74	13	61	100.00%
2. Safe Haven (SH) beds	0	0	0	
3. Transitional Housing (TH) beds	14	0	14	100.00%
4. Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) beds	50	11	39	100.00%
5. Permanent Supportive Housing	73	0	63	86.30%
6. Other Permanent Housing (OPH)	65	0	65	100.00%

2A-5a.	Partial Credit for Bed Coverage Rates at or Below 84.99 for Any Project Type In Question 2A-5.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.3.c.	

For each project type with a bed coverage rate that is at or below 84.99 percent in question 2A-5, describe:

1.	steps your CoC will take over the next 12 months to increase the bed coverage rate to at least 85 percent for that project type; and
2.	how your CoC will implement the steps described to increase bed coverage to at least 85 percent.

**(limit 2,500 characters)**

Not applicable.

2A-6.	Longitudinal System Analysis (LSA) Submission in HDX 2.0.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.3.d.	

Did your CoC submit LSA data to HUD in HDX 2.0 by February 15, 2022, 8 p.m. EST?	No
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## 2B. Continuum of Care (CoC) Point-in-Time (PIT) Count

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

2B-1.	PIT Count Date.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.4.b	

	Enter the date your CoC conducted its 2022 PIT count.	01/27/2022
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2B-2.	PIT Count Data—HDX Submission Date.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.4.b	

	Enter the date your CoC submitted its 2022 PIT count data in HDX.	03/22/2022
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2B-3.	PIT Count—Effectively Counting Youth.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.4.b.	

	Describe in the field below how during the planning process for the 2022 PIT count your CoC:
1.	engaged stakeholders that serve homeless youth;
2.	involved homeless youth in the actual count; and
3.	worked with stakeholders to select locations where homeless youth are most likely to be identified.

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. We engaged several stakeholders that serve homeless youth from the private nonprofit sector and from public schools during the planning process for the 2022 PIT count. From the nonprofit sector we engaged the only youth shelter in our CoC, Hilltop Shelter. Hilltop Shelter is operated by Webster Cantrell Youth Advocacy, a fully-certified youth and family service agency that offers a wide range of strength-based, trauma informed services. From the public schools we engaged the Director of Student Service from Decatur Public Schools, the largest district in the CoC, and the McKinney-Vento Homeless Liaison for the same district. We also engaged student support professionals at the two public high schools in the Decatur.

2. A youth who was experiencing homelessness met with the PIT to help plan the count. They also participated in the actual PIT count on January 27, 2022. One, a high school senior, worked for six hours during the count. This student canvassed locations where homeless persons were known to sleep or congregate, visited organizations where unhoused persons might go for assistance during the day, and assisted with interviews. The other young person was an actual CoC participant – a member in a family housed by the CoC. This person worked PIT day at the Coordinated Entry center and assisted with interviews as persons came in for housing assistance.

3. To select locations where homeless youth were most likely to be identified, the PIT team worked with one of the homeless youth mentioned above, as well as the staff of Hilltop Shelter, and the Decatur Public Schools' McKinney-Vento Homeless Liaison. As a result, the PIT team canvassed certain urban parks, the city library, and specific fast-food outlets. All of these locations were suggested by the young person and the stakeholders.

2B-4.	PIT Count–Methodology Change–CoC Merger Bonus Points.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.5.a and VII.B.7.c.	
	In the field below:	
1.	describe any changes your CoC made to your sheltered PIT count implementation, including methodology or data quality changes between 2021 and 2022, if applicable;	
2.	describe any changes your CoC made to your unsheltered PIT count implementation, including methodology or data quality changes between 2021 and 2022, if applicable; and	
3.	describe how the changes affected your CoC's PIT count results; or	
4.	state "Not Applicable" if there were no changes or if you did not conduct an unsheltered PIT count in 2022.	

(limit 2,500 characters)

Not applicable.

