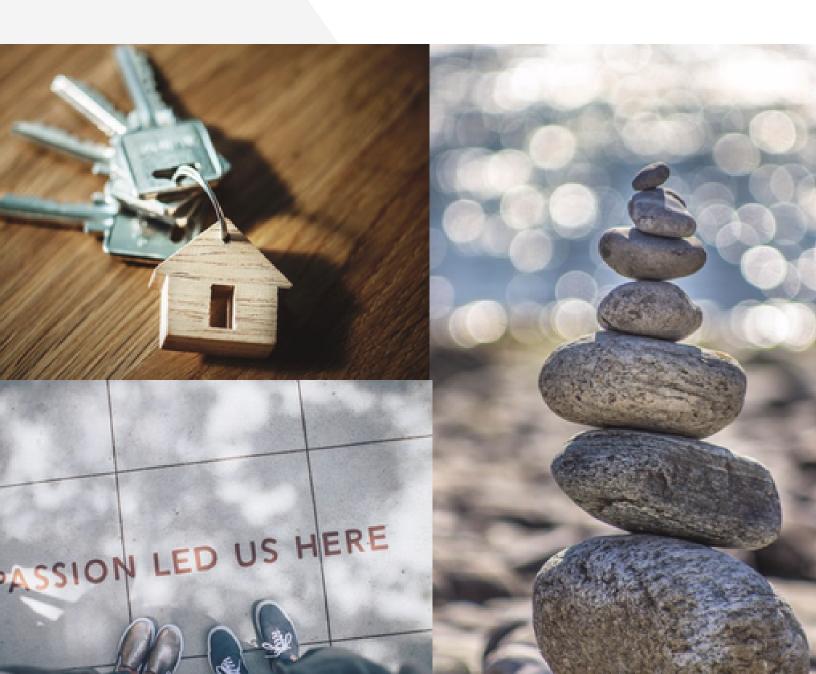# LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY'S COORDINATED COMMUNITY PLAN TO PREVENT AND END YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

PREPARED BY THE COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS FOR THE YOUTH HOMELESSNESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

JANUARY, 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There are more individuals and agencies to thank for making this plan and the efforts of Louisville's Homeless Youth Committee possible than could be included on this page. But, it is important to state that when the Coalition for the Homeless reached out, we were met with enthusiasm from all areas of the community.

Special thanks must be given to the dedicated group that accepted and met the 100-Day Challenge to house 100 youth in 100 days and to the Coalition Supporting Young Adults that has been working on this issue since at least 2013. Thank you also to the Youth Action Board and Homeless Youth Committees for committing a piece of their already amazingly busy schedules to review plans, speak out about their needs and sit through long planning meetings.

Thank you to the McNary Group (www.mcnarygroup.com) who took over two years of past work and made it into a meaningful plan for the future.

And, finally, thank you to everyone who commits to making this plan a reality by creating projects that give youth and young adults an opportunity to make meaningful choices about their futures.

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The Louisville/Jefferson County Continuum of Care (CoC) is honored to be selected by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to participate in the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP). In 2017, the Louisville Coalition for the Homeless initiated a community planning process to address homelessness among unaccompanied youth and young adults (YYA) as an element of the CoC's coordination efforts. The process brought together a wide array of government agencies, service providers, non-profit organizations, stakeholder groups and, most importantly, young adults that had experienced homelessness.

Through this YHDP, Louisville commits to:

- Partner with the larger community to create and implement the YHDP Coordinated Community Plan (CCP).

- Implement continuous quality improvement strategies, and develop a framework for sustainable input from YYA.

- Prioritize the needs of subgroups of unaccompanied YYA and pregnant and parenting youth, including LGBTQ YYA, YYA of color, victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation, and youth involved in the juvenile justice and foster care systems.

> **Key Definitions for terminology used throughout the YHDP Plan:**
> Youth = Minors under the age of 18
> Young Adults (YA) = People ages 18-24
> YYA = Youth and Young Adults
>
> *See Appendix G: Terms, Definitions, and Acronyms*

- Ensure that a variety of housing interventions and levels of service are available throughout the community and accessible without preconditions.

- Work to end youth homelessness using positive youth development, trauma informed and housing first approaches.

- Prioritize youth and young adult choice in system changes and program development and implementation.

Louisville's Coordinated Community Plan (CCP) plan includes the following sections:

1. Background about the System of Care for Youth Homelessness: This section discusses prior efforts to address youth homelessness in Louisville. The partners and infrastructure are presented as well.

2. An Overview of Louisville's Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program Planning Process: Section 2 includes information about the timeline of the planning process, the community's vision for ending youth homelessness, as well as the program planning and implementation principals.

3. The Scope of Youth Homelessness in Louisville: Section 3 present information about the scope and magnitude of youth homelessness specifically as it pertains to those currently experiencing homelessness and those at-risk of homelessness. Data about specific populations within youth homelessness are also described.

4. A Needs Assessment of the Current System of Care: Section 4 includes relevant highlights from a recent report on Louisville's "Opportunity Youth". Current system component and needs / gaps will be explored for three areas: coordinated assessment, prevention and outreach services, and emergency shelter.

5. Assessment of Desired Youth Outcomes: Section 5 includes an assessment on the following youth outcomes: stable housing, social-emotional well-being, education, and employment.

6. Focus on Special Populations: This section dives into the sytsem of care and the gaps for youth and young adults who may fall into one ore more of the following "special populations: parenting / pregnant, LGBTQ, minorities, people with disabilities, those exiting foster care and juvenile justice programs, and human trafficking and domestic violence.

7. Overview of Louisville's Plan to Address Youth Homelessness: Louisville's vision, goals, and objectives for ending youth homelessness are included in section 7 as well as a descroption of Louisville's YHDP Project Design requirements.

8. Descriptions of Louisville's New Projects to Address Youth Homelessness: Thirteen new projects aimed at ending youth homelessness are detailed in Section 8. Each project description includes a summary, budget, designation about what special population is served, and other details.

9. Overview of the Governance Structure for the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program: This section lays out how the YDHP program will be governed and details about the YHDP Project Review Process.

10. YHDP Continuous Quality Improvement Plan: Section 10 describes the desired outcomes and process for Ongoing Monitoring of YHDP Programs Plan

11. Various Related Appendices: Detailed information can be found in the appendices including: logic model; details about the desired goals, objectives, and action steps; project budget justification; Louisville's YHDP planning and implementation timeline; YHDP Project Scoring Tool; YHDP Funded Project Monitoring Checklist; and relevant terms, definitions, and acronyms.

1. Background

Louisville, Kentucky will receive $3.45 million to support local efforts to reduce, and eventually eliminate, youth and young adult homelessness in Louisville. The Homeless Youth Demonstration Grant is awarded to select communities in order to create comprehensive and innovative plans to address homelessness for unaccompanied youth age 24 and under. Louisville's Homeless Youth Committee has been working for two years to understand the numbers and needs of homeless youth in the community, develop an extensive plan to address this need, create a by-name list of youth who need assistance with housing and services, and begin accessing resources to implement the plan. The Youth Action Board has also been advising and engaging homeless youth throughout the effort. These groups collaborated with HUD to finalize this plan and use the resources made available through this grant to implement programs that provide homeless outreach, services, and housing for homeless youth. The ultimate goal of this collaborative effort is to eliminate young adult homelessness in Louisville by 2020. This section lays out the background of the efforts as well as recent history that led to the development of this plan.

Homeless Youth Committee (HYC)

The Coalition for the Homeless began working to understand YYA homelessness in 2013 with the release of two local studies on the needs of youth experiencing homelessness. This led to the creation of a Continuum of Care (CoC) committee called the Coalition Supporting Young Adults (CSYA), which is now a separate partner organization. Armed with this information and the knowledge gained by working with YYAs, the CoC has been proactive in developing a collaborative, comprehensive process to create systemic change and address homelessness among YYAs.

In order to coordinate the planning and implementation efforts to prevent and end youth homelessness in Louisville by 2020, a community partnership was created in 2016 that included the Louisville CoC, the Coalition for the Homeless, CSYA, and other local groups advocating for and serving young adults (including young adult representatives who have previously experienced homelessness). This partnership is called the Homeless Youth Committee (HYC).

The committee initiated its work by reviewing local surveys of homeless young adults, local statistics from HMIS and local homeless youth services, and brought together partners from key mainstream services to assess how services fail to address the needs of homeless young adults. The committee also developed a report and plan to end YYA homelessness similar to previous successful efforts to address veteran and chronic homelessness. This report laid the groundwork for the Louisville CoC to expand its scope and create the HYC.

The HYC leads the Louisville Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) in partnership with the Youth Action Board (YAB). The YAB is a local committee made up of persons with lived experience of homelessness who are 25 or under. The HYC makes decisions about relevant projects and funding allocations. The group connects YYAs to education, employment and social/emotional well-being services, creates and maintains the By-Name list of known homeless YYAs, and continues to improve the YYA-specific common assessment process.

Recently, the HYC created a flexible funding pool to accelerate housing access for YYA, hired a housing navigator to help in the housing search, and housed 115 YYA in 100 days.

The HYC is comprised of 70 key service providers, community leaders (including YYA), government officials and stakeholders focused on preventing and ending YYA homelessness. This committee includes representatives from organizations serving YYA including:
- Human Trafficking Task Force
- True Up (a YYA-led initiative to serve YYA exiting foster care)
- Louisville Youth Group (a non-profit community for LGBTQ YYA)
- YMCA Safe Place Services (the Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Program grantee and provider of services for unaccompanied minors)
- Centerstone (drop-in center and service provider for disabled and chronically homeless youth),
- REimage (lead agency coordinating justice-involved YYA services)
- Jefferson County Public Schools and higher education partners
- Coalition Supporting Young Adults
- Home of the Innocents (HOTI, the transitional housing and rapid re-housing provider for YYAs including parenting teens).

The objective of this committee is to create and implement a plan to prevent and end homelessness among YYA in Louisville. Duties include:
- Collecting and sharing data on YYA experiencing homelessness
- Mapping the existing YYA homelessness service system
- Identifying and prioritizing gaps in resources
- Identifying problems in systems that cause YYA homelessness
- Creating preventive solutions to address these problems
- Identifying best practices and appropriate YYA housing and service models
- Prioritizing projects for funding
- Measuring the success of various housing models
- Coordinating services (i.e. housing interventions and other needed supports, such as connections to education and employment pathways and resources, mental and behavioral health providers) to ensure that all YYA on the By-Name list are served

Recently, the HYC committed funding for the YAB to conduct strategic planning as they have become more established and are ready to set multi-year goals. As part of the effort to try new interventions, the HYC reached out and collaborated with some "unlikely partners" who may not have focused on youth experiencing homelessness. These partners include REimage, Kentucky Shakespeare, Jewish Family and Career Services, Restorative Justice and KentuckianaWorks. Since the partnership, each organization has increased involvement by expanding their target audience to include unaccompanied homeless YYA under 24 and by participating on committees and relevant boards of directors.

The CoC and its HYC have worked tirelessly to increase participation from service providers. Over time, the HYC has added over 40 new partners including the Louisville Metro Police Department. For example, LMPD officers collaborate with homeless outreach teams to identify YYA living on the streets and help them escape human trafficking by reuniting with family and/or connecting with human trafficking service providers. The HYC regularly identifies and invites potential new partners to meetings in an effort to expand its impact.

Before drafting this CCP, the HYC visited with communities funded in the FY 2016 YHDP cohort and made a commitment to address two areas of concern identified from the process: 1) to commit to an expedited assessment of need and choice for YYA when opportunities are available, and 2) the need for new interventions that measure success and appropriateness for vulnerable populations. Toward this goal, the HYC initiated programs such as Host Homes and Family Scholar House (local long-term transitional housing program tied to an education initiative) models as well as transitional housing, rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing.

In order to build solid institutional relationships with a fragmented system, we continue to focus our work on removing barriers, addressing system flaws, and expanding successful efforts. To demonstrate this idea, the HYC created the "systems model" to illustrate how the city's system of care works to end youth and young adult homelessness.

Youth Action Board (YAB)

The Louisville CoC created a Youth Action Board (YAB) in 2016. Each of the Louisville CoC committees and the CoC board has YYA participation, but the YAB is comprised solely of persons 25 years or under. Presently, it is led by 12 representatives who are self-nominated or identified by service agencies who work with vulnerable sub-populations including youth who are parenting, LGBTQ, minority, trafficked and minor YYAs. Members are supported with a per diem, transportation, childcare and meals to allow them to lead and participate in monthly meetings, interviews, hearings or other YAB-related activities.

To date, the YAB has provided reports on homeless outreach and prevention services, and street count and data collection. It has completed reports on YYA needs assessment, common assessment, barriers to education and employment, creation and management of the By-Name list, location and services for day and night shelter, access by special populations, best practices and appropriate housing models. The YAB has also held press conferences and has been interviewed about the issue of youth homelessness over 30 times. They served as leaders in the 100-Day Challenge effort, created a resource guide for youth experiencing homelessness, and advised on a new resource phone app. The YAB attended several national conferences to represent Louisville's YYA homelessness efforts, raised funding for the Host Home Program, spoke to funders about the strength of the design, coordinated events for Youth Violence Prevention Week, created a resource fair for youth experiencing homelessness and a video from the perspective of youth experiencing homelessness.

Targeted Efforts

The HYC highlights that young adults need much more than just housing as evidenced by multiple service silos that do not consider scheduling, transportation needs, mental health, and other needs of YYAs. The HYC exploration of system issues highlighted that these silos did not meet young adults' needs due to complicated rules, youths' lack of transportation, and a lack of interest in working with those who need assistance with day to day concerns (i.e. washing clothes). To this end, several committees were created including:
- Education & Employment Committee
- By Name List/Housing Committee
- Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Workgroup

Over the past year, this intentional and targeted work has increased access to many local services, especially in the areas of education and employment. Specifically, these committees work to create a spectrum of opportunities in local educational, employment and mentoring programs. They also work to develop an assessment/referral system to ensure youth can quickly access opportunities (and have second chances if they do not succeed the first time), and identify and develop the capacity to implement new programs.

2016 Proposal for the YHDP

In 2016, with the help of the HYC, the CoC created a comprehensive assessment of resources and gaps and applied for the 2016 YHDP. While Louisville was disappointed about not receiving funding in the first round of awards, this did not stop community efforts aimed at ending YYA homelessness. Through the development of the YAB, it was recognized that persons with lived experience are critical to the community's success. In 2017, support to build the capacity of the YAB continued with stipends, scholarships to conferences, travel, day care and food to develop YAB members into the leaders that they are. Louisville also committed to create and measure new ideas that better serve YYAs experiencing homelessness regardless of YHDP funding. Toward that goal, the Coalition for the Homeless raised funds and partnered with Home of the Innocents who hired staff to implement Louisville's first Host Home Program. Additionally, a partnership with the Family Scholar House opened 24 new housing units for YYAs with a former foster care experience, which is the first of its kind in the nation.

100-day challenge

In August of 2017, Louisville was one of five cities selected to participate in the 100-day challenge to address YYA homelessness. The 100-day team included 24 community leaders that met weekly to house as many unaccompanied YYA as possible. One quarter of the team were homeless and formerly homeless YYAs. Because the goal was large, it was learned quickly that it was not possible to conduct business as usual. Each week team members were rewarded and recognized for trying new ways of accessing housing that resulted in new valuable lessons for our program and the people we serve.

A By-Name list was created that continues to this day. A partnership with the police and outreach teams was created that still focuses on trafficked youth and helping them escape. A flexible funding pool to make sure deposits, moving costs and application fees do not delay housing access was created and continues to be funded. Strong partnerships were fostered

within committees that enables them to connect youth to education and employment. And, the CSYA conducted and released a needs assessment for youth experiencing homelessness. Even though it took Louisville 30 days to figure out that new tactics were needed in order to reach the goal, the lessons learned through this collaborative process resulted in 115 YYAs being housed in 100 days. Examples of lessons learned include a By-Name list agreed to by all parties managed weekly to indicate specific housing needs, persons with lived experiences should lead the way, and a wide variety of housing options creates true choice for YYAs and facilitates an effective transition.

Current Youth Homelessness Program Partners and Collaborators

The homeless youth work of the Louisville CoC would not be possible without the strong support of the many system partners. These groups and sectors have been critical pieces of the YYA homeless web of support for decades and will continue to be leaders for social change for young people in Louisville.

COC & ESG PROGRAMS	
Operate emergency shelters, drop-in centers, transitional and rapid rehousing. These agencies implement and measure housing models and access points.	
● *Coalition of the Homeless* ● *Louisville YMCA* ● *Volunteers of America*	● *Centerstone* ● *Salvation Army* ● *Home of the Innocents* ● *Family Scholar House*
YOUTH ACTION BOARD	**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**
Ensure all policies and programs are youth centered. Provides oversight of all programs, demonstrations, and community outreach.	Provide funding, coordination, and planning team support. Coordinate referrals and system coordination. ● *Louisville Metro Government*
LOCAL EDUCATIONAL PARTNERS	**RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM PROVIDERS**
Plan continuing education resources. ● *Jefferson County Public Schools* ● *Spalding University* ● *Jefferson County Technical College*	Provide shelter, outreach, services, and planning support. Implement and measure shelter models and access points. ● *YMCA Safe Place*
NONPROFIT YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS	**LOCAL ADVOCACY**
Support planning and advocacy efforts, especially with special population services. Ensure inclusion of special populations ● *True Up* ● *Kristy Love Foundation* ● *JumpStart KY Inc* ● *Emerging Workforce Initiative*	Provide research and coordination to ensure inclusion of special populations and needs analysis. ● *The Coalition for the Homeless* ● *Coalition Supporting Young Adults* ● *People Against Trafficking Humans (PATH) Coalition of KY* ● *True Up*
HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AGENCIES	**CHILD WELFARE AGENCY**
Provide planning support and drop-in services around mental health and substance abuse ● *Centerstone* ● *Volunteers of America* ● *Family Health Centers*	Identify needs and services for foster/trafficked youth and planning team support. Provide system coordination, day care, and employment, re-engagement. ● *Department of Community Based Services* ● *True Up*
LANDLORDS	**PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCIES**
Provide housing resources. ● *Louisville Apartment Association* ● *AllTrade* ● *New Directions*	Provide housing vouchers and planning support. ● *Louisville Metro Housing Authority*

LOUISVILLE'S SYSTEM OF CARE FOR YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

	STABLE HOUSING	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING
PREVENTION	Family Health Centers Good News Police Cornerstone Metro United Way Louisville Neighborhood Place	Coalition Supporting Young Adults True Up Jefferson County Public Schools	ReImage YouthBuild Louisville SummerWorks	Family Health Centers Volunteers of America Restorative Justice Louisville Metro Police Department
EMERGENCY	YMCA Safe Place Center for Women and Families Salvation Army Kristy Love Foundation Louisville Metro Community Services	YouthBuild Louisville ReImage	ReImage YouthBuild Louisville SummerWorks	Center for Women and Families Human Trafficking Task Force Centerston YMCA Safe Place
TRANSITIONAL	YMCA Safe Place Center for Women and Families Salvation Army Kristy Love Foundation Louisville Metro Community Services	DCBS (foster care) Family Scholar House	Emerging Workforce Jewish Family and Career Services YouthBuild Louisville SummerWorks Code Louisville Kentucky Manufacturing KentuckianaWorks CSYA	DCBS Louisville Youth Group Kentucky Shakespeare AMPED Department of Education
PERMANENT	Louisville Apartment Association Louisville Metro Housing Authority Louisville CoC Coalition for the Homeless TARC	Say Yes Foundation Jefferson County Community and Technical College Spalding Univeristy University of Louisville	Wellspring Centerstone Louisville Urban League Boy's and Girl's Club Greater Louisville Inc JCPS	Right Turn True Up TARC

2. 2018 YHDP Planning Process

Stakeholders began planning for the YHDP in April of 2018. The Coalition for the Homeless as the lead agency developed and facilitated a request for proposals process to identify a qualified and available team to design and facilitate a community stakeholder process in order to develop the goals, objectives, and action steps to create Louisville's Coordinated Community Plan to end youth homelessness. A Steering Committee was created from leadership of the CoC, the CFTH, the CSYA, and the YAB. The McNary Group (www.mcnarygroup.com) was hired to design and facilitate as well as draft the plan and coordinate the review process. Three meetings were designed and held in rapid succession with stakeholders.

