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State of Kansas



2014-2018

Five-Year Consolidated Plan

and 2014 Annual Action Plan

Prepared for:

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation

Kansas Department of Commerce

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Community Development Block Grant

HOME Investment Partnerships

Emergency Solutions Grant

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

Table of Contents

- A) 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan**
- B) 2014 Annual Action Plan**
- C) SF-424s**
- D) State Certifications**

A) 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan

2014-2018 Consolidated Plan

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
ES-05 Executive Summary- 91.300(c), 91.320(b)	4
The Process.....	9
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)	9
PR-10 Consultation- 91.110, 91.300(b); 91.315(l)	10
PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.115, 91.300(c)	14
Needs Assessment	16
NA-05 Overview	16
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)	18
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)	25
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.305(b)(2)	28
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)	31
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)	32
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c).....	33
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)	37
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)	41
Housing Market Analysis.....	46
MA-05 Overview	46
MA-10 Number of Housing Units.....	47
MA-15 Cost of Housing	52
MA-20 Condition of Housing.....	56
MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b).....	61
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)	65
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)	68
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets.....	69
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion	75
Strategic Plan.....	76
SP-05 Overview	76
SP-10 Geographic Priorities	79
SP-25 Priority Needs	80
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions	85
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k).....	90
SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4).....	96
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement.....	101
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing	102

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy 105
SP-65 Lead-Based Paint Hazards..... 109
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy 110
SP-80 Monitoring 111

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary- 91.300(c), 91.320(b)

1. Introduction

The Kansas Consolidated Plan is mandated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The objectives of the Consolidated Plan, as identified by HUD and accepted by the Kansas Department of Commerce (Commerce), the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), include:

- Create communities of opportunity
- Foster a comprehensive vision of development
- Promote coordination of local activities
- Establish a continuum of care with homeless persons
- Support economic opportunities for target areas
- Assist low-and-moderate income persons, minority- and women-owned businesses
- Encourage innovative projects.

The Kansas Consolidated Plan affirms the three national objectives of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, including activities which:

- Primarily benefit low-and-moderate income persons
- Aid in the prevention of slums and blight
- Alleviate conditions which pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of a community.

Kansas anticipates receiving the following amounts in FY 2014; estimated projections for five years follow in parentheses:

- CDBG: \$14 million (\$70 million)
- HOME: \$4.29 million (\$21.46 million)
- HOPWA: \$366,000 (\$1.8 million)
- ESG: \$1.25 million (\$6.3 million)

The Kansas Consolidated Plan also endorses the objectives of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, including:

- Ensure that all residents have access to decent shelter

- Increase the supply of affordable housing
- Make neighborhoods safe and livable; expand opportunities for homeownership
- Provide a reliable supply of mortgage finance
- Reduce generational poverty in assisted housing

The Kansas Consolidated Plan also addresses the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

The Kansas Consolidated Plan supports the objectives of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987.

Accordingly, the Kansas Consolidated Plan describes the priorities and guidelines of the four federally funded programs, including: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. The Department of Commerce will administer the CDBG program. Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) will administer the HOME and ESG programs. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will administer the HOPWA program.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan/Needs Assessment Overview

The three overarching objectives guiding the proposed activities are:

- Providing decent affordable housing
- Creating suitable living environments
- Creating economic opportunities

Outcomes show how programs and activities benefit a community or the people served. The three outcomes that will illustrate the benefits of each activity funded by the four federal programs are:

- Improved availability/accessibility
- Improved affordability
- Improved sustainability

All future activities funded in the next five years will support at least one objective and one outcome. The framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following goals:

- Provide decent, affordable housing
- Provide a suitable living environment

- Expand economic opportunities
- Increase homeownership
- End chronic homelessness