## 2C. System Performance

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

2C-1.	Reduction in the Number of First Time Homeless-Risk Factors Your CoC Uses.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.5.b.	
	In the field below:	
1.	describe how your CoC determined the risk factors to identify persons experiencing homelessness for the first time;	
2.	describe your CoC's strategies to address individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless; and	
3.	provide the name of the organization or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC's strategy to reduce the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness for the first time	

(limit 2,500 characters)

1.The CoC determined risk factors for becoming homeless for the first time by reviewing Coordinated Entry assessments of first-time homeless persons and analyzing the factors that led them to homelessness. We held fact-finding meetings with schools and community planning groups to identify common factors that cause loss of housing. Several partners worked with us in identifying the at-risk population, including Decatur Housing Authority, Crossing Healthcare, Heritage Behavioral Health Center, the Community Action Agency, school homeless liaisons, and privately-funded homeless prevention programs.

2.We utilize two strategies to address individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless. First, we use prevention resources to deter persons from becoming homeless. The CoC receives prevention funding from the State of Illinois. We use this for past due rent and utilities, transportation, childcare, and work clothes. In addition, the CoC has a number of local and privately-funded prevention resources, including The Salvation Army, Dove Financial Assistance, and Northeast Community Fund.

Our second strategy is to identify and build upon assets the person/family possesses (e.g., employment, social structure, family support, working car). For example: A family facing eviction for nonpayment contacts Coordinated Entry. However, the family has an important asset: a steady job the ability to pay future rent. A Coordinated Entry worker asks them if they would enroll in a budgeting course. They agree. The Coordinated Entry worker then calls the landlord, offers to pay back rent, and says that the family will enroll in budgeting classes if they can stay in the unit. The landlord accepts the offer, and the family avoids homelessness.

3.The Client Services Coordinator at the Coordinated Entry center with Dove, Inc. Homeward Bound is responsible for overseeing our CoC's strategy to reduce the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness for the first time.

2C-2.	Length of Time Homeless—CoC's Strategy to Reduce.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.5.c.	
	In the field below:	
1.	describe your CoC's strategy to reduce the length of time individuals and persons in families remain homeless;	
2.	describe how your CoC identifies and houses individuals and persons in families with the longest lengths of time homeless; and	
3.	provide the name of the organization or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC's strategy to reduce the length of time individuals and families remain homeless.	

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. The vast majority of persons experiencing long-term homelessness in our CoC are single adults, most of whom are affected by mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders. The CoC uses two strategies to reduce the duration of time they remain homeless. First, we have fully implemented Housing First. For example, clients in ESG-funded shelters work with our Coordinated Entry team to develop permanent housing plans upon admission to the shelter. Second, every year we apply for bonus project funding through the CoC application process, hoping to increase the number of permanent supportive housing units for persons experiencing long-term homelessness.

2. We utilize our outreach team, PIT surveys and HMIS data to identify persons experiencing long-term homelessness. We have a team of street outreach workers from behavioral health, emergency shelters, CE, and health care. This team regularly visits all emergency shelters, and it combs the streets, parks, and other places where unsheltered persons can be found. It identifies and engage all persons experiencing long-term unsheltered homelessness.

The outreach team coordinates with HMIS, which tracks the length of time persons remain homeless. HMIS automatically flags persons who need attention. CE staff evaluates the client's CE files every 30 days to update information and to follow-up on progress with housing. We use these data to identify participants with long term homelessness and address barriers that extend their homelessness, and work to match participants to appropriate housing. Those with the longest lengths of time homeless are at the top of the housing prioritization list, and we offer them housing as soon as a unit becomes available.

3. The CoC's Coordinated Entry team is responsible for overseeing our CoC's strategy to reduce the length of time individuals and families remain homeless.

2C-3.	Exits to Permanent Housing Destinations/Retention of Permanent Housing—CoC's Strategy	
	NOFO Section VII.B.5.d.	
	In the field below:	
1.	describe your CoC's strategy to increase the rate that individuals and persons in families residing in emergency shelter, safe havens, transitional housing, and rapid rehousing exit to permanent housing destinations;	
2.	describe your CoC's strategy to increase the rate that individuals and persons in families residing in permanent housing projects retain their permanent housing or exit to permanent housing destinations; and	
3.	provide the name of the organization or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC's strategy to increase the rate that individuals and families exit to or retain permanent housing.	

(limit 2,500 characters)



1.The first strategic step is an analysis of the problem. The percentage of exits to permanent housing in our CoC declined from 37% in FY 2020 to 28% in FY 2021. Our Planning Committee conducted the analysis and found that the primary reason for this decrease was the high rate of destination errors among emergency shelters (55.21%). We suspect that a large number of positive exits are not being recorded in HMIS, thus lowering our rate of exits to permanent housing. The problem is most acute in two non-ESG funded faith-based shelters.