The purpose of these meetings was to bring youth homelessness advocates together in Louisville to identify root causes, innovative solutions, and begin to prioritize funded projects to include on the upcoming HUD proposal. The desired outcomes were:
- Shared understanding of the YHDP opportunity from HUD.
- Full participation by committed stakeholders in the process of identifying and prioritizing ways to end youth homelessness.
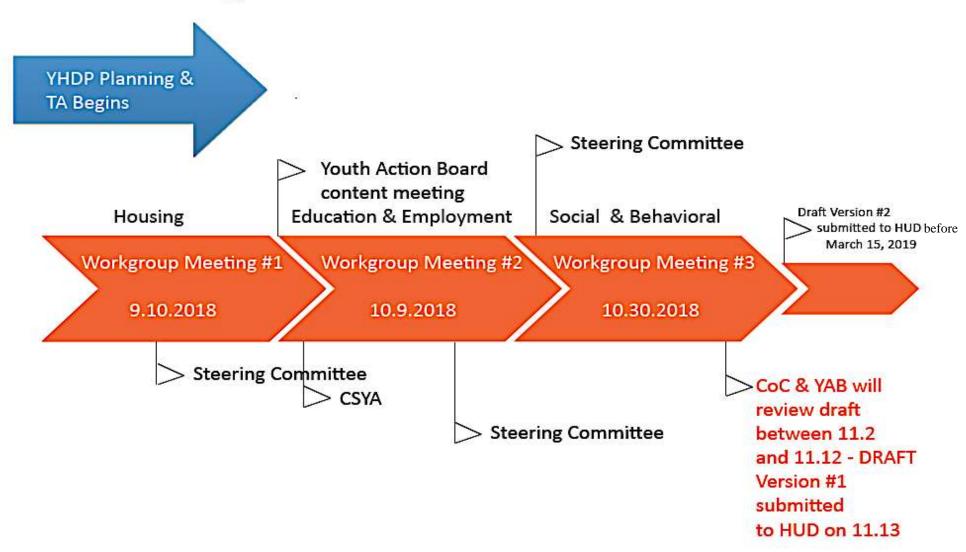- Shared understanding of next steps and other ways to get involved.

Approximately 40 stakeholders attended each meeting and several people attended all three meetings. This helped with continuity and understanding of the opportunity. Each gathering allowed for national technical assistance partners to share resources and recommended practices. Local leaders highlighted practices and local recommendations. Stakeholders went through a collaborative process and then prioritized what is ultimately included in this plan. Two surveys were also utilized to gather feedback.

The Youth Action Board (YAB) was engaged during the entire process. The opportunity for input and engagement was presented at the YAB meetings on several occasions. Several of the members attended all of the stakeholder meetings and were active and informed participants. The YAB was represented also in the role of "local experts" during the meetings as they shared their experiences and highlighted what works. After each community meeting the YAB shared lunch with the planning team, the facilitators, and the technical assistance providers to debrief the following questions:
- What did you hear?
- What surprised you?
- What was missing?
- Where were you pleasantly surprised?
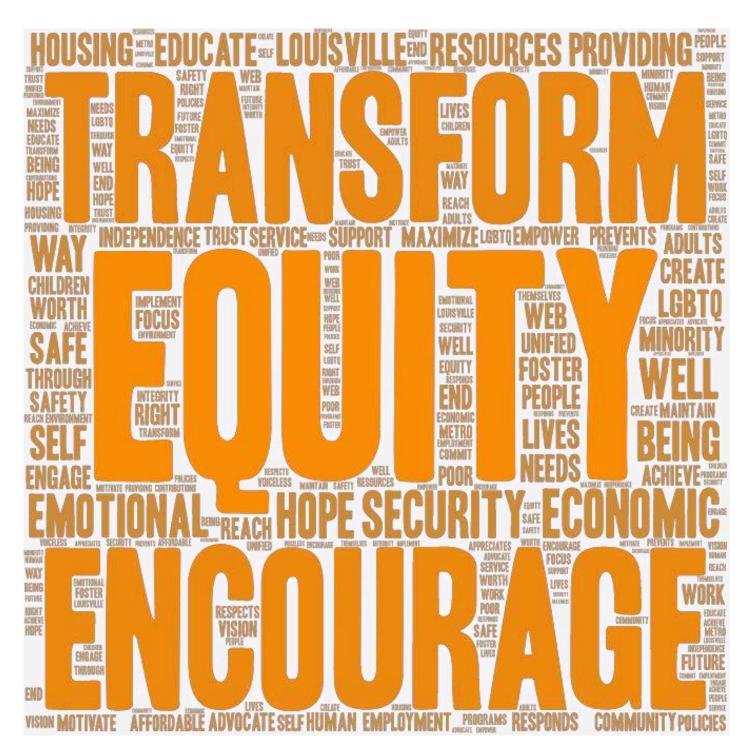- What would you change?

Finally, the YAB was also invited and attended as they could to the small planning team calls and meetings. The draft CCP was presented to the YAB for consideration and feedback.

YHDP Planning Timeline

YHDP Planning & TA Begins

Steering Committee

Youth Action Board content meeting
Education & Employment

Social & Behavioral

Draft Version #2 submitted to HUD before March 15, 2019

Housing

Workgroup Meeting #1

9.10.2018

Workgroup Meeting #2

10.9.2018

Workgroup Meeting #3

10.30.2018

Steering Committee

CSYA

Steering Committee

CoC & YAB will review draft between 11.2 and 11.12 - DRAFT Version #1 submitted to HUD on 11.13

Community Vision

At the first meeting of stakeholders to prepare this coordinated community plan, we asked participants what their vision for what ending youth homelessness looks like in Louisville. Here is what they shared:

YHDP Principles

Louisville's plan will be guided and measured by several core principles. These will be discussed in all HYC meetings and training will be provided on each annually for both program staff and participants. Additionally, inclusion of each principle will be required for ALL YHDP-funded programs at a project level and will be evaluated annually.

Combating Implicit Bias and Institutionalized Racism

Louisville has only just begun to understand that years of segregation and policies created to diminish the opportunities of minorities have created barriers to success for many people and communities in our city. At the same time, our biases are so deeply ingrained that we are often not even aware of their continued impact on our minority populations. We must be honest about this in all communications, provide regular training to remain mindful of our biases, and ensure that we consider the voices of persons of color in each step of the implementation of this plan. Recently, private donor funding was used to hold the first Racial Diversity in Youth Homelessness Training on February 5, 2019 and over 50 people registered.

Positive Youth Development

A growing body of research shows that young people possessing a diverse set of protective factors can experience more positive outcomes. Research also shows that interventions are even more effective when they engage youth as equal partners. This plan seeks to not only provide housing and education or employment for YYAs experiencing homelessness in our community, but also seeks to work hand-in-hand with our Youth Action Board and other young adults experiencing homelessness to focus on their interests, skills and abilities to make a difference in their own lives and neighborhoods. Positive youth development training has been scheduled for 4/23/19. LGBTQ and youth training will be held on 6/5/19.

Several key activities to be funded by YHDP will strengthen our effort toward Positive Youth Development and Social Community Integration. One of these is the Web of Support an international model that allows the community to create a long-term support system for young adults. The model involves community gatherings of young adults and older adults to socialize and gain an understanding of the model. The key is that we all need not just a single rope to hang from to insure success, but a web of different people we can count on in need. At community gatherings, participants meet and create relationships with others who can help them make decisions, address financial crisis and more. These relationships are voluntary and continue as long as needed. Louisville has acquired private funding to expand this model from the YMCA Safe Place minor shelter to all other homeless youth and young adult homeless programs city-wide. Additionally, the YAB identified a great need for peers to be included in as many YHDP funded programs as possible to create safe opportunities to ask questions and learn from someone who has been in their shoes about how to succeed in their own lives.

Trauma Informed Care

With 18% of the homeless young adults identified in HMIS reporting a history of experiences of domestic violence (this excludes those in the separate DV database) and over 40% reporting experience with sex trafficking, we know that the number of young adults who have experienced multiple life traumas is high. When working with these youth, we must be aware of how these traumas affect young adults' priorities and responses to services (and service barriers). We will provide ongoing trauma informed care training for planners and service providers involved in the YHDP work, and ensure that all existing and future programs include trauma informed care.

Social and Community Integration

A key factor to success for anyone is a feeling of connection and integration in their community and personal future. Our goal is to seek opportunities in all programs to connect with activities that stimulate community connection and help young adults gain skills for future education and employment. Examples include the successful AmPED program that teaches youth and young adults about the recording industry and offers opportunities to participate in their sound recording. Additionally, Kentucky Shakespeare conducts youth focused training through acting on building relationships, applying for jobs and succeeding in personal goal setting.

Possibly the most important social engagement activity as part of the Louisville plan are the activities created by the YAB. The YAB has been active in every part of the creation of this plan, but they have also been conducting their own meetings, completing a strategic plan, coordinating outreach to the community and are now planning a youth summit. Their plan is to continue to bring new young adults to this group to work on their own personal goals while also engaging in improving their community.

Client Choice

Many homeless young adults miss opportunities for community services available to them because our systems (including foster care and many homeless services) rarely provide choices or the ability to realize their own life goals and preferences. This plan works innovatively to avoid the standard approach of designing programs to accommodate the agency staff rather than best serving the client. Every aspect of this plan will be vetted by the Youth Action Board and all programs will be designed to provide multiple options and agency for the young adults we serve.
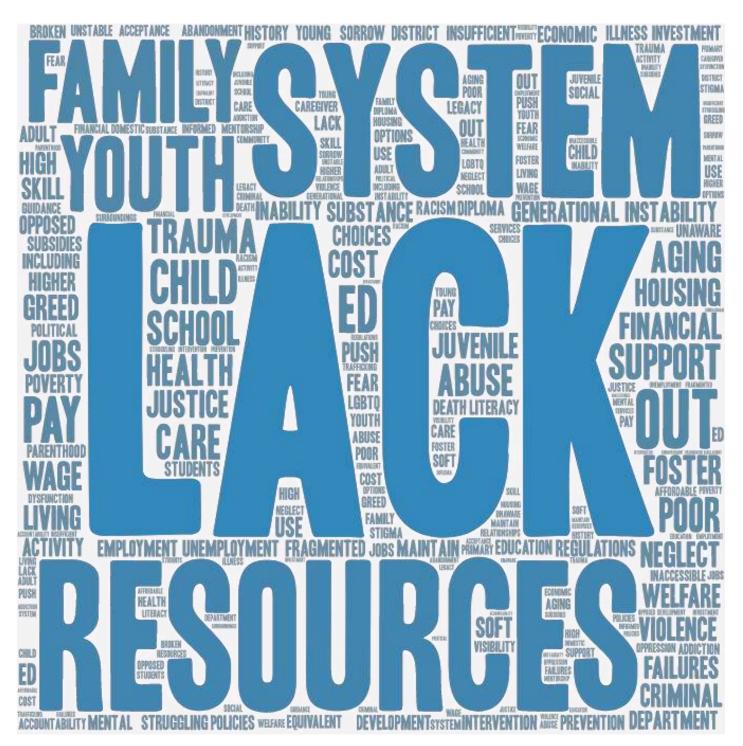
Housing First

This approach quickly and successfully connects individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing without preconditions and barriers to entry, such as sobriety, treatment or service participation requirements.

3. Scope of Youth Homelessness in Louisville

This section includes data on the following populations:

- Youth Currently Experiencing Homelessness
- Youth At-Risk of Homelessness
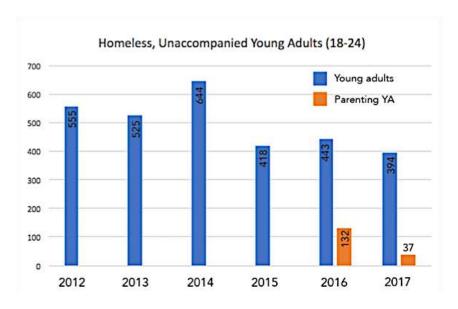- Pregnant/Parenting Youth At-Risk of Homelessness
- Special Populations

Youth Currently Experiencing Homelessness

Unaccompanied young adults (18-24):

- The number of unaccompanied young adults (18-24) experiencing homelessness in Louisville fluctuates year to year. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) showed a dramatic increase in unaccompanied young adults (18-24) experiencing homelessness from a low of 125 in 2007 to a peak of 644 in 2014.

- The numbers finally stabilized and decreased in 2016 to 418 and continued to decrease in 2017 to 431 as community efforts to target the population increased.[1]

- Thirty-six percent of the young adults served in the Louisville homeless system and recorded in the HMIS are female (but just over half of the young adults on the By-Name list are female). Almost half are African American or multi-racial (49%).

Unaccompanied Youth under 18:
- YMCA Safe Place, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHYP) agency, reports that they served 453 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness under 18 in 2017.[2]

K-12 Students:
- Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS) reported that 6,128 of their students were identified as homeless in the 2016 - 2017 academic year using the Department of Education definition.[3] This number represents all students experiencing homelessness, most of whom are with their families, in PreK through high school.

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[1] Kentucky Homeless Management Information System

[2] YMCA Safe Place

[3] Jefferson County Public School System 2016 annual count using the U.S. Department of Education homeless definition.

- The number of <u>unaccompanied homeless youth</u> identified in JCPS for 2016-2017 was 202. This number represents the population that this plan is focused on. It also represents the number of students experiencing homelessness <u>on their own</u>, and usually is concentrated in the high school grades.

Youth At-Risk of Homelessness

Measure of America[4], a national research council, creates metrics on human success. One fundamental indicator of societal progress and well-being is how young people are faring in their transition to adulthood. Nationally, 4.6 million young people are falling behind. Disconnected youth are teenagers and young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 who are neither working nor in school. There are 4,599,100 disconnected youth in America today, or about one in nine teens and young adults (11.7 percent).

These vulnerable young people are cut off from the people, institutions, and experiences that would otherwise help them develop the knowledge, skills, maturity, and sense of purpose required to live rewarding lives as adults. And the negative effects of youth disconnection ricochet across the economy, the social sector, the criminal justice system, and the political landscape, affecting us all.

Measure of America identified 18,800 "disconnected youth" in Louisville/Jefferson County in 2016 who were not engaged in education or employment.[5] This means that the number of young adults at risk of homelessness is much higher than those who experience sheltered or unsheltered homelessness, and our interviews with disconnected youth show that even if they are able to maintain some level of housing, they are equally in need of services as homeless youth and young adults in order to avoid a loss of future opportunity and long-term costs to our community.[6] In the Louisville metropolitan statistical area (MSA), approximately 13.4% of all people who are 16 to 24 years old are "disconnected." They report not being in school or working due to academic challenges, language barriers, poverty, homelessness, foster care or juvenile justice involvement, early parenting, structural racism, mental health problems, and related issues.

Pregnant/Parenting Youth At-Risk of Homelessness

Measure of America's research identifies that disconnected women are nearly four times more likely to be mothers than connected women. Approximately 30% of disconnected youth throughout the country are pregnant or parenting compared to less than 10% of connected youth. This means that the percentage of pregnant and parenting youth in Louisville is very similar to the percentage of pregnant and parenting youth who are homeless. The difference is

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[4] Measure of America. http://measureofamerica.org/disconnected-youth/

[5] Measure of America. *Zeroing in on Place and Race: Youth Disconnection in America's Cities,* http://ssrc-static.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/MOA-Zeroing-In-Final.pdf

[6] Measure of America. *Zeroing in on Place and Race: Youth Disconnection in America's Cities,* http://ssrc-static.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/MOA-Zeroing-In-Final.pdf

that the numbers of disconnected youth are much larger resulting in an estimate of 1880 pregnant and parenting disconnected youth.

The Guttmacher Institutes report on sexual activity shows that Kentucky is in the second highest tier of teen pregnancies among states with a rate of 60-69 per 1000. This is particularly important because the Guttmacher Institute also reports that teen mothers are often unable to complete high school and that less than 2% of these teen moms attain a college degree by the age of 30.[7]

Special Populations

Minor Youth	There were approximately 453 homeless minors reported in 2017. *(Source: Safe Place RHYA report)*
Parenting Youth and Young Adults	About 10% of homeless youth or approximately 88 were identified as pregnant or parenting. About 30% of the female population of homeless YYAs are pregnant or parenting. It is estimated that there are 5,640 YYAs who are considered at-risk for pregnancy. (*Source: HMIS)*
LGBTQ Youth and Young Adults	The Coalition for the Homeless does not gather data on sexual orientation through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), but local youth programs including YMCA Safe Place, TAYLRD and Home of the Innocents report that 15% to 26% of their clients self-identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning (LGBTQ). *(Source: YMCA Safe Place, TAYLRD and Home of the Innocents)*
Minority Youth and Young Adults	About 49% of homeless youth or approximately 433 are identified as minority. *(Source: HMIS)*
Disabled Youth and Young Adults	About 32% of homeless youth or approximately 283 are identified as having disabilities. *(Source: HMIS)*
Youth and Young Adults Exiting Foster Care	About 36% of homeless youth or about 318 have experienced the foster care system. *(Source: HMIS)*
Youth and Young Adults Involved with Juvenile Justice	While Kentucky has actually closed three juvenile justice facilities and greatly lowered the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system, the number of minority youth in the juvenile justice system is not decreasing. The YMCA Safe Place and Home of the Innocents reports that 40% of their collective population has experienced the juvenile justice system. Home of the Innocents reports that 22 of their 51 current Aftercare clients have had some previous interaction with the justice system (around 43%). YMCA reports that around 42% of youth (aged 12-17) in their "Shelter House" have experienced the juvenile justice system. *(Source: YMCA Safe Place and Home of the Innocents)*

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[7] Guttmacher Institute. 2014. *American Teens' Sexual and Reproductive Health.* https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/pubs/FB-ATSRH.pdf

Trafficked Youth and Young Adults	Louisville has a large number of youth who have experienced sex trafficking. The 2016 Youth Experiences Survey of 139 local homeless youth conducted by the University of Louisville Human Trafficking Research Initiative indicates a 40% prevalence rate of sex trafficking among homeless and runaway youth and young adults (aged 12-25) in the Kentuckiana region (a much higher rate than other cities including New York and New Orleans). Approximately 353 *(Source: University of Louisville)*
Victims of Domestic Violence	About 18% of homeless youth or approximately 159 are identified as victims of domestic violence. (*Source: HMIS)*

When stakeholders were asked during the planning phase of the YHDP process to share one word that describes the issue of youth experiencing homelessness in Louisville, this is what we heard:

Chaotic	**Forgotten**	**Misunderstood**	**Troubling**
Chronic	**Frightening**	**Multi-faceted**	**Unacceptable**
Complex	**Growing**	**Regretful**	**Unexpected**
Complicated	**Harmful**	**Sad**	**Unnecessary**
Deplorable	**Hidden**	**Scared**	**Unnoticed**
Devastating	**Invisible**	**Terrible**	

4. System Needs Assessment

This section includes:
- Louisville's "Opportunity Youth" Survey Results
- Coordinated Assessment
- Prevention and Outreach Services
- Emergency Shelter

Louisville's "Opportunity Youth"

In 2017, Coalition Supporting Young Adults (CSYA) conducted an "Opportunity Youth Needs Assessment." [8] Between August and October 2017, 117 eligible youth completed a survey, and 61 youth participated in one of nine focus groups conducted at various locations around the community. The survey indicated that the top five needs were for help with transportation, housing, planning for the future, financial resources, and getting/keeping a job. The five most difficult resources for youth to access on their own were housing, transportation, college/training programs, financial resources, and food. See text box below for an excerpt from the Executive Summary.

To be included in the survey, participants had to report at least one of the following characteristics of "disconnected" youth:
- Simultaneously unemployed and not in school
- Homeless (approximately half of respondents)
- In foster care
- Involved in the juvenile justice system
- 2+ suspensions in one school year in high school

Survey respondents reported high rates of challenging experiences and circumstances such as attending more than one high school (56%); being in foster care, kinship care or a residential facility (45%); being arrested (44%); and having low income (37%). While over two thirds said they had friends in school, less than half said they liked learning, were able to use what they learned in school, believed doing well in school is important, or perceived that they were respected by teachers. About one third acknowledged getting in trouble at school, and 14% felt unsafe at school.

Focus group participants described difficult experiences in their transition to young adulthood. Foster youth discussed the challenges of growing up in unstable, often abusive situations, and lacking control of their lives. Because of this, they struggled and sometimes acted out. In other focus groups, where participants were generally older, the youth and young adults spoke of being unable to focus in school, struggling to stay out of trouble at home and school, and being overwhelmed by the expectations of adulthood. These participants commonly mentioned resources they needed and had difficulty accessing. They reported barriers to housing and work, and challenges with managing bills and becoming financially independent. Many mentioned the absence of supportive relationships. Importantly, however, not all participants focused on obstacles in their transition to adulthood. Some spoke of going to college, studying at the library, working on goals, having confidence, and even "wanting two degrees." One group focused on the importance of initiative.

Asked specifically about challenges, focus group participants said they lacked support, and had been let down by people in their lives. Some believed that relationships with professionals were

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[8] Coalition Supporting Young Adults, *Opportunity Youth Needs Assessment,* (2017)

challenging. Poignantly, some explained that losing supportive relationships they had once had caused them to struggle. Other themes included criminal justice system involvement, exposure to violence, and education-related challenges.