Kansas Performance Measures are established to monitor the State's progress on outcomes and objectives for each program. While each program has successfully provided services in the past, these new measures should enhance the State's ability to quantify the results of those activities and convey a complete picture of housing and community development activities. For FY 2014, the CDBG Program projects 42,700 persons will be provided a suitable living environment, 64 households will have access to decent housing, and 104 persons will be provided an economic opportunity. The ESG Program projects to assist 1,825 households with the availability of a suitable living environment and 1,050 decent homes affordable to Kansas families. The HOME Program projects to make 381 decent homes affordable to Kansas families. The HOPWA Program projects to make 325 decent homes affordable to Kansas families living with HIV/AIDS.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The State of Kansas made progress on its priority needs and objectives in FY 2012, the last complete period for which a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) was conducted. The best indicators of results, i.e., performance measures, are described below for the Community Development Division of the Department of Commerce (Commerce), Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC).

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program:

The State awarded \$16,661,721 of CDBG funds for projects in FY 2012. These funds included the annual 2012 CDBG allocation, funds from previous years, and State Revolving Loan funds. These projects leveraged approximately \$25.4 million in other public and private funds. The State funded projects in seven funding categories including housing rehab, economic development, KAN Step Program, community facilities, water/ wastewater facilities, downtown commercial revitalization, and urgent need. In total, 42,985 persons benefited from the program in 2012, including 112 households that had their houses rehabilitated.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program:

The State received \$4.7 million and awarded \$4.2 million in HOME funds in FY 2012. These funds assisted a total of 447 households. HOME funds also assisted 158 first time homebuyers, and 39 renter households through CHDO. Home funds were also provided for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) which provided assistance to 250 households.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program:

The HOPWA Program assisted a total of 147 persons with rent, assisted utilities, rent deposits and transitional assistance in 2012. A brochure printed in response to the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) showed that underreporting of fair housing violations is largely due to lack of education. Three hundred brochures were distributed throughout the State to clients through Ryan White case managers. “Questions and Answers about the Fair Housing Act” identified violations clients might encounter and provided information on how to report violations. Four hundred thirty-nine clients accessed support services, including nutrition, transportation, and counseling.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program:

In FY 2012, the State received a total of \$776,161 in ESG funds. KHRC used ESG funds for street outreach, emergency shelters, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, HMIS, and administrative activities. These activities were targeted to households that were literally homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness with incomes 0-30% of Area Median Family Income (AMFI) and to individuals and families in the following at-risk homeless categories: chronically homeless, HIV/AIDS, elderly, veterans, mental health, youth, domestic violence victims and substance abuse. Funds assisted a total of 2,709 individuals.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The State of Kansas conducted two public hearings on housing and community development issues to allow citizens to provide input into the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is the policy framework for federally-funded community development and housing programs. The public hearings focused on housing and community development needs throughout the State and strategies to address those needs. The presentation was available via download on the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) website at www.kshousingcorp.org.

The public hearing notices were placed on the KHRC website, and an email and hardcopy of the hearing notice was sent to a statewide database of agencies and potentially interested parties.

The public hearings were also announced through a public notice in the Kansas Register on August 15, 2013. The public hearings occurred in Great Bend on August 20, 2013, and in Topeka on August 22, 2013. A total of 10 persons attended the hearings. A summary of the public hearing comments is included below.

5. Summary of public comments

Comments will be inserted following public display period.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

Summary of comments will be inserted following public display period.

7. Summary

The Kansas Department of Commerce, Kansas Housing Resources Corporation, and Kansas Department of Health and Environment will be the lead/partner agencies for the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan and 2014 Action Plan.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan by grant program and funding source.

Table 1 Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency HOME and ESG Programs	Kansas Housing Resources Corporation	Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC)
CDBG Program	Department of Business and Community Development	Kansas Department of Commerce (Commerce)
HOPWA Program	The University of Kansas, School of Medicine-Wichita, Medical Practice Association (UKSM-W MPA)-program sponsor	Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)

Narrative

The Consolidated Plan was developed in partnership between the Kansas Department of Commerce (Commerce), Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).