To address this problem, we use two strategies. First, the Ranking Committee closely monitors the destination error rate in each emergency shelter. Second, the HMIS lead visits each shelter at least once a week to review data quality and make correcting entries.

2.We traditionally retain over 90% of permanent housing resident, but in FY 2021 our rate dropped to 86%. Our first strategy to improve our system performance in this area is to strongly encourage residents in CoC permanent housing to enroll in voluntary life skills and employment classes, regardless of which form of permanent housing they are in (PH-PSH, PH-RRH, and OPH). Our second strategy is to analyze the cause for each unsuccessful exit so that we can see if similar patterns emerge among those who do not retain permanent housing.

3.The Coordinated Entry team is responsible for overseeing our CoC's strategy to increase the rate that individuals and families exit to permanent housing. The CoC's Case Managers are responsible for overseeing our CoC's strategy to increase the rate that individuals and families retain permanent housing.

2C-4.	Returns to Homelessness—CoC's Strategy to Reduce Rate.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.5.a.	
	In the field below:	
1.	describe your CoC's strategy to identify individuals and families who return to homelessness;	
2.	describe your CoC's strategy to reduce the rate of additional returns to homelessness; and	
3.	provide the name of the organization or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC's strategy to reduce the rate individuals and persons in families return to homelessness.	

(limit 2,500 characters)

1.To identify individuals and families who return to homelessness, we utilize our HMIS database in three ways. First, at the point of entering client-level data, our HMIS software alerts users whenever a person with similar properties exists in the database. Second, we generate a monthly report for all providers. This report identifies all persons who have returned into the database in the past month. Third, HMIS records returns to homelessness by any participant who has previously exited TH, PH-RRH, TH, or PH-PSH to a permanent destination.

We regret that our HDX Competition Report has erroneous data for System Performance Measure 2. Our HMIS generated a report with zero exits to permanent destinations for the prior two years, and thus reported zero returns. We contacted our HMIS vendor to resolve the problem, but we were not able to fix this error by the submission deadline.

2.To reduce the rate of additional returns to homelessness, we rely on intensive case management with a specific goal of attaining the greatest possible level of self-sufficiency. We accomplish this through our intentional deployment of staff to address any challenges in keeping their housing. Staff advocate with service providers on behalf of the people who are housed to ensure that they receive the services they need in a timely fashion.

For those who are eligible for and accept services such as mental health and primary healthcare, staff assist clients in multiple ways including making appointments, following up with providers, and working with clients to help them understand how they will meet their needs. We offer life skills class to assist persons with individual decision-making skills that can support individuals in remaining housed. This class includes topics such as being a good neighbor, housekeeping, budgeting, and bill paying. After individuals and families exit from PH-RRH, we follow up for at least six months and offer to continue case management and other supportive services.

3.Dove, Inc.'s Homeward Bound Program is responsible for overseeing our CoC's strategy to reduce the rate of individuals and person in families returns to homelessness.

2C-5.	Increasing Employment Cash Income—CoC's Strategy.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.5.f.	
	In the field below:	
1.	describe your CoC's strategy to access employment cash sources;	
2.	describe how your CoC works with mainstream employment organizations to help individuals and families experiencing homelessness increase their cash income; and	
3.	provide the organization name or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC's strategy to increase income from employment.	

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. Our strategy to increase employment income centers around a subcommittee of the CoC called the Decatur Jobs Council (DJC). DJC is a client-centric interagency network that was created by the CoC. It works with front line employment specialist staff to identify barriers from the client's point of view such as criminal records, and mandated drug drops and court appearances during work hours. Once these barriers are identified, the DJC addresses them. For example, we connect clients with free legal assistance for record expungement. CoC workers go to the public library to help unhoused persons complete online job applications, and CoC members offer computer literacy courses at multiple locations. On a quarterly basis, the DJC tracks the employment and income growth in all projects (SPM #4) from data collected and entered into HMIS.