Focus group participants spoke of wanting a better support system and "someone who is in my corner for the long term." They desired connections with family, helping professionals, networks of support, and their peers. Regarding places and opportunities for connection/help, participants especially wanted more and better connections with employment and employment-related supports. Some said they needed better connections to financial aid, means-tested benefits, and housing. What keeps them from making these connections is lacking knowledge about resources, not being told about options, being disconnected from family, and lacking transportation. Some described structural barriers in the education and employment systems as well as in society generally. This included feeling stereotyped, judged, abused, and exploited.

Focus group participants' vision of independence and success involved being self-sufficient, employed and/or educated, able to meet basic needs, and interpersonally connected. Focus group participants who were involved with the foster care system said they needed money, effective services, education, help with motivation, and mentoring to move along the path to independence and success. Participants in other groups also mentioned a need for people to support them. They asked for adults to be more culturally competent, address community problems with crime, reach out to youth experiencing problems like cycling in and out of foster care or not attending school, and improve services by tailoring them to the needs of young persons. One participant emphasized the importance of "follow-up on issues when you ask what is needed."

It is to this challenge that the Louisville Metro community must respond. Having listened to opportunity youth express their needs and challenges in their own words, the priorities are clear. A need for housing, transportation, college/training programs, financial resources, and help with planning for the future was expressed in both surveys and focus groups. However, narratives from the focus groups provide a more textured, nuanced understanding of the underlying need. These young people want to be self-sufficient, contributing members of society.

Coordinated Assessment

Family Health Centers operates the Common Assessment Team that works to identify, assess and rank the needs of any homeless persons in the community. The team conducts assessments at specific access points identified for young adults, including overnight shelters, drop-in centers, groups, and visits to known camps all announced in a monthly outreach schedule which includes assessment hours during evenings and off hours to meet the needs of youth.

Additionally, the Common Assessment Team works closely with two providers that exclusively serve youth and young adults, Home of the Innocents (HOTI), and YMCA's Safe Place program. These two providers create additional access points for youth to engage with Common Assessment. Both HOTI and Safe Place have staff trained to complete the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) screening instrument with homeless clients. Screenings completed by staff at these agencies are faxed or emailed to the Common Assessment Team, which enters the information into the HMIS system. The Common Assessment Coordinator and other staff engage in routine communication with both HOTI and Safe Place to stay current on the status of these clients, provide outreach if needed, and identify potential housing opportunities. The common assessment team has also added the Kentucky Youth Career Center and TAYLRD drop in center as common assessment access points for youth.

For approximately six months, the common assessment team tested the two assessment tools by conducting both on all homeless young adults under 25. This study showed that there was no difference in the scores regardless of which test was used so Louisville has returned to using the VI-SPDAT for all persons for use in determining need for permanent supportive housing, transitional housing, extended term transitional housing and rapid re-housing.

Youth under 18 identified through the shelter Single Point of Entry are immediately referred and provided transportation to YMCA Safe Place. Youth 18 and over are referred through the Single Point of Entry to other shelters (usually beds set aside at Salvation Army). Youth homeless providers are fully integrated into the homeless common assessment system, which began prioritizing supportive housing to youth in January of 2017. Youth also have access to transitional, rapid rehousing and long-term transitional housing not available to those over 24 years of age. Mainstream service providers are now also integrated into the referral system through the CSYA committee system that connects homeless youth to mentoring and other support services including education and employment.

Academic articles have demonstrated that YAs who are pregnant or parenting, minority or LGBTQ are more likely to remain homeless longer and return to homelessness more often.[9]

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[9] Who Is Supporting Homeless Youth? Predictors of Support in Personal Networks. Journal of Research on Adolescence. v22 n4. p604-616. Dec 2012. Accessed at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3507516/)

Armed with this knowledge, the COC will weight the VI-SPDAT for all persons being assessed who are 24 years old or younger and who fall into these categories.

Current Components:

- Referrals: Outreach teams and local drop-in centers make referrals to the Common Assessment Team and provide times for the common assessment team to conduct assessments on site.

- Meeting people where they are: The common assessment team meets any homeless young adults identified on the streets or in shelter to complete an assessment for housing placement.

- Confidentiality: The common assessment team follows all HMIS protocols for client confidentiality and obtains waivers to share information for client referrals to housing and services.

- Outreach Models: The National Safe Place (which was created and operates in Louisville) is working to help design youth common assessment outreach approaches.

- Youth informed: The Youth Action Board works with the common assessment team to advise on the best procedures throughout this process.

- LouisConnect: Louisville created a new phone application called LouisConnect to help people find emergency services. Homeless young adults and service providers advised during the design phase.

Gaps / Needs:

- If funded as part of the Homeless Youth Demonstration grant, Louisville will add additional youth common assessment outreach staff to reach youth not presently accessing homeless services.

- In response to lower service access to some sub-populations and national data identifying these same sub-populations are more likely to remain homeless longer and return to homelessness, Louisville will add additional points for young adults in the VI-SPDAT for minority, pregnant and parenting and LGBTQ young adults.

Prevention and Outreach Services

Louisville has several outreach teams that work with individuals experiencing homelessness on the streets and in drop-in and day shelters, however, the city lost outreach staff dedicated solely to YYA after the loss of a RHYA outreach grant. YYA outreach and prevention services are being restored through YHDP through an early application because all partners agreed that homelessness prevention is the best approach to addressing YYA homelessness whenever possible.

Current Components:

- Outreach Teams: Enter clients into HMIS; refer youth to the Common Assessment Team; refer youth under 18 to the YMCA Safe Place. The Coalition for the Homeless works with over a dozen volunteer outreach groups (Good News Volunteers) to refer YYA to the Common Assessment Team. Louisville downtown library staff work with YYAs and other homeless persons who spend time at the library during the day. They host a weekly coffee and resources meeting and assist with employment and education programs in the community.

- Drop-in Centers: YMCA Safe Place and Centerstone provide access to services including showers, computers, laundry, exercise, transportation, and job training, and make referrals to other services including the Common Assessment Team. The Louisville Free Public Library offers free educational and training resources at 18 locations, along with free digital resources.

- Reunification: YMCA Safe Place provides mediation for YYA under 18 and their families, which prevents 80% of these YYA from entering state care. Wherever possible, service providers focus on family re-engagement and seek opportunities to reunite young adults with their families. Through our 100-Day Challenge, we created a network between DCBS, local police, YMCA Safe Place and other community partners to identify and support homeless YYA that can be supported with conflict resolution, respite opportunities and counseling to reunify with parents, other family and fictive kin (non-related supportive adults).

- Trafficking Prevention and Intervention: The Kristi Love Foundation hosts weekly lunches for youth involved in drugs and prostitution to help young adults escape trafficking and drugs and assist in family reunification when possible.

- General Population Prevention: Metro United Way, Louisville Metro Community Services Neighborhood Place prevention offices, and the JCPS Homeless Coordinator make referrals to YAs at risk of homelessness to a coordinated group of prevention programs that pay rent, utilities and other debt to avoid loss of housing. Legal Aid and a new Eviction Task Force have also created a new eviction prevention program through New Directions that prioritizes YAs for homeless prevention funding and legal assistance.

- Law Enforcement: All local police have been trained in Crisis Intervention as a regular part of their on-going training, and a team of local police have been trained to help young adults move from the streets to shelters.

- <u>By Name List</u>: The Coalition for the Homeless uses HMIS data and agency referrals to maintain a by name list of homeless YYA. They meet regularly with homeless young adults, the Youth Action Board and outreach teams to identify new outreach locations and support targeted outreach to homeless young adults.

- <u>Data Sharing</u>: All participating agencies follow HMIS data-sharing protocols. In addition, YMCA Safe Place, Family Health Centers, and the Louisville CoC obtain signed waivers from all clients to allow for direct referrals in order to share information as needed when working through the By-Name list.

Gaps / Needs:

- Allow for drop-in centers to be open during additional hours, a need identified by the Youth Action Board.

- Funding for a YYA- specific hotline and outreach staff that can once again assist young adults in crisis situations and prevent long-term homelessness whenever possible while offering young adult specific outreach services. YMCA Safe Place has applied for this funding through an early YHDP project and will consult with the National Runaway Safeline in implementation as they do presently for homeless minors.

Emergency Shelter

Since it takes 30-180 days for people experiencing homeless to access permanent housing, emergency options are especially vital for YYAs with little experience or support to maintain housing.

Current Components

- Shelter for Minor Youth: YMCA Safe Place (24 units and services including truancy prevention, outreach, mentoring, group including programs for children of incarcerated parents, counseling, and educational support).

- Emergency Shelter Beds in Adult Shelter: Salvation Army (8 shelter beds, which provide special check in times to accommodate young adults); Volunteers of America (over half of the families who occupy shelter at VOA are homeless young adults under 25; Kristy Love Foundation (20 young women) provides shelter for victims of human trafficking.

- Recovery Housing: Hundreds of beds are available for young adults in need in Louisville, including HOTI's Project Keep Safe, which houses the children of participating young adults during recovery from substance abuse or other programs without the parent losing custody.

- Host Homes: Home of the Innocents has hired the first Host Home Coordinator and has begun accepting families and client referrals for short-term housing in 2018. Host homes are private homes that volunteer to host youth in need of temporary placement. Generally, hosts provide family-like, supportive environments to youth, and may provide food, transportation, and mentoring.

Gaps / Needs:

- YMCA Safe Place and members of the young adult shelter committee estimate the nightly shelter capacity for young adults 18-24 needs to grow to a minimum of 50 shelter beds (including all options) and that the majority of these units must move from a general population shelter to a youth-centered program that meet the needs of the priority sub populations.

- Long-term funding is needed to continue the HOTI Host Home Program. Case management and permanent housing referrals will also need to be incorporated in transitional and rapid-rehousing program budgets.

- Unless emergency shelter is 24-hour, storage facilities are needed for young adults who will be using shelter and drop-in centers, employment, or other services during the day.

5. Assessment of Desired Youth Outcomes

This section includes information on how Louisville's CCP will contribute to the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) Youth Framework outcomes:

- Stable Housing
- Social-Emotional Well-Being
- Education
- Employment

Stable Housing

A full spectrum of housing options is needed to meet YYA where they are and help them move to permanency. Over the past decades, Louisville has offered emergency, transitional, and permanent housing for young adults. Louisville needs enough housing to ensure choice in housing and service provision as well as immediate access. All choices must be low-barrier in order to accept young adults with no pre-conditions.

Current Components

- Testing new Models: In Louisville's quest to increase housing options during the 100-Day Challenge, we tested seven new housing options to help increase resources available to young adults: Kentucky Olmstead vouchers, Neighborhood Place CSBG rapid re-housing vouchers, Job Corps, Freedom House recovery program, YouthBuild co-housing, Kristi Love Foundation trafficking house, and Pink Door Properties landlords.

- Transitional and Rapid Rehousing: 39 units of transitional (HOTI and Volunteers of America) and 34 units of rapid re-housing (HOTI and Metro Louisville) are filled within 30 days of vacancy by referrals from the Common Assessment Team.

- Housing Choice Vouchers: 10 committed by the Louisville Metro Housing Authority (LMHA) for YYA who are not chronically homeless, but are unable to maintain housing through employment without a subsidy.

- Housing / By Name List: This Committee meets regularly to assess the needs of young adults needing housing and make referral plans. Additionally, all housing providers ensure that if a client is referred for housing but does not qualify or is not successful, that client will be handed back through referral to the Common Assessment Team so they do not get lost in the system.

- Extended Transitional Housing: 32 units of extended transitional housing with supports while accessing education are now available to young adults with foster care experience and 247 are available between the five campuses for parenting young adults.

Gaps / Needs:

- Continue to expand emergency, rapid rehousing, and permanent housing options where additional life-changing services are provided.

- A waiver is needed to extend Transitional - Rapid Re-Housing beyond 24 months for youth completing education or other programs that will result in permanent housing stability.

- Louisville needs an additional 50 -100 units of rapid rehousing, transitional, permanent, and long-term transitional housing to address the existing need.

- Even when subsidies are available, there is a great shortage of efficiency and one-bedroom rental units in the community making it difficult to use housing choice and CoC vouchers. We will continue to educate landlords about the need and may adopt policies from other

communities (e.g., a signing bonus) to get all homeless young adults housed. The Louisville Apartment Association has agreed to help support this effort.

Social-Emotional Well-Being

While stable housing, education, and employment are the keys to future success for homeless young adults, success in these three systems is dependent on young adults being able to address their own social/emotional well-being, as well as having strong relationships with caring adults and supports to help with struggles they will encounter. Positive Youth Development research also shows that working to engage youth leadership and interests strengthens outcomes in housing and employment.

Young adults in Louisville's needs assessment survey share that their greatest desire is someone to listen to them and help them plan for the future--including family, mentors, or other important adults in their lives. Some populations (including parenting young adults, those with disabilities, and young adults recovering from domestic violence and/or human trafficking) will need additional supports to address these needs. Because the needs of the young people to be served will be unique, the assessment for each young adult served will be client driven and the service design will be uniquely designed by them to accommodate both intensive and light-touch service needs, as well as the need for short-term or long-term supports.

Current Components*:*

- Web Weavers of Louisville: aims to connect young people to strong, reliable networks in order to ensure the well-being of those in need of support systems. Web Weavers uses a comprehensive, strengths-based approach to creating a healthy developmental ecology around and with youth through the development of seven factors that can be used to assess, nurture, and sustain them.

- TAYLRD: Centerstone provides drop-in mental health services downtown for any YAs 26 and under. They often provide a hot meal and allow any youth to drop in to identify others in need from 3-6 p.m.

- Case Management: Volunteers of America provides a case manager to work with young adults who leave the foster care system in order to help these young adults maintain housing stability and avoid homelessness upon exit.

- Human Trafficking Services: The Center for Women and Families and Human Trafficking Task Force provide support services for those who have experienced violence.

- National Safe Place: This model provides safe places for youth to go to in order to access safe and secure services. Louisville also became the second city in the nation (after Seattle) to implement a similar safe place model at all area Starbucks coffee locations. The Starbucks staff have been trained by local police to provide a safe place for victims of hate crimes including the LGBTQ community. Signs sharing this information are located at all participating sites for both programs and referrals are made to YMCA Safe Place, local police and others as appropriate.

- Louisville Youth Group: They provide group meetings for LGBTQ young adults to help with emotional and other supports. LYG serves youth and young adults age 12 to 21.

- <u>Child Care Subsidies:</u> The Department for Community-Based Services helps young adults with children access state-funded child care.

- <u>Restorative Justice:</u> The Louisville CoC and Homeless Youth Committee have worked with Restorative Justice to expand services to young adults up to 24-years old in order to help more homeless young adults avoid the judicial system and to bring the service into local programs like YouthBuild and SummerWorks.

- <u>Mentoring</u>: When asked about supports necessary for their own success, local young adults identify mentoring as a key service in order to ensure permanent connections. Mayor Greg Fischer has called for community mentors for programs coordinated through Right Turn, a local non-profit, and the Louisville CoC will continue to call for more mentors and increased coordination to ensure young adults in all programs have access to a mentor. The Orphan Care alliance provides mentoring and transportation programs for homeless young adults.

- <u>Conflict Resolution:</u> Innovative programs have been created to address conflict resolution, job training and other barriers. Existing model programs include Kentucky Shakespeare's program created for at risk populations, Mindfulness Training provided by the Kentucky Department for Education, and AMPed music education and Menaissance Programs, which help young men learn about adulthood through literature.

Gaps / Needs:

- Transportation continues to be one of the barriers to success most often identified in program after program created for homeless young adults. Transit Authority of River City (TARC) has agreed to participate in this project and has already seen benefits for their own bottom line by providing needed transportation in poor, underserved areas when the services are targeted to employment and education centers. CSYA also created a committee to look at various options.

- Navigator assistance from peers, trained volunteers, and professionals (nonprofit and education) to find and access services and support in making life decisions as requested by youth.

- Mental health support staff will be hired for students for the next school year in Jefferson County Public Schools. There are plans to hire one practitioner for each middle and high school, plus one for each accelerated improvement elementary school. Remaining elementary schools would share practitioners, with one counselor for every two schools.

Education

The Louisville plan to prevent and end young adult homelessness is based on the understanding that education and employment are equally important as housing for ensuring sustainable exits from homelessness and long-term stability. Our data and history show that although the economy and increased education costs have resulted in a greater number of young adults without employment, a higher percentage of the young adults who are homeless have the ability through education and employment training to access increased income and future housing stability than that of other homeless sub-populations. We have already seen the benefits of coordinating education with housing services resulting in higher wages and housing stability.

Current Components:

- System Coordination: Louisville has a strong history of successful coordination that goes beyond homeless services and includes Louisville's participation in the Harvard Education Redesign Lab that created our Cradle to Career citywide accountability system and goals for education and employment. The Coalition Supporting Young Adults has also created an Education Committee that works to improve education access for at-risk homeless young adults. The CoC will continue to collaborate with the JCPS Homeless Education office. The Coalition for the Homeless has provided an HMIS license to the homeless coordinator to use in the collaboration of services with homeless shelters and services. Second, JCPS has provided tutors at homeless agencies to help homeless youth with their studies.

- GED programs: Family Scholar House supports hundreds of young adults in obtaining a GED and to get access to and succeed in post-secondary education beyond those in their transitional housing program.

- Youth Choice: The Education Committee works with YAs to ensure that choice and strengths are considered in the assessment and selection of appropriate education referrals, and that the supports provided to young adults in obtaining education are individualized to their particular needs.

Gaps / Needs:

- True Up and CSYA will work to advocate for state policies that increase the number of youths who remain in the foster care system until they obtain a high school diploma or GED and have the supports needed to take advantage of post-secondary education.

- The CoC and Homeless Youth Committee will coordinate with the YouthBuild Preventing and Re-engaging Drop Outs Pilot Project to increase the number of young adults exiting foster care who stay engaged and continue on to post-secondary education and continue working with JCPS to increase the high school graduation rate of homeless youth in order to decrease future homelessness and instability.

- Additional flexible funding is needed to help young adults address transportation and child care needs until funding is made available through federal and state programs. Create

connections more targeted outreach and discussions with federally-funded child care subsidies and Early Head Start/Head Start programs.

- Provide additional points on the common assessment for YYAs without a GED or high school diploma because this population is at a higher risk for homelessness and more likely to return to homelessness.

- Need to connect with JCPS's Career and Technical Education program regarding new federal Perkins Act requirements to support homeless youth access to and success in CTE programs.

Employment

Employment is the most direct line to increased income and future housing stability. Education and employment can lift young adults out of poverty and benefit programs, warranting an investment in programming funded now. Young adult employment also helps to fill slots for jobs that are presently unfilled in the community.

Current Components:

- System of Care: CSYA has created an Employment Committee that helps refer homeless young adults to a network of employment opportunities, including YouthBuild, SummerWorks, Code Louisville, Department for Community Based Services, Kentucky Manufacturing, REimage, Louisville Urban League, Boys and Girls Club, Jewish Family and Career Services, Greater Louisville Inc./JCPS, Wellspring and Family and Children's Place Supported Employment, and other KentuckianaWorks and JobCorps programs.

- Supported Employment: TAYLRD also added a supported employment specialist who can target appropriate homeless young adults.

- Case Management: Home of the Innocents has an on-site income/employment specialist to help young adults access employment as well as housing. They work with the Employment Committee to ensure appropriate assessment and referral.

- Mentoring: Metro Louisville and the Mayor have doubled funding for the highly successful KentuckianaWorks REimage program identified as a model for serving homeless youth in the Ending Youth Homelessness: Collaboration with Mainstream Resources Guide created by HUD, USICH and HHS. REimage identifies young adults in the juvenile justice system for education, career prep, and work-based learning. All are paired with mentors through Right Turn and a preference is given for homeless young adults in the juvenile justice system. Over half of the youth participating have accessed education or employment and even more have avoided future participation in the justice system.

- New Types of Employment: KentuckianaWorks also continues to increase the size of the model Code Louisville Program. While this program was started at the Louisville Free Public Library, where many homeless young adults gather during the day, collaboration is only now taking place to ensure spots for these homeless youth in the successful employment program.

- Talent Academies: Greater Louisville Inc., JCPS, KentuckianaWorks and local businesses like Ford, UPS, and Norton have established 15 "Generation of Learning" Talent Development Academies to train young adults for pathways to careers in our community. These opportunities will be made available to homeless and foster care youth and drop-in services will be available for homeless young adults in need of supports like showers and laundry.

- Fostering Success: The Department of Community Based Services (DCBS, our public child welfare agency) created a pilot "fostering success" program in 2016 for youth in foster care. This 10-week program provided employment at DCBS for 81 young adults (20 in Louisville). In the first two years, YAs accessed employment.