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PR-10 Consultation- 91.110, 91.300(b); 91.315(l)

Summary of the State's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l))

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) consulted with local governments and State agencies on the preparation of the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan and the 2014 Action Plan. KHRC contacted the local Consolidated Plan coordinators of entitlement areas to offer assistance on local Consolidated Plan documents and to invite recommendations on State community development and housing initiatives.

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation, Kansas Department of Commerce, and the local USDA Rural Development conduct quarterly interagency meetings to plan and review collaborative efforts related to housing. KHRC has also been placed on e-mail/ mailing lists for upcoming events held by Kansas African American Affairs Commission and Kansas Hispanic & Latino Affairs Commission.

KHRC also collaborates with the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (disability services) and KDHE (Medicaid) to facilitate the partnerships necessary to effectively utilize the new funding opportunities created under the Frank Melville Supportive Housing Act of 2010. HUD's Section 811 program, included in the Frank Melville Supportive Housing Act, provides supportive housing opportunities for persons with disabilities. The changes affected in the 2010 reforms to the Section 811 program put added emphasis on community integration, leveraging of other project development resources (such as HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits) and collaboration with State social service and Medicaid agencies to provide necessary services to support disabled individuals in independent living.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The State of Kansas supports a continuum of care approach among State ESG recipients. KHRC collaborates on a recurring basis with the Balance of State CoC and the Johnson County CoC. All funds from the State's ESG funding are made available to the non-ESG entitlement continuums. Continuum of Care components include affordable, accessible, and integrated permanent housing and homeless services that enable individuals and families to reach the maximum degree of self-sufficiency possible. In reviewing ESG applications, the State relies on local units of government to determine what their communities' unique homeless needs may be, and how

the ESG program can assist with those needs. This approach allows local jurisdictions to determine their own priorities and needs in addressing homelessness in their communities.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

See above description of the coordination and consultation efforts.

KHRC staff who manage the ESG program work closely with the continuum of care staff to administer the program statewide.

Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
KS Dept. of Commerce (Commerce)	Government	CDBG (Market Analysis, Strategic Plan)	Consulted through E-mail and Phone Calls
KS Dept. of Health & Environment (KDHE)	Government	HOPWA, ESG (Needs Assessment, Strategic Plan)	Consulted through E-mail and Phone Calls
Kansas School of Medicine	University	HOPWA (Needs Assessment, Strategic Plan)	Consulted through E-mail and Phone Calls
Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH)	Government	Homelessness (Needs Assessment, Strategic Plan)	Consulted through E-mail
Kansas Labor Information Center (Department of Labor)	Government	Market Analysis (MA-45, Non-Housing Community Development Assets)	Consulted through E-mail
Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC)	Public Corporation	All sections of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Plan	Consulted through E-mail and Phone Calls

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Not Applicable.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Table 3 Other local/regional/federal planning efforts

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
State of KS Opening Doors Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Chronic Homelessness	Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH)	Strategic Goal 13 calls for assisting 1,250 homeless persons and providing housing for 3,375 households. The “Opening Doors Report” connects with this goal as it calls for an end to chronic homelessness and a path for ending all homelessness.
Economic Development Strategic Plan	Office of the Governor	Strategic Goal 5 calls for Economic Development and the creation of 37 jobs and assistance to businesses. One of the “Economic Development Strategic Plan” goals is the provision of workforce and infrastructure resources towards faster economic growth and job creation.

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

See above description of the coordination and consultation efforts. In addition, there are other entities that are partners in facilitating the development of affordable housing and in implementing portions of the Consolidated Plan. These include the following:

Kansas Development Finance Agency (KDFA)

In addition, the Kansas Development Finance Agency (KDFA) possesses multiple bond financing capabilities for multiple jurisdictions in the state.

For example, the KDFA issues revenue bonds to finance projects of the Kansas Board of Regents and State agencies. The KDFA issues bonds for public and private educational facilities and healthcare facilities. The KDFA issues tax-exempt bonds to make below market interest rate loans to farmers. The KDFA issues private activity bonds to finance agricultural and industrial enterprises, corporate and management offices.