2. The WIOA administrator is a member of the CoC Board, and she chairs the Decatur Jobs Council. Through a partnership with the CoC, WIOA fast-tracks all CoC referrals into a Boot Camp for job readiness, résumé building and interview skills. This particular strategy increases the chances of gaining employment and thereby increasing their cash income.

This year WIOA targeted persons experiencing homelessness for a special \$3 million job training project funded by U.S. Department of Labor's JTED (Joint Training and Economic Development) program. It offered training in specific career fields: hospitality, culinary arts, truck driving (CDL), and logistics. Of the 12 persons who started the project, 9 completed the course. All 9 obtained jobs in their field.

3. The Decatur Jobs Council is responsible for overseeing our CoC's strategy to increase income from employment.

2C-5a.	Increasing Non-employment Cash Income—CoC's Strategy	
	NOFO Section VII.B.5.f.	
	In the field below:	
	1. describe your CoC's strategy to access non-employment cash income; and	
	2. provide the organization name or position title that is responsible for overseeing your CoC's strategy to increase non-employment cash income.	

(limit 2,500 characters)

1. Our strategy to increase non-employment cash income consists of two parts. The first part involves a continued assessment of participants' needs, and complete awareness of non-employment income. For all projects, case managers assess each participant upon project entry and at least annually to determine if the participant meets qualifications for non-employment cash income. The second part involves work by our case managers to continually be informed about all potential sources of non-employment cash and to not limit their assessment to the most common sources such as TANF, SSI and SSDI.

2. Client-centered care is rooted in our strategy to increase participants' access to non-employment cash sources. Case managers work with our participants in navigating and applying for benefits from the many available sources including Social Security through our SOAR-trained team (for SSI, SSDI, pension and survivor benefits); the [abe.illinois.gov](http://abe.illinois.gov) website (for TANF, AABD, and Refugee Resettlement); our SSVF workers (for VA benefits); Township Offices (for General Assistance); Legal Aid (for child support and spousal support); the Illinois Department of Employment Security (for unemployment); and Community Services Block Grant (for cash scholarships for education and training opportunities).

To ensure program participants receive all non-employment cash income they are entitled to, our case management staff screen participants on an ongoing basis. Once we identify a participant who meets eligibility for a non-employment cash income source, staff offer a range of personal assistance to ensure accurate and timely application.

3. Case Managers are responsible for overseeing our CoC's strategy to increase non-employment cash income.

### 3A. Coordination with Housing and Healthcare

HUD publishes resources on the HUD.gov website at CoC Program Competition to assist you in completing the CoC Application. Resources include:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Continuum of Care Competition and Noncompetitive Award of Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Renewal and Replacement Grants;
- 24 CFR part 578;
- FY 2022 CoC Application Navigational Guide;
- Section 3 Resources;
- PHA Crosswalk; and
- Frequently Asked Questions

3A-1.	New PH-PSH/PH-RRH Project–Leveraging Housing Resources.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.6.a.	
	You must upload the Housing Leveraging Commitment attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.	

	Is your CoC applying for a new PH-PSH or PH-RRH project that uses housing subsidies or subsidized housing units which are not funded through the CoC or ESG Programs to help individuals and families experiencing homelessness?	Yes
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3A-2.	New PH-PSH/PH-RRH Project–Leveraging Healthcare Resources.	
	NOFO Section VII.B.6.b.	
	You must upload the Healthcare Formal Agreements attachment to the 4B. Attachments Screen.	

	Is your CoC applying for a new PH-PSH or PH-RRH project that uses healthcare resources to help individuals and families experiencing homelessness?	Yes
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3A-3.	Leveraging Housing/Healthcare Resources–List of Projects.	
	NOFO Sections VII.B.6.a. and VII.B.6.b.	

If you selected yes to questions 3A-1. or 3A-2., use the list feature icon to enter information about each project application you intend for HUD to evaluate to determine if they meet the criteria.

Project Name	Project Type	Rank Number	Leverage Type
Permanent Housing...	PH-PSH	9	Both

### **3A-3. List of Projects.**

- 1. What is the name of the new project?** Permanent Housing Consolidation Expansion
- 2. Enter the Unique Entity Identifier (UEI):** M6SLNNMVBBG3
- 3. Select the new project type:** PH-PSH
- 4. Enter the rank number of the project on your CoC's Priority Listing:** 9
- 5. Select the type of leverage:** Both