- Training and Placement: Jewish Family and Career Services expanded their very successful Kentucky Career Center GO career training and placement services (80% success rate) to include young adults from 18-24. This program is tied to the Kentucky Career Center so that referrals can easily be made for GED classes as needed. This program partners with KentuckianaWork's award-winning Internship Academy and provides funding through the Jobs and Enterprise Center for young adults interested in starting micro-businesses or obtaining career assistance training.

- Job Training: YouthBuild has the largest class of young adults participating in its job training services to date with 35 total participants, and more of these young adults were homeless than in any previous year. YMCA now provides transportation on Fridays from YouthBuild to the YMCA drop in center and offers extended hours to ensure the homeless young adults can access lunch, laundry, and showers.

- Summer Jobs: YouthBuild obtained the contract with Metro Louisville for the highly successful SummerWorks Program that employs hundreds of youth each summer. They have agreed to target special supervised job opportunities for homeless young adults. SummerWorks is also expanding to WinterWorks to provide employment for youth during winter break.

- Employment Transportation: The Louisville Urban League discovered that job training and placement were not enough. While many of their young adults were successful in obtaining jobs, especially at third shift positions with local fulfillment centers, transportation took 2 ½ hours each way and was not available on weekends from west Louisville neighborhoods. They created a partnership with TARC to provide direct bus service from Louisville Urban League to employment centers and back. The project is already expanding to Boys and Girls Club and other job training and youth programs in west Louisville and could be replicated in other neighborhoods.

- Job Search Support: The Louisville Free Public Library has changed fee and fine policies to make it possible for any youth to use their computers for free, including unlimited computer time at some locations. They also provide free faxing and printing for career and education purposes.

Gaps / Needs:

- Additional flexible funding is needed to help young adults address transportation and child care needs until funding is made available through federal and state programs.

- Where possible housing vouchers should be made available to employment programs so that homeless YAs can successfully complete employment programs and access employment.

- To address lack of career pathways (education and employment opportunities linked together) and transportation for employment and education begin targeted outreach to and discussions with the public-school system's career and technical education program to identify and capitalize on unleveraged new opportunities there as a result of the reauthorization of the federal Perkins Act.

- Need to ensure that job training and employment readiness is available on a broad basis so youth are supported in the job search process and with on-going career development.

6. Focus on Special Populations

This section includes information on how Louisville's CCP will address the following special populations:

- Minor Youth under Age 18
- Parenting Youth and Young Adults
- LGBTQ Youth and Young Adults
- Minority Youth and Young Adults
- Youth and Young Adults with Disabilities
- Youth Exiting Foster Care and Juvenile Justice Programs
- Youth and Young Adults who have Experienced Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence

Minor Youth under Age 18

Youth under age 18 need supports through navigators, mentors, peers, case managers and the web of support to help YYA remain housed and maintain income. These services need to be coupled with strong outreach, mediation and reunification programs to avoid trafficking and quickly reunify youth with families or return to state care. Young people need short-term prevention assistance to maintain housing and avoid shelter. Other needs include: educational supports to ensure YYA are prepared for the future; transition planning for youth in foster care that begin at age 15; help with higher education and housing services that are flexible.

Current Components:

- Shelter for youth under 18: YMCA Safe Place presently operates 24 units of shelter for minor youth, which adequately meets the existing need for unaccompanied youth under 18. However, the community does not have adequate emergency housing options for young adults 18-24. State law also requires that youth under 18 must be under the care of family or the state, so housing programs for unaccompanied minors are not legal but services to quickly reunite these youth are imperative to keep them safe.

- Street Outreach: This work is coordinated through the Department for Community Based Services Project Life Program in partnership with True Up Foundation. The partnership helps youth to return to state care, access a case manager or participate in mediation services with family or other appropriate caregivers.

Gaps / Needs:

- We plan to expand on the knowledge we gained from the 100-Day Challenge by coupling street outreach with local police efforts to identify youth on the streets and help them to reunite with family, seek safety in human trafficking programs or return to state care as appropriate.

- Research on how other states and cities have legally expanded their Host Home programs to minors for a long-term goal.

- Maintain partnership between police, outreach teams and service providers.

- Offer 50-100 additional housing interventions for minors with flexible design and lengths of stay are needed.

This population is served by: YMCA Safe Place; Department for Community Based Services; Jefferson County Public Schools; and True Up

Parenting Youth and Young Adults

Louisville's homeless and at-risk pregnant and parenting youth and young adults identified a need for housing units with 2-3 bedrooms to allow for families to live together. Homeless and at-risk young parents also cite needing more robust and targeted child care subsidies and transportation services so they are able to succeed in housing, employment and education. Parents also greatly benefit from extra health care supports so they are able to easily weather their children's' health issues. During the community meetings, homeless parenting youth also reported needing peers and mentors who can help support their independence and help with reuniting with children if needed.

Current Components for those Currently Homeless:

- Safety during recovery: Home of the Innocents (HOTI) operates Project Keep Safe, which houses the children of participating young adults during recovery or other programs without the parent losing custody and Volunteers of America provides a recovery program for women with their children, but general shelter options are needed for young adults with their children.

- Transitional and Rapid Re-Housing Programs: HOTI also has designed their transitional and rapid re-housing programs to serve young adults with children by making them voucher based and providing child care and transportation with children for all program needs.

- Child Care Subsidies: The Department for Community-Based Services helps young adults with children access state-funded childcare, a crucial support of parenting teens.

- Long-term Transitional Housing: Family Scholar House has 247 long-term transitional units for single parents with children. These programs allow participants to get a degree while in the program and more than 70% of these graduates are off all government subsidy after exiting the program. This program also does an amazing job of educating the children of participants about the importance of education in order to help the next generation from becoming homeless in the future.

Gaps / Needs:

- Create shelter options specifically for parenting youth and young adults in Louisville.

- Expand transportation assistance that is especially difficult for parents, child care subsidies and appropriately sized and designed shelter and housing.

- Provide additional points for parenting YYAs on the common assessment because this population is more difficult to house and more likely to return to homelessness.

- Expand opportunities for parenting young adults to catch up on education while still earning income when necessary.

- Strengthen connections with Head Start to help support young adults and their children. Also support Metro United Way's effort to get a Family Promise Program funded in Louisville.

Current Components for those at-risk:

- Child Care Subsidies: The Department for Community-Based Services helps young adults with children access state-funded childcare, a crucial support of parenting teens.

- Long-term Transitional Housing: Family Scholar House has 247 long-term transitional units for single parents with children. These programs allow participants to get a degree while in the program and more than 70% of these graduates are off all government subsidy after exiting the program. This program also does an amazing job of educating the children of participants about the importance of education in order to help the next generation from becoming homeless in the future.

- Parenting Classes: Joanne Branson, M.Ed., LPCC and Home of the Innocents both provide active parenting classes for young parents.

- Teen Home: Lighthouse provides a home for pregnant teens.

Gaps / Needs:

- Expand transportation assistance that is especially difficult for parents, child care subsidies state- and federally-funded subsidies and other early care and education programs, such as Early Head Start and Head Start and appropriately sized and designed shelter and housing.

- Expand the web of support and opportunities for mentors and peers to disconnected or at-risk youth and young adults as well as those who are homeless.

- Provide opportunities for education on fiscal management, budgeting and money management like the program presently coordinated through the YAB.

- Strengthen connections with Head Start to help support young adults and their children. Also support Metro United Way's effort to get a Family Promise Program funded in Louisville.

These populations are served by: Home of the Innocents, Volunteers of America Mid-States, Family Scholar House, Lighthouse, and the Kentucky Department for Community Based Services.

LGBTQ Youth and Young Adults

One significant barrier most homeless youth and young adults experience is a weak or non-existent social support system. Youth state that they need educated providers and welcoming service systems for LGBTQ YYAs. YYA cite the need for mentors and peers who can share and understand LGBTQ YYAs. LGBTQ YYA surveyed agreed that all homeless programs need training to provide LGBTQ-supportive services, but they also desire programming where they can talk confidentially to those with a lived experience through groups, peers and community supporters.

Current Components:

- Provider education: All Louisville shelters have been trained on LGBTQ rights and providing a welcoming facility, and creating Host Home options that are welcoming to youth who identify as LGBTQ. This will be an on-going practice led by those with a lived experience.

- Support and Mentorship: Our local LGBTQ support group, Louisville Youth Group, has reignited with new leadership that is joining this effort to help create more supports and training for LGBTQ youth and young adults.

- Web of Support: The YMCA teaches the "Integrative Youth Development^{TM} Framework: Web of Support" in Louisville to youth, young adults, and adults so that they can see what is needed to build a social support system, a web that will support resilience, health, and success. Once individuals learn the different aspects of web building, they can begin to more intentionally strengthen their webs of support and the webs of others.

Gaps / Needs:

- On-going training and program design in existing and future shelter options to ensure they are LGBTQ friendly.

- Expand peer support and web of support options for LGBTQ youth who have strained family relationships but could thrive with the support of others in their lives. The "Integrative Youth Development^{TM} Framework: Web of Support" is a comprehensive framework developed by Derek Peterson that outlines the aspects of a youth's developmental ecology that are essential to support youth in building strong webs of support so that they can be resilient in the face of adversity and follow their dreams.

- Develop strong relationships with the LGBTQ community in order to offer appropriate Host Home options to LGBTQ young adults.

- Create a LGBTQ welcoming YA shelter.

- Provide additional points for parenting LGBTQ YYAs on the common assessment because this population is more difficult to house and more likely to return to homelessness.

This population is served by: Louisville Youth Group, YMCA, and the Home of the Innocents.

Minority Youth and Young Adults

Years of racist policies and segregation, poverty and trauma experienced by youth in our community, and systems that act on behalf of youth without considering the YYA's own priorities have created long-term community biases and disparities that will take years to overcome. Louisville has only just begun to understand that years of segregation and policies created to diminish the opportunities of minorities have created barriers to success for many people and communities in our city. At the same time, our biases are so deeply ingrained that we are often not even aware of their continued impact on our minority populations. We must be honest about this in all communications, provide regular training to remain mindful of our biases, and ensure that we consider the voices of persons of color in each step of the implementation of this plan. The objective of this demonstration program is to prevent and end homelessness among YYA by building comprehensive systems of care for young people through evidence-based strategies.

The youth least likely to access shelter and housing are minority males, according to Louisville's By-Name List. Minority youth are more likely to become homeless and return to homelessness and because program outcomes show that minority youth are less likely to access permanent housing resources. Employment opportunities are also greatly limited in minority neighborhoods and transportation from these communities does not provide direct access to employment centers. Louisville is also a very segregated community and the low level of fair market rent through vouchers only adds to too high a percentage of poor and minority persons moving to primarily minority neighborhoods.

Current Components:

- Urban League/TARC partnership where those in minority neighborhoods can access direct buses to large employment centers (including UPS and Amazon) at the time of employment.

- ReImage and AmPed programs which provide mentors, employment links and lifeskills training target minority males who are most likely to get targeted in the corrections system leading to lower education levels and weaker employment opportunities.

Gaps / Needs:

- Address the very high levels of minority males being suspended, not getting equal access to better performing schools, being transitioned to alternative school programs and not reaching graduation or testing expectations.

- Provide training on bias and discrimination annually.

- Evaluation of the common assessment tool to ensure that housing selection is not biased.

- Create incentive programs for landlords in other neighborhoods in hope of addressing segregation even at this small level.

- Expand on the Urban League/TARC partnership for transportation services to places of employment.

- Target housing vouchers to employment training programs that target minority YYAs.

- Provide additional points for minority YYAs on the common assessment because this population is more difficult to house and more likely to return to homelessness

- Continue advocacy with JCPS on the rights of minority YYAs

This population is served by: Reimage, Louisville Urban League, AMPeD, and KY Housing Advocates Inc.

Youth and Young Adults with Disabilities

Most young adults experiencing homelessness do not qualify as "chronic" but many need assistance with obtaining and maintaining housing and supports. Many homeless YYA have experienced trauma and/or have a mental health or substance abuse diagnosis. Years of trauma including experience with trafficking leave many YYAs with needs for counseling and mental health supports and may require a transition time addressing these issues prior to addressing education, employment and other long-term goals. Participants in Louisville's YHDP planning sessions and YYAs surveyed in Louisville's needs assessment felt that mental health services were well integrated in foster care and homeless services, but were difficult to access in other systems like education.

Current Components:

- Drop in Center: Centerstone is one of Louisville's community mental health agency and operates a daily drop in center with mental health services specifically for young adults.

- Access Housing Vouchers: Centerstone makes referrals through the common assessment team and helps homeless YAs with multiple hospitalizations and institutionalizations access Olmstead vouchers allowing them to acquire stable housing in a less structured setting.

- Supported Employment: Centerstone's TAYLRD program also has a supported employment specialist who can help disabled young adults access appropriate employment options.

Gaps / Needs:

- Create more rapid and permanent housing options with supports without the requirement to meet the HUD chronic definition including accessing Section 8 from LMHA.

- Increase our move up and fall back voucher resources from LMHA.

- Make rapid re-housing programs more flexible to ensure that youth with disabilities who are less successful in housing have the time needed to transition to permanent supportive housing or access the wrap around supports they need to maintain housing.

- Provide increased case management and peer support for YYAs dealing with mental illness and trauma.

- Support JCPS's effort to place mental health workers in all middle and high schools and support SB1 that requires mental health workers in all schools statewide as part of a larger school safety bill.

- Ensure in-patient dual-diagnosis (mental health medication allowed) recovery services many of which are presently out-patient or AA based not allowing mental health medication on site.

This population is served by: Centerstone, Home of the Innocents, VOA, and the Kristi Love Foundation.

Youth Exiting Foster Care and Juvenile Justice Programs

The current system of care for foster children in America leaves many of the young people who age out without a secure place to live of the skills to be independent. Some of the statistics that demonstrate this include:[10]

- Approximately 400,000 youth are currently in foster care in the United States. Approximately 20,000 of those youth age-out each year without positive familial supports or any family connection at all.
- Within 18 months of emancipation 40-50% of foster youth become homeless.
- Nationally, 50% of the homeless population spent time in foster care.
- A history of foster care correlates with becoming homeless at an earlier age and remaining homeless for a longer period of time.
- 65% of youth leaving foster care need immediate housing upon discharge.
- The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty estimates that 5,000 unaccompanied youth die each year as a result of assault, illness, or suicide.

Over 8,600 children in Kentucky were in the care of Kentucky's Department of Community Based Services in 2017. Of these children, approximately 264 youth in Jefferson County are "aged out" of this system and chose not to remain in the foster care system until age 21, which can put them at greater risk of homelessness. To assist YYA with their education, Kentucky provides a waiver to allow YYA exiting foster care to be exempt from the payment of tuition and mandatory student fees at any public post-secondary institution in Kentucky. This is a great benefit, but the restrictions on how quickly the waiver must be used can cause barriers for many of the youth who are exiting state care from unstable living situations and poor educational opportunities including "state schools" with very low high school graduation rates. Because many of the students who attempt to utilize the waiver have unstable lives and are unprepared for college at 18, only about 4% of those who begin using the waiver are able to complete school and receive a college diploma.[11] Mentors, peers and the web of support are needed to provide support for those exiting state care with little other support. Transition plans from state care to independence should begin at age 15.

Current Components:

- Case Management: Volunteers of America provides a case manager to work with young adults who leave the foster care system in order to help these young adults maintain housing stability and avoid homelessness upon exit.

- Long-term Transitional Program: Family Scholar House opened the first long-term transitional program for foster care youth in 2018.

- Education Waivers: State law presently allows persons to use a state education tuition waiver within four years of completing their high school education.

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[10] https://www.fosterfocusmag.com/articles/foster-care-and-homelessness
[11] Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children

- <u>Restorative Justice</u> expanded services to young adults (bringing the cap of 18 years up to 24 years old) in order to help more homeless YAs avoid the judicial system and to bring the service into local programs like YouthBuild and SummerWorks.

- <u>Youth Programming:</u> YouthBuild created the Preventing and Re-engaging Drop Outs Pilot Project and ReImage created a High Wage High Employment Program for youth with a past criminal justice experience.

Gaps / Needs:

- Match housing vouchers for homeless young adults with current programs targeting the disabled and providing strong supports for the future.

- Advocate for state policies that increase the number of youth who remain in the foster care system until they obtain a high school education or GED and have the supports needed to take advantage of college education.

- Extend the length of time to use the state tuition waiver to ensure the success of more homeless young adults.

- Decrease the number of minority youth that enter the juvenile justice system by establishing equitable sentencing.

- Target a portion of YHDP vouchers to youth exiting the juvenile justice system.

- Participate in high-wage employment programs in the community with partners.

This population is served by: Department for Community Based Services, True Up, KY Jump Start, Louisville Metro Police, Reimage, and YouthBuild.

Youth and Young Adults who have Experienced Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence

Louisville has a large number of youth who have experienced sex trafficking. The 2016 Youth Experiences Survey of 139 local homeless youth conducted by the University of Louisville Human Trafficking Research Initiative indicates a 40% prevalence rate of sex trafficking among homeless and runaway youth and young adults (aged 12-25) in the Kentuckiana region (a much higher rate than other cities including New York and New Orleans). Additionally, 24% of YYAs served by homeless services in Louisville through HMIS report a past experience of domestic violence.

Current Components:

- Transitional housing has been created for this population through the Center for Women and Families and Kristi Love Foundation and several programs have been created for counseling and support.

- Training for Providers: Local experts have educated providers about the need to create program designs that allow this population to first address housing safety and trauma before education and employment programs but to ensure that opportunities still remain for them to enter both when ready.

- Catholic Charities works with police to provide outreach to known trafficking camps and work to help these YAs break the cycle and return to family or go to a transitional housing program.

Gaps / Needs:

- Educate providers about the need for support.

- Ask all programs funded through YHDP to include trauma-informed care practices in their design.

This population is served by:
- Victims of human trafficking are served by: Catholic Charities, People Against Trafficking Humans, and the Kristy Love Foundation
- Victims of domestic violence are served by: Center for Women and Families and the Family Scholar House

7. Overview of Louisville's Plan to Address Youth Homelessness

Vision, Goals, and Objectives

The community planning process brought together representatives from across the entire system of care to identify and discuss goals and objectives. The YAB was present and involved in every aspect of the planning process. This process was designed to create a systems-approach to dealing with YYA homelessness by focusing on root causes and the intersectionality of issues relating to YYA homelessness prevention and care around their needs. The process also integrated the intersectionality of issues surrounding housing, education, employment, permanent connections and social and emotional well-being. The following goals and objectives emerged from the process as a comprehensive and strategic approach to ending YYA homelessness in Louisville. See appendix for more details on activities, responsible parties, timelines, and costs.

Goal 1: Address gaps in shelter and housing options for YAs in metro Louisville
- 1.1: Ensure safety and appropriate services in adult shelters until YA shelter can be created
- 1.2: Create additional temporary and supportive housing options for YAs

Goal 2: Partner with existing community housing providers to address YA housing need and gaps
- 2.1: Create YA priorities and incentives in existing housing programs
- 2.2: Increase landlord participation in YA housing programs

Goal 3: Create a web of support to ensure housing stability and a strong future for homeless youth and YAs
- 3.1: Increase services to help YAs access and maintain housing and thrive in the community
- 3.2: Increase services to YAs reentering the community from state care and incarceration as well as youth on the streets

Goal 4: Create trauma informed, client-focused services for youth with greater service needs
- 4.1 Link YA with behavioral health needs to appropriate trauma-informed services
- 4.2 Ensure assessment and housing/ service referral of each YA is client driven AND responds to different needs for service type, intensity, and length of supports
- 4.3 Ensure providers, program staff, volunteers and participants are trained on the principles of Positive Youth Development, Trauma Informed Care, Harm Reduction and Cultural Competency

Goal 5: Address the barriers to housing and services for homeless YAs
- 5.1: Remove transportation and other barriers to success

Goal 6: Expand educational opportunities to improve long-term outcomes for homeless youth and YAs
- 6.1: Implement tailored educational supports to increase high school graduation/GED completion rates and higher education access and success.

Goal 7: Increase the opportunities for homeless youth and YAs to gain meaningful, sustainable work today and the future
- 7.1: Target housing interventions to YAs attending post-secondary education and employment
- 7.2: Increase opportunities for YA to access employment with meaningful pay and opportunities

> **Louisville's YHDP Vision Statement:**
> Through a shared community responsibility approach, Louisville will make homelessness among youth and youth adults rare and create opportunities for all young adults in Louisville to obtain secure housing and flourish through their own contributions to the future of the city.