In particular, the KDFA is empowered to exercise all powers granted to public housing authorities by the State. In the past, the KDFA has issued revenue bonds to finance numerous multifamily housing developments in Kansas.

According to KDFA’s Mission Statement, KDFA was “created and dedicated to the economic growth and prosperity of our State, KDFA works with qualifying public and private entities to identify financial resources and appropriate financial structures. For information on capital finance mechanisms available to governmental and qualifying private enterprises, KDFA is a statewide, multipurpose financial resource.”

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)

The State of Kansas has qualified 26 CHDOs. Since 1992, the State has allocated at least 15 percent of HOME funds to CHDO program activities and no more than five percent of HOME funds to CHDO operating expenses.

The CHDO set-aside is only a base for rental housing. CHDOs can expand their rental housing activities with Housing Tax Credits, Private Activity Bonds, and HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

Further, only the CHDO set-aside is restricted to rental housing.

Process for Local Government

An application process has been developed by the State in order for communities to access resources for financial assistance to address both housing and non-housing community development needs. In general, the Kansas Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce), the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will approve funding for development projects which satisfy one or more of the following criteria. The criteria include the following: community need, community effort, resident need, resident risk, and preventive action.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.115, 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The State of Kansas conducted two public hearings on housing and community development issues to allow citizens to provide input into the 2014-2018 Kansas Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is the policy framework for federally-funded community development and housing programs. The public hearings focused on housing and community development needs throughout the State and strategies to address those needs. The presentation was available via download on the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) website at www.kshousingcorp.org.

The public hearings were announced through a public notice in the Kansas Register on August 15, 2013. The public hearings occurred in Great Bend on August 20, 2013, and in Topeka on August 22, 2013. The public hearings were designed to encourage participation by local, regional, statewide institutions, Continuum of Care, and other public and private organizations. The public hearing notices included the amount of federal dollars the State anticipated receiving, in addition to encouraging participation by individuals with disabilities or limited English proficiency. The tables below provide additional information on public meetings on the plan and citizen participation.

Table 4 Dates of Public Hearings

Date	Time	Location
August 20, 2013	1:00 PM	Perkins Restaurant 2920 10 th Street Great Bend, KS
August 22, 2013	10:30 AM	Kansas Housing Resources Corp 611 S. Kansas Ave, Suite 300 Topeka, KS

Table 5 Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
Notice Placed on KHRC's Website: August 9, 2013	Statewide; an email and hardcopy of the notice was sent to a statewide	Five person	TBD	TBD

	databank			
Notice Placed in the Kansas Register: August 15, 2013	Statewide	Five persons	TBD	TBD

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Based on the data and analysis included within this section of the Strategic Plan, and interviews and group discussions held with service providers, the following housing needs can be identified in the State of Kansas:

- Most common housing problems:
 - 0-30% of AMI
 - Renter households with housing problems paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs: 72.8% compared to 18.2% of owner occupied households.
 - Renter households with one or more of four housing problems (lacks kitchen or bathroom, overcrowding, cost burden): 56.8% compared to 21.5% of owner households.
 - Forty-three percent (43.3%) of “other households” paid more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs.
- Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate *housing problems* include the following:
 - Housing Problems
 - Pacific Islanders: low- income and moderate-income
 - Asian households: moderate-income
 - Hispanics households: middle-income
 - Severe Housing Problems
 - Black households: extremely low-income
 - Asian households: moderate-income
 - Pacific Islander households: extremely-low-income
 - Hispanic households: low-income

Severe Cost Burden

- Black Households
 - Pacific Islander Households
-
- “Other households” was the population type most likely to be both cost burdened and severely cost burdened at 49.2% and 30.4%, respectively

The following analysis will highlight these and other points relevant to the State of Kansas. When reviewing this document, please note that much of the analysis is based on 2000 data provided by HUD. Specifically HUD provided 2005-2009 CHAS data, which is the most current data available for the State.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment is based on data provided by HUD through the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data and supplemental Census data. Although the CHAS data is dated, it helps provide a glimpse of the housing needs within the State. This data, in combination with interviews with agencies and housing providers in the State provides a snapshot view of the housing needs. The following table provides an overview of the data.