8. Louisville's YHDP Projects

Louisville's YHDP Project Design

Because the YHDP Program is designed to encourage innovation, the Louisville CoC and Homeless Youth Committee have created an innovative approach for applicants to develop their project design. Through the Louisville YHDP planning process, 13 activities were identified for funding from YHDP as outlined in Section D above. Rather than requiring applicants to submit separate applications for each activity they wish to include in their overall project design, each applicant is asked to pick all the activities they would like to include and to describe them in a single application with each activity as part of the narrative and program budget. An applicant can also apply for a portion of an activity. For example, the activity "create a peer support network" includes funding to hire and support multiple peers in homeless programs. One applicant could apply to create a program to hire peers to be placed at various programs or multiple programs could include hiring one or two peers as part of their program design. Each activity has a proposed pool of funding to give applicants an idea of how much could be requested in total for that activity in order to fund all of the community's priority activities.

Projects may score the highest for three of four activities (for example) while another applicant may have the best design for the fourth. In this case, the review committee will reach back out to both applicants to determine if they are willing and able to administer the portion of the project where the team recommended funding and willing to work together through implementation to insure both projects are serving YYAs in the most effective and collaborative manner.

All applicants must agree to design programs and train staff in accordance with the Louisville YHDP Principles. All applicants must comply with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Continuum of Care Interim Rule 24 CFR_578 and the FY2017 YHDP NOFA except in cases where a waiver has been granted. This includes match requirements.

The purpose of the YHDP is to develop and demonstrate comprehensive, innovative approaches to ending youth homelessness. Therefore, applicants are encouraged to develop and apply for innovative solutions in their project design and to request waivers in program implementation. However, some waivers for statutory changes and some activities including construction and rehabilitation make a project ineligible for program renewal. Therefore, only renewable projects will be approved for funding. Others or non-renewable activities will be encouraged to apply for other funding opportunities like the Louisville Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

All projects funded through the YHDP program must submit an application through the electronic eSNAPS system; will enter into a grant agreement directly with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); will be required to enter all data into the HMIS system and provide quarterly reports to the Louisville CoC and submit electronic reports annually to HUD; must comply with all federal requirements including fair housing, drug free workplace and confidentiality; must meet all federal audit requirements; and must maintain all records for review by HUD as outlined in the CoC regulations.

funded YHDP and CoC grantees must comply with federal reporting requirements. Participant data should be entered timely in HMIS to ensure that it is up to date and includes client progress in order to submit a program report annually to HUD no later than 90 days after the end of each program year. Additionally, the Louisville CoC requires that all grantees print and submit a report quarterly to ensure data standards and program outcomes are being met.

Project Selection

All applications for YHDP funding submitted by the published deadline will be scored by the "YHDP Project Review Committee" using the Project Scoring Tool created specifically for the YHDP funding process. This committee will consist of seven members to include:
- three members from the Youth Action Board,
- two members of the CoC Advisory Group and
- two members of the Homeless Youth Committee

No member of the scoring committee will be employed, volunteer for or be a member of the Board of an agency submitting a funding request. All members must sign a Conflict of Interest form indicating any and all conflicts real or perceived.

After the projects are scored, recommendations are made to the Youth Action Board (YAB) and the CoC Board. The YAB and the CoC Board review the recommendations, consider the identified needs of the community and either approve the projects for funding or return for areas of concern to be addressed or for consideration of new proposals.

Non-YHDP Activities

For a list of all Louisville activities to take place in our effort to end youth and young adult homelessness (including those not to be funded by the YHDP program), please see Attachment B.

1. Support Host Homes through Program Coordination and Incentives

Summary: Host Homes provide short-term housing in the homes of community volunteers. The model trains and matches YAs who are transitioning to housing with community volunteers who offer a meal and place to stay at their home during the housing search. While the funding for case managers and the long-term housing can be paid for through existing HUD grants, YHDP now allows applicants to apply for funding to cover the cost of a staff member to coordinate the program, train YAs and hosts, vet participants and address any program concerns. This funding can also be used to provide small incentives to hosts to cover a portion of their cost. This could be done in the form of a monthly per diem or a food/housing allowance to cover actual costs.

HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective:	Goal 1, Objective 1
Eligible Activities:	Host home coordinator; Supervision, benefits and expenses; and Host incentives
Special Population:	LGBTQ YAs; Parenting YAs
Needs Met:	Emergency Shelter
Who:	Home of the Innocents; assess if RFP is needed
Timeframe:	July 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	Host Homes provide a better alternative for many to shelter. YHDP now allows applicants to apply for funding to cover the cost of a staff member to coordinate the program, train YAs and hosts, vet participants and address any program concerns. This funding can also be used to provide small incentives to hosts to cover a portion of their cost. This could be done in the form of a monthly per diem or a food/housing allowance to cover actual costs.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Stable housing, Permanent connections, Education/employment, Social-emotional well-being
HUD Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Shortened length of time young adults are unsheltered to no more than 30 days • Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter
Budget Per Year:	$60,000-75,000 for 15 host homes

N = 10-15 per year	Low Estimate		High Estimate
1 FTE Coordinator w/Fringe	47,725.00		55,985.00
Services Overhead	1,000.00		1,500.00
Incentives	5,000.00		10,000.00
Admin	5,372.00		6,748.00
Total:	59,097.00		74,233.00

2. Create a Transitional to Rapid Re-Housing Program

Summary: Transitional to Rapid Re-Housing is a new HUD model that allows applicants to cover the cost of operating short-term transitional housing for YAs in a single or several locations as well as the costs of short-term Rapid Re-Housing vouchers for these same YAs. Applicants can identify existing or create new transitional housing. Transitional housing is short-term housing with supports on site that YAs can access immediately and stay in during their housing search. Staff working with a Transitional Housing to Rapid Re-Housing Program would then work with YAs in the transitional housing to quickly find apartments in the community and help with the rent as needed by the YAs until they can become self-sufficient.	
HUD Project Type:	Joint Project: Transitional Housing and Rapid Rehousing (TH/RRH)
Goal and Objective	Goal 1, Objective 2
Eligible Activities:	One component of the transitional to rapid re-housing program is covering the operations costs of the transitional housing facility. Operations costs can include rent, utilities, insurance, food for participants and other basic costs to manage the facility. A mortgage is not an eligible cost. Operations of transitional facility; case management; supervision, benefits and expenses; client assistance in transitional housing, and rapid re-Housing vouchers
Special Population:	Parenting YAs; LGBTQ YAs; YAs experiencing Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence; and Minority YAs
Needs Met:	Emergency shelter
Who:	RFP to select partner provider(s)
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	Applicants can create new transitional housing. Staff working with a Transitional Housing to Rapid Re-Housing Program would then work with YAs in the transitional housing to quickly find apartments in the community and provide assistance with the rent as needed by the YAs until they can become self sufficient. One innovative aspect of the YHDP Program is that applicants can create programs that are flexible in the length of time needed by each participant both in transitional and while receiving rapid re-housing assistance. Applicants can also design programs that offer choice in locations of both components and the services provided to each participant.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Stable housing, Permanent connections
HUD Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Shortened length of time young adults are unsheltered to no more than 30 days

	• Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter		
Budget Per Year:	$440,000 - $654,000 for 40-55 vouchers per year		
N = 40-52 Units	**Low Estimate**		**High Estimate**
2 to 3 FTE Case Manager	110,462.50		125,212.50
.25 FTE Supervisor	14,881.25		17,831.25
Staff Transportation	3,000.00		6,000.00
Client TARC	6,240.00		7,800.00
Client Assistance	4,000.00		6,000.00
Services Overhead	2,750.00		4,125.00
TH Operating (15 Units)	60,000.00		69,000.00
RRH 1 BDR (10 Units)	62,976.00	x22	173,184.00
RRH 2 BDR (10 Units)	78,816.00	x12	118,224.00
RRH 3 BDR (5 Units)	53,712.00		67,140.00
Admin	39,683.00		59,451.00
Total:	436,520.75		653,967.75

3. Match Rapid Re-Housing Vouchers with Employment Programs

Summary: Rapid Re-Housing is a short-term voucher program that allows applicants to pay a portion of the YAs rent based on need and length of time needed to reach stability.	
HUD Project Type:	Rapid Rehousing (RRH)
Goal and Objective	Goal 7, Objective 1
Eligible Activities:	Vouchers
Special Population:	Minority YAs; Disabled YAs; and YAs exiting foster care
Needs Met:	Emergency Housing
Who:	RFP to select partner provider(s)
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	The matching rapid-re-housing with employment programming component is an innovative effort to get community education training programs to apply for rapid re-housing vouchers or partner with a housing partner to offer these vouchers to participants of employment training programs who are homeless. The goal of the program is to provide stability for more homeless youth to access and complete employment training and find stability in housing afterwards through full-time employment making the voucher available to new participants in the future
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Stable housing, Permanent connections
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Shortened length of time young adults are unsheltered to no more than 30 days • Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter • 25% of young adults increase education levels
Budget Per Year:	$155,000-185,000 for 20 vouchers

N = 20 Vouchers	Low Estimate	High Estimate
RRH 1 BDR (15 Units)	102,336.00	118,080.00
RRH 2 BDR (5 Units)	39,408.00	49,260.00
Admin	14,174.00	16,734.00
Total:	155,918.00	184,074.00

4. Replicate Family Scholar House Model for Different YYA Subpopulations

Summary: The FSH model provides housing and services to single parents and persons with a foster care experience while they are achieving a degree. The model is extremely successful in providing a strong, sustainable future for participants but is difficult for many homeless clients to access due to instability in their lives. This funding can be used to hire a case manager and cover support costs to assist YYAs who are experiencing homelessness in accessing FSH housing and entry and funding for school.

HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective	Goal 1, Objective 2
Eligible Activities:	Case manager; Supervision, benefits and expenses; and Client assistance
Special Population:	Minority YAs, Disabled YAs, LGBTQ YAs
Needs Met:	Stable housing
Who:	Family Scholar House- assess to determine if RFP required
Timeframe:	July 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	This opportunity can expand a very successful model not eligible for HUD CoC funding to those who would most benefit from the housing and education and get most participants off all government subsidy
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Stable housing, Permanent connections, Education/employment, Social-emotional well-being
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	- Shortened length of time young adults are unsheltered to no more than 30 days - Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) 25% of young adults increase education levels 85% of young adults increase income 45% of young adults increase income to a level that benefits are no longer necessary
Budget Per Year:	$50,000-$90,000 for 32 units

N = 32 Units	Low Estimate	High Estimate
1 FTE Case Manager	44,185.00	50,085.00
.25 FTE Supervisor		13,996.25
Client TARC		9,984.00
Client Assistance		4,800.00
Services Overhead		1,875.00
Admin	4,418.00	8,074.00
Total:	48,603.00	88,814.25

5. Create a Community-wide Case Management Team for YYAs

Summary: Case management is the core service component of most homeless programs. These are the staff that work directly with YYAs to access and maintain housing, create a plan for future sustainability and work to reach each goal, help to make connections with mainstream services in the community and more.	
HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective	Goal 3, Objective 1
Eligible Activities:	Case managers; Supervision, benefits and expenses; Staff transportation; and Client assistance
Special Population:	YAs experiencing Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence; Parenting YAs; and YAs exiting foster care
Needs Met:	Emergency Shelter
Who:	RFP to select partner provider(s)
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	These case managers can also provide services outside their funding agency to improve coordination between agencies.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Stable housing, Permanent connections, Education/employment, Social-emotional well-being
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Applicants can determine the minimum education and training requirements for case managers but all must be trained in the YHDP principles. Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Shortened length of time young adults are unsheltered to no more than 30 days • Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter • 25% of young adults increase education levels; 85% of young adults increase income; 45% of young adults increase income to a level that benefits are no longer necessary
Budget Per Year:	$227,000-276,000 for 60-80 clients

N = 60-80	Low Estimate	High Estimate
3 FTE Case Managers	132,555.00	152,955.00
1 FTE Supervisor	59,525.00	71,325.00
Staff Transportation	9,000.00	18,000.00
Client Assistance	1,500.00	3,000.00
Services Overhead	4,000.00	6,000.00
Admin	20,658.00	25,128.00
Total:	227,238.00	276,408.00

6. Create a Peer Support Network

Summary: Peer support specialists work to help YYAs maintain housing, create a plan for future sustainability and work to reach each goal, make connections with mainstream services and more.	
HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective	Goal 3, Objective 1
Eligible Activities:	Peers (paid); Supervision, benefits and expenses; Staff transportation; and Client assistance
Special Population:	YAs exiting foster care; Disabled YAs; and LGBTQ YAs
Needs Met:	Special populations
Who:	RFP to select partner provider(s)
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	Peer support specialists have a lived experience with homelessness and can speak to their own experience in supporting YYAs. Applicants can determine the minimum education and training requirements for peer support specialists but all must be trained in the YHDP principles. Kentucky also provides peer support training as needed. This training is required for peer support specialist services that will bill Medicaid.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Stable housing, Permanent connections, Education/employment, Social-emotional well-being
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Shortened length of time young adults are unsheltered to no more than 30 days • Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter • 25% of young adults increase education levels
Budget Per Year:	$174,000-304,000 for 60-80 clients

N = 60 - 80	Low Estimate		High Estimate
4 FTE Peer Support Specialist	157,860.00		176,740.00
1 FTE Supervisor			71,325.00
Staff Transportation			18,000.00
Client Assistance			3,000.00
Services Overhead			7,500.00
Admin	15,786.00		27,656.00
Total:	173,646.00		304,221.00

7. Expand Shelter Employment Programs to Target YYAs

Summary: An employment specialist coordinates services that help the homeless access employment. This can include: • job coaching • job training • assistance with job applications • "on the job training" accessing and maintaining employment Employment training programs can also include client assistance needed to help participants complete training programs including food, transportation and child care.	
HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective	Goal 7, Objective 1
Eligible Activities:	Employment Specialist; Training costs; Client assistance
Special Population:	Minority YAs; Disabled YAs; and YAs exiting foster care
Needs Met:	Employment
Who:	RFP to select partner provider(s)
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	By connecting employment programs to homeless services, we have had greater success in future employment and employment stability. We hope to expand this to YAs experiencing homelessness.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Permanent connections, Education/employment
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter • 85% of young adults increase income • 45% of young adults increase income to a level that benefits are no longer necessary
Budget Per Year:	$85,000-128,000 for 30 clients

N = 30	Low Estimate		High Estimate
1 FTE Employment Coordinator	47,725.00		55,985.00
Training Costs	30,000.00		60,000.00
Admin	7,772.00		11,598.00
Total:	85,497.00		127,583.00

8. Create a Housing Navigator Position to Improve Access to Housing

Summary: A housing navigator helps homeless participants:
- apply for housing vouchers
- go to housing application meetings
- complete paperwork
- complete the housing search
- find an apartment
- sign and understand the responsibilities of their lease.

They also work with local landlords to identify available units and maintain a list for those in need.

HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective	Goal 2, Objective 2
Eligible Activities:	Housing Navigator; Supervision, benefits and expenses
Special Population:	Disabled YAs; YAs exiting foster care
Needs Met:	Emergency housing and permanent connections
Who:	RFP to select partner provider(s)
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	Focusing on housing during the search period will get YAs housed more quickly and stably.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Stable housing, Permanent connections, Social-emotional well-being
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	- Shortened length of time young adults are unsheltered to no more than 30 days - Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) - Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter
Budget Per Year:	$53,000-62,000 For 60-80 clients

N = 60 - 80	Low Estimate		High Estimate
1 FTE Housing Navigator	44,185.00		50,085.00
Staff Transportation	2,640.00		3,960.00
Services Overhead	1,000.00		1,500.00
Admin	4,782.00		5,554.00
Total:	52,607.00		61,099.00

9. Create Service Navigator Program to Help YAs Access Education, Employment and Other Supports

Summary: A service navigator helps homeless participants to access all the additional needs beyond housing. This includes any education, employment and services. It also means understanding the various program guidelines, requirements, timelines and funding in order to refer participants to the best program for their needs. They also work with local service partners to understand their program changes and availability and maintain a list for those in need. Applicants may choose to create a navigator program that includes both housing and services or create separate specialists based on the need.

HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective	Goal 4, Objective 2
Eligible Activities:	Service Navigators; Supervision, benefits and expenses; Staff transportation; and Client assistance
Special Population:	Disabled YAs; YAs exiting foster care, Minor Youth
Needs Met:	Comprehensive
Who:	RFP to select partner provider(s)
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	Navigators work with local service partners to understand their program changes and availability and maintain a list for those in need. Applicants may choose to create a navigator program that includes both housing and services or create separate specialists based on the need.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Stable housing, Permanent connections, Education/employment, Social-emotional well-being
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4)
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter • 25% of young adults increase education levels
Budget Per Year:	$80,000-160,000 for 60-80 clients

N = 300+	Low Estimate		High Estimate
1-2 FTE Case Managers	44,185.00		101,970.00
.25 FTE Supervisor	14,881.00		17,831.00
Staff Transportation	3,750.00		7,500.00
Client Assistance	7,500.00		15,000.00
Services Overhead	2,250.00		3,375.00
Admin	7,256.00		14,567.00
Total:	79,822.00		160,243.00

10. Create Landlord Incentives for Landlords to House Homeless YAs

Summary: Landlord incentives are any type of incentive to get additional landlords to rent to YYAs. These incentives can include double deposits, last month's as well as first month's rent or a repair pool for any damages.

HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective	Goal 2, Objective 2
Eligible Activities:	Double deposit funding; Last month rent funding; Repair pool; and Other inventive ideas
Special Population:	Minority YAs; Disabled YAs
Needs Met:	Housing
Who:	RFP to select partner provider(s)
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	These incentives can be flexible to include double deposits, last month's as well as first month's rent or a repair pool for any damages.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Stable housing, Permanent connections
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter
Budget Per Year:	$50,000-$90,000 for 40 -90 clients

N = 20 - 80	Low Estimate		High Estimate
Double Deposit 1 BDR (30 or 40)			52,480.00
Double Deposit 2 BDR (20 or 30)			49,260.00
Double Deposit 3 BDR (10 or 20)			44,760.00
Last Month's rent in advance (30)	21,000.00		21,000.00
Admin			16,750.00
Total:	21,000.00		184,250.00

11. Expand the Web of Support Model to New Agencies Community-Wide

Summary: The Web of Support model is a system to support YYAs as a community. Both adults and youth agree to meet regularly to talk and share their interests and needs. As they get to know each other better, participants help each other and create a web of support to address the needs of the YYAs and increase the number of caring adults available to help when they are in need. This program has been successfully implemented at YMCA Safe Place and Louisville is hopeful to expand to other agencies serving YYAs.

HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective	Goal 3, Objective 1
Eligible Activities:	Training costs
Special Population:	LGBTQ YAs; Minority YAs; and Disabled YAs
Needs Met:	Special populations
Who:	YMCA Safe Place and other partners
Timeframe:	June 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	It is an affordable way to create strong community supports.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Permanent connections, Social-emotional well-being
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter
Budget Per Year:	$3,500 – 5,000 for 300 + clients

	Low Estimate		High Estimate
10 hrs per month case manager	2,753.37		3,229.90
Overhead	500.00		1,000.00
Admin	325.00		422.00
Total:	3,578.37		4,651.90

12. Create New Drop-In Day Programs and Hours

Summary: Drop-in day programs are services that allow YYAs to drop by for services when they are in need. Services can be varied and include showers, food, laundry, clothing closets, transportation, computers, employment programs, sports activities, life skills classes and more. Presently Louisville has two drop-in day programs with limited hours.

HUD Project Type:	Supported Services Only (SSO)
Goal and Objective	Goal 3, Objective 1
Eligible Activities:	Drop-in center staffing; Building operations; Client food and services
Special Population:	YAs exiting foster care; Minority YAs, Minor Youth
Needs Met:	Special populations
Who:	YMCA Safe Place, TAYLRD and others
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	This funding can be used to hire staff to allow these or other facilities to open for new services/programs at the existing or new drop-in sites. All YHDP programs must be new to the community.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Permanent connections, Education/employment, Social-emotional well-being
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification) • Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter • 25% of young adults increase education levels
Budget Per Year:	$33,000 – $45,000 For 300+ clients

N = 300+	Low Estimate	High Estimate
.5 FTE Staff	22,092.50	25,042.50
Operating	7,500.00	15,000.00
Admin	2,959.00	4,004.00
Total:	32,551.50	44,046.50

13. Create a Flexible Pool to Support Transportation and Other YA Service Needs

Summary: This YHDP funding is available to provide one-time funding to YYAs experiencing homelessness in order to ensure access to education, employment and social/emotional well-being services.	
HUD Project Type:	
Goal and Objective	Goal 5, Objective 1
Eligible Activities:	Client assistance
Special Population:	Parenting YAs; Minority YAs; Disabled YAs; Minor Youth
Needs Met:	Transportation, stable employment, mental health, education
Who:	CSYA Transportation committee and select agency to manage fund
Timeframe:	October 2019
Innovation Opportunities:	This flexible funding can quickly address barriers that prevent success through auto repair, auto insurance, car sharing, gasoline, bus passes, short-term day care, uniforms, tools and other needs.
USICH Outcome/s addressed:	Permanent connections, Education/employment, Social-emotional well-being
HUD Homeless Categories:	All Category 1, 2 and 4
Project Requirements:	Housing First, Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care, Equal Access, Fair Housing, and Youth/Young Adult Voice.
Desired/Expected Outcomes:	• 25% of young adults increase education levels • 85% of young adults increase income • 45% of young adults increase income to a level that benefits are no longer necessary
Budget Per Year:	$29,000-50,000 for 300+ clients

N = 300+	Low Estimate		High Estimate
Client Assistance	15,000.00		30,000.00
TARC	11,700.00		15,600.00
Admin	2,670.00		4,560.00
Total:	29,370.00		50,160.00

# 9.	YHDP Governance Structure

In order to successfully implement this important initiative and measure the outcomes, a structure for governance of the YHDP was developed and is illustrated below. The decision-making process is shared between the Metro Louisville CoC Board, the Homeless Youth Committee and the Youth Action Board. Each body must approve the final YHDP Plan and all project applications.

The following entities represent the decision-making bodies for the YHDP. They will continue to perform their regular duties outside the scope of the YHDP. Each workgroup defines who attends their meeting, selects officers, and creates agendas.

Louisville Metro Continuum of Care (CoC)

- **Who**: A Board of Directors and Advisory Committee leads the decision making of the Louisville Metro CoC. The lead staff is Mary Frances Schafer of The Coalition for the Homeless.

- **Role**: Provide organizing, structure, communication, and training throughout the process. Approves the YHDP Plan and all project applications. Coordinates integration of YHDP activities with the greater homeless service system.

Youth Action Board (YAB)

- **Who:** Group of persons 25 years or under with lived experience of homelessness who are self-nominated or identified by service agencies targeting vulnerable sub-populations including parenting, LGBTQ, minority, trafficked and minor youth. Members are supported with a per diem, transportation, childcare and meals to attend monthly

meetings, interviews, hearings or other committee related activities. The YAB is staffed by consultant Jo Cruz, who was hired by the YAB.

- **Role:** To review every aspect of the youth homeless plan and programs to provide input on need, design and appropriateness for special populations. The Board meets monthly (or more often as needed) to conduct reviews and discuss our progress toward ending youth homelessness. Approves the YHDP Plan and all project applications.

Homeless Youth Committee (HYC)

- **Who:** Made up of community individuals and agencies working to serve homeless youth. The HYC is staffed by Natalie Harris and Joe McNealy of the Coalition for the Homeless. YAB members are a part of this group as well.

- **Role**: Collecting and sharing data on youth experiencing homelessness; mapping the existing service system; identifying and prioritizing gaps in resources; identifying problems in systems that cause youth homelessness; identifying best practices and appropriate models; prioritizing projects for funding; measuring the success of various housing models; and coordinating services to ensure that all youth on the By-Name list are served. Develops all YHDP recommendations for approval including youth project plans.

Coalition Supporting Young Adults (CSYA) Education and Employment Committees

- **Who**: A collective action initiative of more than 60 community organizations and individuals in Louisville who are committed to transforming the way Louisville provides care for and supports vulnerable youth and young adults. The education committee is headed by Elizabeth Senn-Alvey and will take the lead on education related goals and the committee is staffed by the CSYA, Natalie Retenneller (YouthBuild and SummerWorks).

- **Role:** Coordinate the Education and Employment Committees that meet separately and collectively as appropriate to prioritize the supports that youth and young adults need in addition to housing to be successful.

CoC Housing / By Name List Committee

- **Who**: This committee is made up of all agencies that provide direct service to homeless young adults. It is led by Carey Addison of Family Health Centers' common assessment team.

- **Role**: This committee tracks the specific names and needs of homeless youth and young adults and creates plans for serving and referring each.

Continuous Quality Improvement Workgroup

- **Who**: This committee of volunteers from the CoC and HYC leads monitoring and improvement of programs funded through YHDP and will be staffed by Erin Rutherford who is currently the Monitoring and Training Specialist at of the Coalition for the Homeless.

- **Role**: This group will work on implementing the goals and strategies presenting the Louisville Coordinated Community Plan to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness

YHDP Project Review Committee

- **Who:** Made up of community individuals and agencies working to serve homeless youth

- **Role:** To review project applications from the CCP process and make recommendations related to funding and selection based on metrics such as equity, feasibility, and sustainability.

YHDP Project Review Process

All projects to be funded with YHDP funding will be scored by the "YHDP Project Review Committee" using the Project Scoring Tool (see Appendix) created specifically for the YHDP funding process. This committee will consist of seven members to include:
- three members from the Youth Action Board,
- two members of the CoC Advisory Group and
- two members of the Homeless Youth Committee.

No member of the scoring committee will be employed, volunteer for or be a member of the Board of an agency submitting a funding request. All members must sign a Conflict of Interest form indicating any and all conflicts real or perceived a member may have while serving on the Review committee.

After the projects are scored, recommendations are made to the Youth Action Board (YAB) and the CoC Board. The YAB and the CoC Board review the recommendations, consider the identified needs of the community and make the final selections. If the YAB and CoC Board do not do this as one body, representatives of the two bodies will meet to finalize the decision.

10. YHDP Continuous Quality Improvement Plan

The Louisville CoC is committed to ongoing evaluation to ensure continuous improvement throughout our project. We intend to assess progress and goals associated with our YHDP activities and projects, in order to determine the success of our work.

Success for the Louisville YHDP will be measured against the following outcome goals:

- Shorten length of time young adults are unsheltered to no more than 30 days

- House all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification)

- Maintain no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter

- Continue to house newly homeless young adults at the rate they become homeless

- Maintain monthly meetings between the four systems of the plan through on-going commitments to remove barriers to homeless young adult success

- 100% of young adults receive access to life-changing (transformative) services

- 25% of young adults increase education levels

- 85% of young adults increase income

- 45% of young adults increase income to a level that benefits are no longer necessary

The Louisville CoC will create a Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Workgroup that will assist in monitoring our activities and progress towards reaching our goals. This workgroup will be headed by our CoC's Monitoring and Training Specialist and will include representatives from the Youth Action Board, the CoC Board of Directors, the Coalition Supporting Young Adults, and members from the four systems identified in our plan. The CQI Workgroup will meet on a quarterly basis, however we will wait until six months after program implementation to allow time for programs to implement and test their services. The committee's focus areas include:
- Housing stability and other outcomes created by the committee
- Sub-population collaboration
- Equity – tracking and eliminating disparities in data, shelters, etc.
- Justice – advocacy for restorative justice practices in schools and justice system
- Map / identify homeless services to identify gaps in service

The CQI workgroup will do the following:

- Review progress towards the outcome goals listed above.

- Ensure programs are soliciting youth feedback and providing opportunities for youth to share their opinions on how to best improve services. The feedback will be reviewed by the workgroup and make recommendations to these programs.

- Review monthly data quality/completeness reports from our HMIS, to ensure that agencies are entering the highest quality data into HMIS. The workgroup will address data quality issues with each program and ensure they have the necessary training and support to improve data quality.

- Provide quarterly progress reports to the Homeless Youth Committee. These reports will include progress towards meeting the outcome goals, an analysis of qualitative data (solicited from youth participating in programs, as well as front-line staff), and recommendations for program refinement. Using the Theory of Change, we will identify what interventions led to the achievement of the outcomes and goals we have identified in this plan. Recommendations will be made that include proposed shifts in the standards, policies, and/or systems that we have put in place as part of the YHDP.

Additionally, the CoC Monitoring and Training Specialist is working with MIT's Poverty Action Lab (PAL) to identify outcomes specific to the YHDP program that can be monitored in order to learn about the most effective programs and improve others over time. PAL agreed to help with setting up the evaluation system and help raise the funding necessary to track, evaluate outcomes and report out. PAL focuses specifically on randomized evaluations. Because of their randomized focus, it would be unethical or infeasible to implement randomization for many of the programmatic outcomes we have set forth. For example, if the goal is to provide certain services to all youth, then denying services to some by randomly assigning them to a control group would be problematic. Where randomized evaluations may be possible, however, is in cases where there are limited resources (so assigning services by lottery may be the fairest way to allocate them) and where the impact of a policy or program is unknown and could benefit from testing (for example, testing if one approach is more effective than another).

We have selected two actions steps that we will work with them on evaluating:

- **Dedicate at least 10% of units to parenting young adults**. This area would be possible to evaluate the impact of short-term housing for parenting young adults, depending on how the units are assigned and how many units there are available.

- **Create landlord incentives to house homeless youth- i.e. double deposits, damage funds or first month's rent.** For this program, you could consider an evaluation to test which type of incentive is most effective for encouraging landlords to house youth experiencing homelessness.

Ongoing Monitoring of YHDP Programs Plan

As part of the CQI workgroup, there will be a separate monitoring sub-committee that meets to review individual program monitoring. The monitoring committee will be comprised of four members and will not include anyone who is employed, volunteer for, or be a Board member of any agencies receiving funding through YHDP. The monitoring committee will establish a monitoring checklist, building off the monitoring checklist that is currently used for CoC-funded

programs. The YHDP monitoring checklist will also include evaluation to ensure that programs use a trauma-informed approach, offer client choice, and give priority to serving minority youth. Additionally, the monitoring sub-committee will look at how programs are collecting data, in an effort to ensure data is being collected with principles of youth safety, social and emotional well-being, positive youth development, trauma-informed care, and cultural appropriateness.

Appendix A: YHDP Logic Model

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF YOUTH HOMELESSNESS IN LOUISVILLE
Implicit Bias and Institutionalized Racism; Poverty; Unaddressed Trauma; and Systems that act on behalf of youth without considering their input

LOUISVILLE'S NEED

Of the population of homeless youth and young adults in Louisville *(annual):*

- 36% have been in **foster care** (N. 318)
- 32% have a **disability** (N. 283)
- 18% have been victims of **domestic violence** (N. 159)
- 49% are **minors** (N. 433)
- 25% identify as **LGBTQ** (N. 221)
- 49% are minority (N. 433)

- 40% Trafficked Youth and Young Adults: (N. 353)
- Approx. 797 unaccompanied youth
- Approx. 16920 At -Risk Unaccompanied Youth
- Approx. 1880 At Risk Pregnant or Parenting Youth
- 10% are parenting and 30% of female population is parenting (N. 88)
- Approx. 87 Pregnant or Parenting Youth Experiencing Homelessness

LOUISVILLE'S COMMITMENT AND PRINICPALS

- Partner with the larger community to create and implement the YHDP Coordinated Community Plan (CCP).
- Implement continuous quality improvement strategies, and develop a framework for sustainable input from YYA.
- Prioritize the needs of subgroups of unaccompanied YYA and pregnant and parenting youth, including LGBTQ YYA, YYA of color, victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation, and youth involved in the juvenile justice and foster care systems.
- Ensure that a variety of housing interventions and levels of service are available throughout the community and accessible without preconditions.
- Work to end youth homelessness using positive youth development, trauma informed and housing first approaches.
- Prioritize youth and young adult choice in system changes and program development and implementation.

LOUISVILLE'S VISION

Through a shared community responsibility approach, Louisville will make homelessness among youth and youth adults rare and create opportunities for all young adults in Louisville to obtain secure housing and flourish through their own contributions to the future of the city.

LOUISVILLE'S CURRENT INPUTS

- **Prevention and Outreach Services** (outreach teams, drop-in centers, reunification, law enforcement, By-Name list, and data sharing)
- **Emergency Shelter** (shelter for minors, emergency shelter beds in adult shelter, recovery housing, host homes)
- **Stable Housing** (transitional and rapid rehousing, housing choice vouchers, by name list, extended transitional housing)

- Services for special populations
- Services for Permanent Connections
- Governance Structure
- Over 70 organizational partners
- CoC and relevant committees
- YAB

- **Employment / Education** (system coordination, youth choice, GED programs, high school graduation, post-secondary education pathways) & (system of care, supported employment, case management, mentoring, new types of employment, talent academies, fostering success, training and placement, job training, summer jobs, employment, transportation, job search support)
- **Social-Emotional Well-Being: (**Web Weavers of Louisville, case management, human trafficking services, National Safe Place, Louisville Youth Group, child care subsidies, restorative justice, mentoring, conflict resolution)

- Continuous Quality Improvement
- HUD YHDP and Other Community Funding

LOUISVILLE'S YOUTH HOMELESSNESS GOALS

- **Goal 1:** Address gaps in shelter and housing options for YAs in metro Louisville
- **Goal 2:** Partner with existing community housing providers to address YA housing need and gaps
- **Goal 3:** Create a web of support to ensure housing stability and a strong future for homeless youth and YAs
- **Goal 4**: Create trauma informed, client focused services for youth with greater service needs

- **Goal 5**: Address the barriers to housing and services for homeless YAs
- **Goal 6**: Expand educational opportunities to improve long-term outcomes for homeless youth and YAs
- **Goal 7**: Increase the opportunities for homeless youth and YAs to gain meaningful, sustainable work for today and the future

LOUISVILLE'S YHDP PROJECTS

- Support Host Homes through Program Coordination and Incentives
- Create a Transitional to Rapid Re-Housing Program
- Match Rapid Re-Housing Vouchers with Employment Programs
- Replicate Family Scholar House Model for Different YYA Subpopulations
- Create a Community-wide Case Management Team for YYAs
- Create a Peer Support Network
- Expand Shelter Employment Programs to Target YYAs

- Create a Housing Navigator Position to Improve Access to Housing
- Create Service Navigator Program
- Create Landlord Incentives for Landlords to House Homeless YAs
- Expand the Web of Support Model to New Agencies Community-Wide
- Create New Drop-In Day Programs and Hours
- Create a Flexible Pool to Support Transportation and Other YA Service Needs

LOUISVILLE'S ANTICIPATED YHDP OUTPUTS

- Host Home Funded
- Creation of YYA- specific hotline
- YYA Outreach Staff
- Youth-centered Shelter for Parenting Young Adults
- Transportation Assistance
- Child Care Subsidies
- Youth-centered Shelter Beds that are LGBTQ Inclusive
- Drop-in Centers Open for More Hours
- Storage Facilities
- Training on bias and discrimination
- Improved Common Assessment Tool
- More Flexible Rapid Re-Housing Programs
- Housing interventions are coupled with other supports in support of post-secondary students

- Matched housing vouchers
- Education programs for Landlords
- Bus Transport to Employment Centers
- Education Reform including less suspensions
- Minority Youth Prioritized in the Common Assessment
- Units of Rapid Rehousing
- Move up and fall back voucher Resources
- Extended Time to Obtain a High School Education or GED
- Enhanced Advocacy Efforts
- Housing Vouchers
- Providers Educated about Trauma-Informed Care Practices and Program Design that Reflects that Knowledge
- Transitional Housing Extended

LOUISVILLE'S ANTICIPATED YHDP OUTCOMES

- Shortened length of time young adults are unsheltered to no more than 30 days
- Housed all young adults on the By-Name list (including reunification)
- Maintained no more than 5% recidivism of young adults housed back in emergency shelter
- Continued to house newly homeless young adults at the rate they become homeless

- Maintained monthly meetings between the four systems of the plan through on-going commitments to remove barriers to homeless young adult success 100% of young adults receive access to life-changing (transformative) services
- 25% of young adults increase education levels
- 85% of young adults increase income
- 45% of young adults increase income to a level that benefits are no longer necessary

Appendix B: Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

GOAL 1: ADDRESS GAPS IN SHELTER AND HOUSING OPTIONS FOR YAS IN METRO LOUISVILLE				
OBJECTIVES	**ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBLE PARTY**	**COST PER YEAR**	**Funding**
		TIMELINE	**# SERVED / YEAR**	
1.1 - Ensure safety and appropriate services in adult shelters until YA shelter can be created	1.1.1 Provide LGBTQ cultural competency training for ALL shelters annually	CFH (Erin R) and Dona O'Sullivan funding	$500-3,000	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		June 2019 to ongoing	80 per year	
	1.1.2 Meet with adult shelters to discuss needs of YA in shelters and create a plan	CFH) Natalie H and emergency shelters	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		April 2019	N/A	
	1.1.3 Create host home program coordinator and host incentives	Home of the Innocents - assess to determine if RFP required	$60,000-75,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		July 2019	10-15 per year	
1.2 - Create additional temporary and supportive housing options for YAs	1.2.1 Create Transitional-RRH Program that provides funding for youth-centered crisis beds with transition to rapid rehousing vouchers	RFP to select partner provider(s)	$440,000-654,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		October 2019	40+ units (10% for special population)	
	1.2.2 Create Family Scholar House model for ALL homeless youth	Family Scholar House- assess to determine if RFP required	$50,000-90,000	Limited
		July 2019	32 units	

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	COST PER YEAR	Funding
		TIMELINE	# SERVED/ YEAR	
2.1 - Create YA priorities and incentives in existing housing programs	2.1.1 Apply to LMHA to increase set asides and priorities in Section 8 and Public Housing	Home of the Innocents and any other interested partners - assess to determine if RFP required	$168,000 - 200,000	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		September 2019	20 vouchers or units	
	2.1.2 Ensure chronic youth are prioritized for supportive housing	Family Health Centers	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		February 2019	N/A	
2.2 - Increase landlord participation in YA housing programs	2.2.1 Create landlord incentives to house homeless YA	RFP to select partner provider(s)	$21,000 - 185,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		October 2019	40-90	
	2.2.2 Create a housing navigator/whisperer to help develop participation with more landlords	RFP to select partner provider(s)	$53,000-62,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		October 2019	60-80	
	2.2.3 Create move up and back-up plan vouchers for YAs who need additional supports	CoC's Move Up Committee	$168,000-200,000	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		April 2019	20 vouchers	

GOAL 2: PARTNER WITH EXISTING COMMUNITY HOUSING PROVIDERS TO ADDRESS YA HOUSING NEED AND GAPS

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	COST PER YEAR	Funding
		TIMELINE	# SERVED/ YEAR	
3.1 - Increase services to help YAs access and maintain housing and thrive in the community	3.1.1 Create a network and referral system to help homeless YAs access mentors	ReImage and other partners	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		June 2019	60-80	
	3.1.2 Create a peer support network	RFP to select partner provider(s)	$174,000-304,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		October 2019	60-80	
	3.1.3 Provide web of support model training and implementation in all YA programs	YMCA Safe Place and other partners	$3,500-5,000	Limited
		May 2019 - ongoing	300+	
	3.1.4 Create New Drop-In Day Programs and Hours	YMCA Safe Place, TAYLRD and others	$33,000-45,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		October 2019	300+	
	3.1.5 Create community-wide case managers to help YAs access housing and thrive in the community	RFP to select partner provider(s)	$227,000-276,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		October 2019	60-80	
3.2 - Increase services to YA reentering the community from state care and incarceration as	3.2.1 Work with DCBS through VOA and True Up to refer youth exiting state care to a case manager, mentor or web of support	Dept of Community Based Services, Volunteers of America and True Up	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		May 2019	50	
	3.2.2 Advocate to start transition plan for youth in foster care at 15	Coalition for the Homeless and CSYA	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		February 2019	50	

GOAL 3: CREATE A WEB OF SUPPORT TO ENSURE HOUSING STABILITY AND A STRONG FUTURE FOR HOMELESS YOUTH AND YAs

GOAL 3: CREATE A WEB OF SUPPORT TO ENSURE HOUSING STABILITY AND A STRONG FUTURE FOR HOMELESS YOUTH AND YAs				
OBJECTIVES	**ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBLE PARTY**	**COST PER YEAR**	**Funding**
		TIMELINE	**# SERVED/ YEAR**	
well as youth on the streets	3.2.3 Formalize outreach and assistance to youth who are interested in returning to state care or reuniting with family	Dept of Community Based Services, Outreach, Police and True Up	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		June 2019	40	

	GOAL 4: CREATE TRAUMA INFORMED, CLIENT FOCUSED SERVICES FOR YOUTH WITH GREATER SERVICE NEEDS			
OBJECTIVES	**ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBLE PARTY**	**COST PER YEAR**	**Funding**
		TIMELINE	**# SERVED/ YEAR**	
4.1 - Link YA with behavioral health needs to appropriate trauma-informed services	4.1.1 Identify and change ordinances that criminalize survival acts or quality of life acts	Coalition for the Homeless and CSYA	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		November 2019	N/A	
	4.1.2 Ensure in-patient dual-diagnosis (mental health medication allowed) recovery services	Need to seek partnerships	$1,000,000-1,600,000	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		January 2020	40	
	4.1.3 Design programs to give trafficked youth additional support and stability before providing other services	Coalition for the Homeless and YHDP funded agencies through contracts	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		October 2019	N/A	
4.2 - Ensure assessment and housing/ service referral of each YA is client driven and responds to different needs for service type, intensity, and length of supports	4.2.1 Test and if appropriate implement additional YA points for high need sub-pops in VI-SPDAT	Family Health Centers	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		February 2019	N/A	
	4.2.2 Create outreach program to go to YAs in need and provide crisis access through a hotline (train to assess needs and make referrals; would like to partner with mobile behavioral health outreach) (Web of Support)	YMCA Safe Place and other partners	$196,000-312,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		June 2019	300+	
	4.2.3 Create navigator program to help YA access housing, education, employment and other services	RFP to select partner provider(s)	$80,000-160,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		October 2019	300+	

GOAL 4: CREATE TRAUMA INFORMED, CLIENT FOCUSED SERVICES FOR YOUTH WITH GREATER SERVICE NEEDS				
OBJECTIVES	**ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBLE PARTY**	**COST PER YEAR**	**Funding**
		TIMELINE	**# SERVED/ YEAR**	
4.3 - Ensure providers, program staff, volunteers and participants are trained on the principles of Positive Youth Development, Trauma Informed Care, Harm Reduction and Cultural Competency	4.3.1 Provide annual training to all staff who serve YA annually	Coalition for the Homeless and The Dona O'Sullivan Fund	$5,000-$10,000	CoC Planning Dollars
		January 2019 – ongoing	80	
	4.3.2 Provide annual training to YA participants as well	Coalition for the Homeless and The Dona O'Sullivan Fund	Included in the activity 4.3.1 cost estimate	CoC Planning Dollars
		January 2019 – ongoing	30	

GOALS OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	COST PER YEAR	Funding
		TIMELINE	# SERVED/ YEAR	
	GOAL 5: ADDRESS THE BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES FOR HOMELESS YAs			
5.1 - Remove transportation and other barriers to success	5.1.1 Continue work through transportation work group to expand options for auto purchasing, insurance, ride sharing, public transportation, and other creative ideas	CSYA Transportation committee	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		October 2018 - ongoing	300+	
	5.1.2 Create a flex fund to offer support for transportation and other needs	CSYA Transportation committee and select agency to manage fund	$29,000-$50,000	Limited
		October 2019	300+	
	5.1.3 Advocate for additional child care subsidies targeted to youth and expand baby-sitting options	Kentucky Youth Advocates and partners	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		March 2019 - ongoing	30	

GOAL 6: EXPAND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE LONG-TERM OUTCOMES FOR HOMELESS YOUTH AND YAS				
OBJECTIVES	**ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBLE PARTY**	**COST PER YEAR**	**Funding**
		TIMELINE	**# SERVED/ YEAR**	
6.1 - Implement tailored educational supports to increase high school graduation/GED completion rates and higher education access and success.	6.1.1 Partner with local career and technical ed. providers to leverage new homeless specific Perkins Act services	Coalition for the Homeless and CSYA	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		May 2019	N/A	
	6.1.2 Have peers contact students between semesters to encourage them to return to school and address barriers	Higher education partners	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		September 2019	N/A	
	6.1.3 Advocate for changes to and potential closures of alternative schools	Coalition for the Homeless and CSYA	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		2018 - ongoing	N/A	

GOAL 7: INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOMELESS YOUTH AND YAs TO GAIN MEANINGFUL, SUSTAINABLE WORK FOR TODAY AND THE FUTURE				
OBJECTIVES	**ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBLE PARTY**	**COST PER YEAR**	**Funding**
	SPECIAL POPULATION / USICH ADDRESSED	**TIMELINE**	**# SERVED/ YEAR**	
7.1 - Target housing interventions to YAs attending post-secondary education and employment	7.1.1 Match RRH vouchers with employment programs that lead to stability (YouthBuild, ReImage, etc)	RFP to select partner provider(s)	$155,000-185,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		October 2019	20 vouchers	
	7.1.2 Create shelter employment training programs targeted to YA in Host Homes and YA shelter	RFP to select partner provider(s)	$85,000-128,000	**YHDP FUNDED PROJECT**
		October 2019	30	
7.2 - Increase opportunities for YA to access employment with meaningful and sustainable opportunities	7.2.1 Work with CSYA to create a single soft skills certification for employers	CSYA Employment Committee	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		October 2018 - ongoing	N/A	
	7.2.2 Work with employers to create innovative partnerships that offer high school and post-secondary credentials with employment	CSYA Employment Committee	time commitment	NON YHDP FUNDED PROJECT
		August 2019	30	

SPECIAL POPULATIONS SERVED WITH PROPOSED YHDP FUNDED PROJECTS			
	ACTIVITY	**SPECIAL POPULATION FOCUS**	**COST**
1.1.3	Continue support of host home program coordinator and add host incentives as needed	• Parenting Youth and Young Adults	$60,000-75,000
1.2.1	Create Transitional-RRH Program that provides funding for youth-centered crisis beds with transition to rapid rehousing vouchers	• Parenting Youth and Young Adults • LGBTQ Youth and Young Adults • Minority Youth and Young Adults • Youth and Young Adults Involved with Juvenile Justice	$440,000-654,000

2.2.1	Create landlord incentives to house homeless YA		$21,000 - 185,000
2.2.2	Create a housing navigator/whisperer to help develop participation with more landlords		$53,000-62,000
3.1.2	Create a peer support network	• LGBTQ Youth and Young Adults • Minority Youth and Young Adults • Disabled Youth and Young Adults • Youth and Young Adults Exiting Foster Care • Youth and Young Adults Involved with Juvenile Justice • Victims of Domestic Violence	$174,000-304,000
3.1.4	Expand hours and services at drop in day programs	• LGBTQ Youth and Young Adults • Minority Youth and Young Adults • Disabled Youth and Young Adults • Youth and Young Adults Exiting Foster Care • Youth and Young Adults Involved with Juvenile Justice	$33,000-45,000
4.2.2	Create outreach program to go to YAs in need and provide crisis access through a hotline (train to assess needs and make referrals; would like to partner with mobile behavioral health outreach	• Trafficked Youth and Young Adults	$196,000-312,000
4.2.3	Create navigator program to help YA access housing, education, employment and other services		$80,000-160,000
7.1.1	Match RRH vouchers with employment programs that lead to stability (YouthBuild, ReImage, etc)	• Minority Youth and Young Adults • Youth and Young Adults Involved with Juvenile Justice	$155,000-185,000
7.1.2	Expand shelter employment training programs to target YA in Host Homes and YA shelter		$85,000-128,000
		TOTAL	$1,297,000 – $2,110,000

Appendix C: Budget Justification

Base Calculations

Peer Support	Low	Peer Support	High
Life Insurance:	$ 625.00	Life Insurance:	$ 625.00
Health Insurance:	$ 5,800.00	Health Insurance:	$ 5,800.00
SEP:	$ 1,960.00	SEP:	$ 2,240.00
Taxes:	$ 3,080.00	Taxes:	$ 3,520.00
Base Salary:	$ 28,000.00	Base Salary:	$ 32,000.00
Total:	$ 39,465.00	**Total:**	$ 44,185.00
Case Manager - Bachelors - Low		**Case Manager - Bachelors - High**	
Life Insurance:	$ 625.00	Life Insurance:	$ 625.00
Health Insurance:	$ 5,800.00	Health Insurance:	$ 5,800.00
SEP:	$ 2,240.00	SEP:	$ 2,590.00
Taxes:	$ 3,520.00	Taxes:	$ 4,070.00
Base Salary:	$ 32,000.00	Base Salary:	$ 37,000.00
Total:	$ 44,185.00	**Total:**	$ 50,085.00
Case Manager - Masters - Low		**Case Manager - Masters - Low**	
Life Insurance:	$ 625.00	Life Insurance:	$ 625.00
Health Insurance:	$ 5,800.00	Health Insurance:	$ 5,800.00
SEP:	$ 2,450.00	SEP:	$ 2,940.00
Taxes:	$ 3,850.00	Taxes:	$ 4,620.00
Base Salary:	$ 35,000.00	Base Salary:	$ 42,000.00
Total:	$ 47,725.00	**Total:**	$ 55,985.00
Supervisor - Low		**Supervisor - High**	
Life Insurance:	$ 625.00	Life Insurance:	$ 625.00
Health Insurance:	$ 5,800.00	Health Insurance:	$ 5,800.00
SEP:	$ 3,150.00	SEP:	$ 3,850.00
Taxes:	$ 4,950.00	Taxes:	$ 6,050.00
Base Salary:	$ 45,000.00	Base Salary:	$ 55,000.00
Total:	$ 59,525.00	**Total:**	$ 71,325.00
Staff Transportation x 10 clients:	$ 750.00	Staff Transportation x 10 clients:	$ 1,500.00
Client TARC x 10 clients:	$ 1,560.00	Client TARC x 10 clients:	$ 3,120.00
Client Assistance x 10 clients (Housing):	$ 1,000.00	Client Assistance x 10 clients (Housing):	$ 1,500.00
Client Assistance x 10 clients (SSO):	$ 250.00	Client Assistance x 10 clients (SSO):	$ 500.00
Services Overhead per staff:	$ 1,000.00	Services Overhead x 10 clients:	$ 1,500.00
Profile:			
Accommodations: 24 Bed SRO			

Site Based Research

Staffing: 1 Case Manager ("Program Manager") + 1 Program Aide (live-in)				
Actual Expenditures for 10/1/17-9/30/18				
Expenses				
Personnel Expenses				
Salaries & Wages	$49,055.00			
Health/Dental/Vision/Life Insurance	$ 5,036.00			
Retirement	$ 2,106.00			
Employee Assistance Program	$ 69.00			
Workman's Comp	$ 664.00			
Social Security	$ 3,041.41	*Employer contribution should be 6.2% of wages*		
Medicare	$ 711.30	*Employer contribution should be 1.45% of wages*		
Unemployment Insurance	$ 298.00			
Total Personnel	$60,980.71			
Operating Expenses				
Audit fee	$ 840.00			
Payroll Processing fee	$ 178.00			
Admin contract services fee	$ 1,209.00			
Insurance	$ 5,255.00			
Program licenses & permits	$ 410.00			
Office/program supplies	$ 1,827.00			
Cleaning supplies	$ 3,168.00			
Food	$ 81.00			
Postage/shipping	$ 136.00			
Phone & Cable	$ 2,203.00			
Copying & Printing	$ 78.00			$ 4,244.00
Equipment	$ 2,524.00			
Building repair/maintenance	$20,880.00			$55,372.00
Rent	$ 5,463.00			
Security	$ 1,985.00			
LG&E	$15,972.00			
Water	$ 5,722.00			
Waste Disposal	$ 544.00			
Pest Control	$ 1,638.00			
Transportation/vehicles	$ 389.00			
Furniture	$ 378.00			
Assistance to Clients/Client Activities	$ 941.00			
Total Operating	$71,821.00			

Grand Total Expenses	$ 132,801.71			

Appendix D: Louisville's YHDP Planning and Implementation Timeline

LOUISVILLE YHDP PLANNING TIMELINE

March 2019
Final CCP Submitted to HUD

2018
Louisville participates in process to create a Coordinated Community Plan for HUD to end YYA experiencing homelessness.

Draft Plan submitted to HUD on 11.13.

2017
Louisville is one of 5 cities selected to participate in the 100-day challenge to address YYA experiencing homelessness.

The CFTH housed 115 youth in 100 days.

2017
Lousville submits first YHDP

2017
CSYA releases Opportunity Youth Needs Assessment

2016
The CSYA forms an Education and Employment subcommittee to identify specific strategies to reconnect YYA to school and work.

2016
The CoC creates the HYC to lead the YHDP in partnership with the YAB.

2016
The CoC creates the Youth Action Board (YAB).

The YAB is comprised solely of persons 24 years or under and is self-nominated or identified by service agencies targeting vulnerable sub-populations including parenting, LGBTQ, minority, trafficked and minor youth.

2016
CFTH releases plan to prevent and end YYA homelessnesss after counting 418 young adults aged 18 - 24 living in adult emergency shelters or on the streets in 2015.

2013 - 2014
YMCA Safe Place recieves funding for outreach and drop-in services for 16 to 24 year olds experiencing homelessness. 450 YYA were served in the first year of operation.

2013
Led by the Coaltion for the Homeless, CSYA conducts "Voices of Louisville Young Adults" research project.

2012
Coalition Supporting Young Adults forms.

In February 2011, Chef Nancy Russman expressed concern lack of services for struggling young adults in our community. Building on that initial interest and support, the CSYA was formed with the mission of the effort would be "To bring the community together to focus on Young Adults 16-24 who are in crisis without support."

CFTH reports unaccompanied YYA served by homeless providers in Louisville reached 562, a nearly five-fold increase in five years.

CSYA foundational members sign a charter outlining collective goals and select YMCA Safe Place to servce as fiscal agent.

The objective of the YAB is to review every aspect of the YHDP CCP and projects to provide input on need, design and appropriateness for special populations. To date, the YAB has provided reports on homeless outreach and prevention services, the street count and data collection, the youth needs assessment, the common assessment, barriers to education and employment, creation and management of the by-name list, need, location and services for day and night shelter, access by special populations, and best practices and appropriate housing models. No aspect of the YHDP CCP can proceed without approval and recommendations from the YAB. The YAB meets monthly to conduct reviews and discuss the community's progress toward ending youth homelessness.

The CSYA conducted a needs assessment with Louisville's Opportunity Youth that reveals housing and transportation are the most critical needs for YYA experiencing homelessness or YYA unemployed and not in school.

The HYC and YAB will lead the LHYDP in making decisions about funding allocations. The HYC worked with the YAB and other committees to connect youth t o education, employment and social/emotional well-being services; created a by¬ name list; continues to work on improving a youth-specific common assessment process; created a flexible funding pool; hired a housing navigator to help in the housing search; and housed 115 YYA in 100 days.

The number of homeless YYA greatly increased in 2008 and continued to increase through 2014. The numbers finally stabilized and decreased in 2016 and continued to decrease in 2017 as community efforts to target the population increased. A more reliable number may be the by name list of homeless young adults which was 220 in late 2016, 130 in late 2017 and 106 in mid 2018. HUD awarded a $3.45 million allocation to the Coalition in 2018 to be used in addressing youth homelessness. Planning for the use must be completed in 4 months and all funds spent within two years. All funding allocated to eligible HUD categories can then be renewed in future years for these programs. The goal is to reach "functional zero" or to begin housing young adults at the same rate that they become homeless.

Proposed YHDP Implementation Timeline

YHDP Approval

Bidders conference to explain funding and application process for YHDP

• 45 days after plan approval from HUD

Application deadline in response to RFP and review committee meets

• 90 days after plan approval from HUD

Approved applications are submitted to CoC and YAB for approval

• 14 days after approval from CoC and YAB

Approved project applicants submit proposals in eSnaps within

• 30 days of approval from all three committees.

Where funding is not approved by the Review Committee, TA or a second round of funding may take place to ensure all funds are spent in the manner possible.

The continuous improvement committee will begin meeting as soon as projects are identified in order to create appropriate outcomes and monitoring for each.

Advocacy work to improve the systems that serve YYA will be on-going. Ongoing fund devel. to supplemnt YHDP funds.

Appendix E: YHDP Project Scoring Tool

Youth Homeless Demonstration Project
Project Scoring Tool 2019

Threshold Criteria (If "no" for any threshold criteria, the project is ineligible.)

Item	Yes/No	Comments
1. **Financial & Management Capacity:** Project applicant & sub recipients demonstrate the financial & management capacity & expertise to carry out the project as detailed in the project application & to administer Federal funds. Demonstrating capacity may include a description of the applicant or sub recipient's experience with similar projects.		
2. **HMIS:** Project agrees to participate in the HMIS system.		
3. **Coordinated Entry:** Project agrees to participate in the CoC Coordinated Entry process.		
4. **Eligible Applicant:** The applicant & any sub recipients are eligible recipients. (Nonprofits, states, local government & instrumentalities of state & local government.)		
5. **HUD Timeliness Standards:** Project has secured or will secure proof of site control, match, environmental review & the documentation of financial feasibility within 12 months of the announcement of the award.		
6. **Target Populations:** The population to be served meets YHDP program eligibility requirements (youth aged 24 or younger, including unaccompanied youth or pregnant or parenting youth, experiencing homelessness according to HUD definition), & the project application clearly establishes eligibility of project applicants.		
7. **Housing First Compliance:** Project commits to adhering to Housing First principles.		
8. **Incorporation of Positive Youth Development & Trauma-Informed Care:** Project incorporates Positive Youth Development (PYD) & Trauma Informed Care (TIC) models of housing & service delivery.		
9. **Equal Access:** The project ensures equal access for program participants regardless of sexual orientation or gender identify, in compliance with federal law.		
10. **Fair Housing:** The project is in compliance with applicable fair housing & civil rights requirements.		
11. **Youth/Young Adult Voice:** The agency/project is committed to including youth/young adults in the planning and the ongoing operation of the project.		

Item	Score
Experience	
1. Agency has experience serving young adults aged 18 - 24.	
2. Agency has experience serving people who are experiencing homeless.	
3. Agency has experience with the type of activity proposed in this application.	
Capacity	
1. Agency has a history of keeping projects operating at capacity.	
2. The agency has a history of being successful beginning new projects.	
3. The ratio of frontline staff to clients served is appropriate.	
Meets the need of the community	
1. Provides services that responds to the stated needs of the community to end young adult homelessness.	
2. Is creative (provides a fresh perspective) in how services can be delivered to reduce/end young adult homelessness.	
3. Project will screen all youth for eligibility for mainstream resources and assist them in accessing mainstream resources.	
4. The ultimate goal of this project is to assist young adults in accessing and maintaining permanent housing.	
5. Project will coordinate with other programs and systems that interact with youth at risk of and experiencing homelessness to provide wraparound support for young adults, including, but not limited to, the child welfare system, juvenile and adult corrections and probation, local law enforcement and schools.	
6. Project provides, directly or through linkages, mental health and substance use services.	
Budget appropriateness	
1. The amount of funding requested seems appropriate for the services proposed.	
2. The budget includes all the services/items needed to run an effective program.	
3. The agency has the ability to meet the required match for funding.	
4. The ratio of administrative dollars to service provision is appropriate.	
Feasibility	
1. Uses already available infrastructure in the community to provide services. (Internally, through partnering or identified existing resources in the community.)	
2. What is the level of support anticipated from the wider community to provide this service?	
Equity	
1. Agency has a history of partnering (working) with other agencies/entities/projects in the community to provide services. (Operates as a team player vs an isolated provider.)	
2. Brings new resources/connections to the homeless provider community. (New expertise, connections, partnerships, etc.)	
3. This project will make specific efforts to equitably provide services to underserved populations including young adults who are: LGBTQ, pregnant and/or parenting, have/had involvement with juvenile justice and foster care, of color, and victims of sexual and/or labor trafficking and exploitation.	
4. The agency shows a commitment to diversity of staff and board and has described (included) its nondiscrimination policies.	
5. Program staff are/will be trained in youth-specific language and culture, adultism, and are/will be trained for interacting respectfully and appropriately with youth experiencing homelessness.	
Impact	
1. The amount of funding requested is consistent with the anticipated impact the project would provide. (What is the anticipated "bang for the buck?")	
2. This project will serve a wide scope of populations/needs vs a very targeted service.	
3. What is the ability of this project to provide services to a wide geographic area?	
Includes young adults in hiring and advising	
1. Agency has a history of including consumer populations in their hiring practices.	
2. Agency has a history of including consumer populations in advisory roles within the agency.	
3. Program includes active involvement and leadership by young adults in the planning, design and implementation of the project.	

Innovation	
1. This project is innovative in its approach to serving the youth/young adult population.	
HUD Principles	
Program demonstrates a commitment to the principles of the USICH Youth Framework to End Youth Homelessness published in 2012 and to its four core outcomes.	
1. **Stable housing** includes a safe and reliable place to call home	
2. **Permanent connections** include ongoing attachments to families, communities, schools, and other positive social networks	
3. **Education/employment** includes high performance in and completion of educational and training activities, and starting and maintaining adequate and stable employment.	
4. **Social-emotional well-being** includes the development of key competencies, attitudes and behaviors that equip a young adult to succeed across multiple domains of daily life, including school, work, relationships, and community.	
5. Program promotes young adult choice in terms of the kind of housing young adults need and the extent and nature of supports and services they access, and promotes presenting alternative options for young adults who avoid programs with barriers like sobriety or abstinence.	
Implementation Plan	
1. Application includes a reasonable and actionable timeline for project implementation, including the hiring of staff, project evaluation, and benchmarks for project outcomes.	
2. Plan describes any training or staff development activities that would be conducted as part of this project, and how this training will ensure that staff are ready to meet the needs of young adults experiencing homelessness.	
Meets the benchmarks needed to be included in renewal funding through the CoC	
Benchmarks are met to be included in renewal CoC funding. No (0), Some (1), Most (2), No, but needed as a one-time funded project (4), Yes (5)	
1. Project Type	
2. Budget meets HUD guidelines	
3. Waiver is regulatory (if not applicable, score = 5)	
4. Meets HUD homeless definition guidelines.	

Benchmarks needed to be included in CoC renewal funding

1.	Project type: Must meet **at least one** of these categories as defined by HUD per CoC Interim Rule.
	• Permanent Supported Housing (PSH) • Rapid Rehousing (RRH) • Transitional Housing (TH) • Joint Project: Transitional Housing and Rapid Rehousing (TH/RRH) • Supported Services Only (SSO) • Coordinated Entry SSO (CE SSO) • HMIS (HMIS)
2.	Items included in the budget to be funded through the YHDP grant and by match funds must meet HUD guidelines per CoC Interim Rule.
3.	If the project is asking for a HUD waiver, it is regulatory, not statutory.
4.	Clients to be served meet the HUD definition of homeless <u>OR</u> the agency is requesting to use Category 3 of the HUD definition (includes the Education definition) <u>AND</u> has been approved to do so <u>AND</u> commits to using no more than the amount of grant funds designated in the approval process.

Application needs to ask for the project's entire budget: request for funds, match amount, other funding. Where appropriate, the application needs to request verification that the agency has:

- served youth/young adults
- complies with fair housing
- cultural inclusion, etc.

Appendix F: YHDP Funded Project Monitoring Checklist

Monitoring Checklist and Questions

Introductory Items
- Grant Agreement
- Project Application

Agency Policies
- Personnel Policies
- Drug Free Workplace
- Intake procedures
- Termination Policy
    - Is it provided to all clients?
    - Example (if anyone has ever been terminated) that policy was followed
- Written program rules
    - Is it provided to all clients?
- Confidentiality policy
    - Does it cover the release of client information?
    - Is it followed?
- Written policy for the involvement of (formerly)homeless individuals
    - Does agency provide for their participation on the BOD or equivalent?
    - Does the agency involve them through employment; volunteer services; etc. in the running of the project?

Providing Services
- Designated staff person to ensure children in project are enrolled in school
- Does agency provide meals or meal prep facilities for clients with disabilities
- Does agency provide supportive services
    - Does agency conduct on-going needs assessment of services
- Does agency provide necessary residential supervision
- Is organization faith based? (If yes are HUD requirements met?)

Fair Housing Policies
- Have applicants been denied from the program
    - If yes, review denied applicant file for basis of denial
- Does agency inquire about the sexual orientation / gender ID of applicants or participants
- Does agency provide clients with information on their rights under state and local fair housing and civil rights laws
- Does agency ensure that their program's housing and supportive services are provided in an integrated setting for people with disabilities
- Does agency market their services with equal opportunity marketing

Financial General
- Does agency charge direct costs

- o If yes, is it consistent with the rate proposal
- o Are admin costs included (and do they exceed expenditure limit?)
- Is access to resources and records limited to authorized persons
- Are there employee's workings solely on this grant?
  - o Is there a semiannual certification that they in fact are?

Financial Management
- Written financial policies
  - o Identifying standards of financial management systems
  - o Address internal controls
- Review financial transactions, draw submissions, and canceled checks
  - o Does this reflect separation of duties policies
- Address safeguarding assets

Procurement
- Written procurement policy
  - o Does a random sampling show that policies are followed?
- Include efforts that minority/women's businesses are used to the fullest extent possible

Conflict of Interest
- Written conflict of interest policy
  - o Is agency complying with conflict of interest policy
  - o Does it address organizational conflicts as well as other types?
- Is the agency subject to a single audit requirement?

Matching Fund and In-Kind
- Did agency match all grant funds (except leasing funds) with at least 25% of funds or in-kind from other sources?
- Does agency maintain records of match fund sources
- Are the funds used for match requirement eligible?
- Would in-kind match funds be eligible costs if the agency had paid for them with grant funds
- Is there an MOU with in-kind sources and does it meet HUD requirements
- Is hourly-rate paid by third party for in-kind services consistent with what it would cost the agency?
- Are there records documenting in-kind service hours

General Operations and Grant Agreement
- Does agency ensure qualifications of program participants?
- Have restrictions on combing funds been violated

Program Fees and Income
- Does the agency charge a program fee?
- Does the agency generate program income?
  - o If yes, are the funds used on eligible activities?
- Are relocation costs applicable and are the applicable requirement followed?

Program Components
- PSH
    - Does the agency provide assistance to individuals with disabilities?
    - Are supportive services available
- TH
    - Is agency moving clients to PH within 24 months
    - If there are clients for >24 months, is there a HUD exemption
- SSO
    - Are funds used for a facility from which services are provided
    - Are SSO funds used for clients that are also housed by the agency?

Use of Assistance
- Are leasing funds used on units owned by the recipient or a related entity
    - If so, is there a HUD exemption
- Do "remaining household members" continue to receive benefits
- Is the lease between the agency and the landlord?
- Are leasing funds used to rent a structure or part of structure?
    - Is there an occupancy agreement, lease, or sublease on file?
    - Is rent reasonableness documented
- Are leasing funds used to rent individual units
    - Is there an occupancy agreement, lease, or sublease on file?
- Is there an occupancy charge (tenant rent)?
    - Does it exceed the maximum HUD threshold?
- Is rent collected by the agency?
    - Is this considered program income?
- Is client income calculated correctly and reexamined annually?
- Does the agency have a policy for participants to provide documents verifying income and to inform the agency when there are changes in income?
    - Are source documents to calculate income retained?
- If utilities are not included in rent, is the agency using leasing funds for utilities?
- Is the agency using leasing funds for a security deposit that exceeds two months' rent?

Housing Quality Standards
- Are HQS inspections conducted in units before assistance is provided?
- Is the inspection form complete, accurate, signed, and dated?
- Are any deficiencies corrected within 30 days and verified?
- Are HQS inspections completed annually?
- Does the dwelling unit have one sleeping room for every two persons and meet gender requirements for any children?
- Is a lead based paint assessment required? And if so is it on file?
- If assessment required follow up, was it completed
- Is there evidence of compliance with environmental review requirements?

Rental Assistance
- Is the assistance tenant based, project based, or sponsor based?
- Is rental assistance short, medium, or long term?
- Are there participants receiving rental assistance from other federal state or local sources?
- Is assistance provided for vacant units
    - If yes, does it meet HUD requirements?

Leases
- If rental assistance is provided, is there a lease agreement?
    - Is the initial lease at least one year, terminable for cause, and set to auto renew?
- For TH – is lease term at least one month, auto renew, and not exceed 24 months?
- Is rent reasonableness documented on file?

Supportive Services
- Are supportive services provided to assist program participants obtain and maintain housing?
- Does the agency have evidence of site control?
- Duration of Services
    - TH – available for duration of residence in the project?
    - PSH – provided to enable independent to the greatest degree possible and available for the duration of residence?
- Are services provided for former TH and current PSH who were homeless for a appropriate length of time?
- Do RRH require clients to meet with a case manager at least once per month?

Operations
- Are funds used to pay the cost of day-to-day operations of TH and PH in a single structure or individual housing unit?
- Are funds used for the maintenance and repair of housing?
- Are funds used for operating costs and rental assistance at the same project?
- Are funds used for operating costs of ES or SSO?

HMIS
- Is the agency following the record keeping requirements of the HMIS release of information form?
- Does the agency have the HMIS Privacy Notice posted in a location for all clients to easily find?

Appendix G: Terms, Definitions, and Acronyms

100 Day Challenge: A challenge to house 100 youth (18 - 24) in 100 days. Louisville participated in this challenge in 2017

Centralized or coordinated entry system; A centralized or coordinated process designed to coordinate program participant intake, assessment, and provision of referrals. It must cover the geographic area, be easily accessed by individuals and families seeking housing or services, be well advertised, and include a comprehensive and standardized assessment tool.

Chronic Homeless; HUD defines the chronically homeless as a person or family that has a member who is: Unaccompanied or within a family <u>and</u> Has a disabling condition <u>and</u> Has been continually homeless for at least one year <u>or</u> has been on the streets or in an emergency shelter four or more times in the last three years totaling 12 months. A family is considered chronic if an adult member meets the above definition.

Coalition for the Homeless: The citizens and officials of the City of Louisville came together in 1984 to respond to the needs of people experiencing homelessness in Louisville and Jefferson County, KY. Two associate priests from the Cathedral of the Assumption and Christ Church Cathedral, after witnessing countless numbers of people begging for money and assistance near their parishes, convinced then-mayor Harvey Sloane to establish a community-wide task force to examine the issues of homelessness. This community-wide task force became The Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. (CFH) in 1986.

Continuum of Care (CoC)
- <u>A community of service providers and other stakeholders</u> involved in the fight against homelessness
- <u>A plan</u> by which communities organize and deliver housing and services to the homeless in a coordinated, comprehensive and strategic fashion
- <u>A process</u> by which communities apply for federal funding through the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.
- <u>HUD's Definition</u>: A collaborative funding and planning approach that helps communities plan for and provide, as necessary, a full range of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and other5 service resources to address the various needs of homeless persons. HUD also refers to the group of community stakeholders involved in the decision making processes as the "Continuum of Care."

CoC Board: A group of people designated by the Continuum of Care that makes decisions on behalf of the Continuum. The Board must be representative of the subpopulations of homeless person that exist within the geographic area and include a homeless or formerly homeless person. The Board has three major duties: To operate the continuum of Care, to designate an HMIS for the Continuum of Care, and to plan for the continuum of Care.

CoC Community: The community of stakeholders involved in the fight against homelessness.

CoC Components: A CoC system typically consists of six basic elements:
- A system of <u>outreach, engagement, and assessment</u> for determining the needs and conditions of individuals or families who are homeless, and necessary support to identify, prioritize, and respond to persons who are chronically homeless; and

- Emergency shelters with appropriate supportive services to help ensure that homeless individuals and families receive adequate emergency shelter and referral to necessary service providers or housing search counselors; and,
- Rapid re-housing to help persons with lower barriers who are homeless successfully move to, and remain in, conventional housing units; and,
- Transitional housing with appropriate supportive services to help homeless individuals and families who need more assistance prepare to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living;
- Joint Transitional Housing and Rapid Rehousing, provides a safe place for people to stay – crisis housing – with financial assistance and wrap around supportive services determined by program participants to help them move to permanent housing as quickly as possible with the assistance of rapid rehousing if needed. Stays in the crisis housing portion of these projects should be brief and without preconditions, and participants should quickly move to permanent housing.
- Permanent housing, or permanent supportive housing, to help meet the long-term needs of homeless individuals and families; and,
- Prevention strategies, which play an integral role in a community's plan to eliminate homelessness by effectively intervening for persons at risk of homelessness or those being discharged from public systems, e.g., corrections, foster care, mental health, and other institutions so that they do not enter the homeless system.

CoC Geographic Area: The Louisville Metro Continuum of Care covers all of Jefferson County. Kentucky has three CoCs. Louisville (Jefferson County), Lexington (Fayette County), and Balance of State (BOS) which covers all remaining counties in the state.

CoC Lead Agency: Agency that is designated to carry out the activities of the CoC or grant including fiscal and compliance activities. Regular administrative tasks may include, but are not limited to: management of the annual HUD application, coordination of other funding opportunities, project and system monitoring, meeting management, etc. (Currently it is the Coalition for the Homeless)

Emergency Shelter: A shelter providing emergency overnight shelter. Typically, persons who are accommodated within an emergency shelter must leave each morning and return each evening for a chance of obtaining a bed. There are instances where beds are reserved for persons who continually return to a particular shelter. Families seeking emergency shelter in the Louisville CoC are not typically required to leave and return each evening for a place at a shelter.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): The Emergency Solutions Grants program provides homeless persons with basic shelter and essential supportive services. Eligible activities include funding operational costs of the shelter facility, grant administration and short-term homeless prevention assistance to persons at imminent risk of losing their own housing due to eviction, foreclosure, or utility shutoffs. ESG funds are restricted to emergency shelters or immediate alternatives to the street and transitional housing that help people reach independent living. Funds can be used to rehabilitate and operate these facilities and provide essential social

services. Prevention and rapid re-housing are also targeted services for this funding opportunity. The city (unit of local government) is the grantee for these funds.

HMIS – Homeless Management Information System: A computerized software application that captures client-level information over time relating to the characteristics and needs of men, women, and children experiencing homelessness while also protecting client confidentiality. It is designed to aggregate client-level data to generate an unduplicated count of clients served within a community's system of homeless services. An HMIS may also cover a statewide or regional area, and include several CoCs. HMIS can provide data on client characteristics and service utilization. HUD will allow only one applicant for HMIS dedicated grants within a CoC.

HMIS Lead Agency: Agency, organization or government department designated by CoC to administer and manage the HMIS. Currently it is the Coalition for the Homeless.

Homeless (HUD) Homeless definition to be used by HUD under HEARTH
- Category 1: Literally Homeless - Individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and includes a subset for an individual who resided in an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided.
- Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness - Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence.
- Category 3: Homeless Under other Federal Statutes Unaccompanied youth under age 25 and families with children and youth who are defined as homeless under other federal statues who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition.
- Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence - Individuals and families who are fleeing or are 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.

Department of Education Homeless Definition: The McKinney-Vento Act defines homeless children as "individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence." The Act then goes on to give examples of children who would fall under this definition:
- Children sharing housing due to economic hardship or loss of housing;
- Children living in "motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camp grounds due to lack of alternative accommodations"
- Children living in "emergency or transitional shelters"
- Children whose primary nighttime residence is not ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation (e.g. park benches, etc.)
- Children living in "cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations.

Homeless Census: An unduplicated count of homeless persons served in a calendar year. The Coalition for the Homeless the homeless census count on a yearly basis.

Homeless Count: A count of homeless persons at a particular point in time. HUD requires that a formal sheltered homeless count occur each year during the last week of January. The Louisville

CoC conducts sheltered homeless counts 4 times during the year with the nights corresponding to what is required of agencies by HUD for their annual performance report. A street count is required by HUD every other year during the last week of January. The Louisville CoC chooses to conduct a street count of homeless persons every year during the last week of January.

Housing First: A specific way of housing homeless persons that does not require prerequisite conditions before housing placement and prohibits eviction from housing for anything other than commonly accepted lease violations.

HUD: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Joint Transitional Housing/Rapid Rehousing: A CoC funded project type that allows communities to provide low-barrier, temporary housing while individuals and families are being quickly and seamlessly connected to permanent housing through a rapid re-housing intervention.

Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC): KHC is a quasi-government agency administratively attached to the [Kentucky Finance and Administration Cabinet](). KHC works with many partners across the state to invest in and create affordable housing opportunities. KHC is based in Frankfort, KY.

Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH): KICH serves as the single statewide homeless planning and policy development resource for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. KICH is administered by the Homeless & Housing Coalition of Kentucky (HHCK) with support from the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC).

McKinney – Vento Act: In 1983 a federal task force on homelessness was created to provide information to local governments and interested parties on how to obtain surplus federal property, Title V. At the same time pressure was growing to address the problems of homelessness in a tangible way from the top down, with the federal government as an active participant in addressing the needs of homeless people. In 1986 the Congress passed a few small parts of the Homeless Persons' Survival Act. Later that same year legislation containing Title I of the Homeless Persons' Survival Act - emergency relief provisions for shelter, food, mobile health care, and transitional housing - was introduced as the Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act. The legislation was passed by Congress in 1987. After the death of its chief Republican sponsor, Representative Stewart B. McKinney of Connecticut, the act was renamed the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. It was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on July 22, 1987.

Permanent Supportive Housing: Permanent housing with supportive services to assist the client maintain housing and address other needs. Most commonly this means that clients who live in permanent supportive housing have a case manager providing client centered support.

Point in Time: A count of homeless persons at a particular point in time. HUD requires that a formal sheltered homeless count occur each year during the last week of January. The Louisville CoC conducts sheltered homeless counts 4 times during the year with the nights corresponding to what is required of agencies by HUD for their annual performance report. A street count is

required by HUD every other year during the last week of January. The Louisville CoC chooses to conduct a street count of homeless persons every year during the last week of January. This is often referred to as a homeless count.

Project Sponsor: An entity that is responsible for carrying out the proposed project activities of a HUD Homeless Assistance grant. A project sponsor does not submit an SF-424 (Application for Federal Assistance) or enter into a direct contract with HUD, unless it is also the applicant/grantee. To be eligible to be a project sponsor, the organization must meet the same program eligibility standards as applicants/grantees. The only exception to this standard is under the Sponsor-based rental assistance (SRA) component of the S+C Program, where a sponsor must be a private, nonprofit organization or a community mental health agency established as a public nonprofit organization; therefore, eligible project sponsors for this component are statutorily precluded from applying for S+C funding.

Public Housing Authority: Housing that is built, operated, and owned by a government and that is typically provided at nominal rent to the needy.

Ranking: CoCs must rank order the applications for new projects during submission. This allows the CoC to give input as to the community's view of what programs hold priority if choices must be made at the national level.

Rapid Re-Housing: An intervention designed to help people to quickly exit homelessness and return to permanent housing. Rapid re-housing assistance is offered without preconditions (such as employment, income, absence of criminal record, or sobriety) and the resources and services provided are tailored to the unique needs of the household. The core components of rapid re-housing are housing identification, financial assistance for rent or move-in costs, and case management and services. Services and financial assistance in rapid re-housing are short term, typically six months or less.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Act: Provides support to address youth and young adult homelessness and is administered by the US Dept. of Health and Human Services. It funds three main interventions: street outreach, basic center, and transitional living. Basic Center Programs provide temporary shelter, family reunification series, counseling, food, clothing, and aftercare services, while the Transitional Living Program provides longer term housing with supportive services to homeless youth ages 16 to 21 for up to 18 months.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System: An information technology system used to collect data on youth serviced, issues affecting these youth, and the services provided by RHYA programs

RX: Housing: Louisville Metro CoC's name for the national challenge "100,000 Homes" to house 100,000 of the most vulnerable people homeless on the street. Louisville participated in this challenge in 2011.

Single Point of Entry: The phone in/walk in operation where homeless persons can find out if there is an available bed in the shelter system. Reservations are made when beds are available. All persons coming into the homeless provider system must come through this project either by

phone, walk in or virtually by completing the necessary paperwork at the respective shelter. Single Point of Entry does all initial HMIS data entry completing most of the Universal Data Elements required by HUD.

Single Room Occupancy: Single room dwellings designed for the use of an individual that often do not contain food preparation or sanitary facilities.

Street Count: The collecting of information on the area's unsheltered homeless population. This includes all persons who are living in places not meant for human habitation.

Sub Recipient: formerly known as a Sponsor: The organization responsible for carrying out the daily operation of the project. The sponsor and the grantee may be the same entity.

Supportive Housing Program: Long-term (permanent) community-based housing and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. The intent of this type of housing is to enable this special needs population to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting.

Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program: A program administered by VA designed to rapidly re-house homeless Veterans and their families and prevent homelessness for those at imminent risk of homelessness due to a housing crisis.

Supportive Services Only: Projects that address the service needs of homeless persons. Projects are classified as this component only if the project sponsor is not also providing housing to the same persons receiving the services.

Temporary housing: A facility where the primary purpose is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for people experiencing homelessness in general or for specific populations of the homeless population. Temporary housing includes emergency shelter and facility-based transitional housing.

Tenant-based Rental Assistance: Applicants (States, local government and/or PHA's) contract with unit owners directly. The assistance is attached to the person receiving the assistance NOT to a specific building or agency (sponsor).

Transitional Housing: Transitional housing is a type of supportive housing used to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. Homeless person can live in transitional housing for up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently.

Transitional Housing/ Rapid Rehousing: See definition for Joint Transitional Housing/Rapid Rehousing.

Transitions: The transition of existing renewable projects from one component, (i.e. Transitional Housing) to another component, (i.e. Permanent Supported Housing). To create a Transition Grant, the CoC must wholly eliminate one or more projects and use those funds to create the single, new transition grant.

Youth Action Board (YAB): The Youth Action Board is made up solely of persons under 25 who have experienced homelessness. YAB seeks to engage homeless youth and collaborate with HUD and the Louisville CoC to finalize Louisville Metro's Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project. The ultimate goal of this collaborative effort is to eliminate young adult homelessness in Louisville by 2020. YAB seeks to engage homeless youth and collaborate with HUD and the Louisville CoC to finalize Louisville Metro's Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project. The ultimate goal of this collaborative effort is to eliminate young adult homelessness in Louisville by 2020.

Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP): The Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) is an initiative designed to reduce the number of youths experiencing homelessness. Louisville was chosen to participate in this program in 2017 with $3.45 mil.

Appendix H: Required Letters of Support