Table 6 Demographic Overview, 2000-2011

Demographics	Base Year: 2000		% Change
	Inflation Adjusted	Most Recent Year: 2011	
Population	2,688,418	2,830,985	5.3%
Households	1,037,891	1,104,479	6.4%
Median Household Income	\$53,065	\$50,594	-4.7%

2000 Census (DP-3) and 2007-2011 ACS (B01003, S1101, B19013)

The following tables, with the exception of the Housing Needs Table, are automatically HUD-generated tables within the IDIS eCon Planning Suite using 2005-2009 CHAS data. HAMFI refers to “HUD Adjusted Median Family Income,” which is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs.

Table 7 Number of Households

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	56,912	67,926	105,590	66,804	
Small Family Households	15,532	19,106	37,893	191,105	
Large Family Households	2,776	5,136	10,339	31,093	
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	8,210	11,821	17,900	11,661	43,644
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	11,823	18,774	19,212	8,118	19,906
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	10,204	11,857	21,411	52,145	

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

This data is >80% HAMFI. Information provided from HUD and presented as-is. Totals do not necessarily match.

Table 8 Housing Problems

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	605	539	562	172	1,878	450	480	501	349	1,780
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	151	90	280	14	535	117	56	122	95	390
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	638	1,103	920	445	3,106	534	730	1,222	729	3,215
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	17,085	4,009	593	91	21,778	12,859	7,150	3,624	1,036	24,669
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,477	11,659	7,012	496	24,644	5,474	11,421	15,709	7,474	40,078
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,957	0	0	0	1,957	1,451	0	0	0	1,451

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Information provided from HUD and presented as-is. Totals do not necessarily match.

Table 9 Housing Problems

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	18,492	5,743	2,367	716	27,318	13,954	8,412	5,442	2,216	30,024
Having none of four housing problems	12,065	23,191	33,613	16,218	85,087	9,195	30,773	64,232	47,695	151,895
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,957	0	0	0	1,957	1,451	0	0	0	1,451

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Information provided from HUD and presented as-is. Totals do not necessarily match.

Table 10 Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
Small Related	8,143	6,130	3,107	17,380	4,420	5,735	8,657	18,812
Large Related	1,025	1,051	568	2,644	1,264	1,715	2,515	5,494
Elderly	4,306	3,651	1,535	9,492	9,228	8,646	5,103	22,977
Other	10,290	5,820	2,643	18,753	4,472	3,260	3,492	11,224
Total need by income	23,764	16,652	7,853	48,269	19,384	19,356	19,767	58,507

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Table 11 Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
Small Related	6,495	1,322	148	7,965	3,522	2,441	1,509	7,472
Large Related	739	163	14	916	1,028	671	305	2,004
Elderly	2,515	1,202	407	4,124	5,476	2,686	1,081	9,243
Other	8,201	1,542	124	9,867	3,609	1,553	765	5,927
Total need by income	17,950	4,229	693	22,872	13,635	7,351	3,660	24,646

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Table 12 Crowding Information

	Renter					Owner				
	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Single family households	755	1,057	1,067	0	2,879	567	656	1,204	0	2,427
Multiple, unrelated family households	34	120	57	0	211	84	101	181	0	366
Other, non-family households	0	15	105	0	120	15	28	0	0	43
Total need by income	789	1,192	1,229	0	3,210	666	785	1,385	0	2,836

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in Kansas is *cost burden*. This is defined as having housing costs greater than 30% of household income. In Kansas, 40,078 households (or 3.6% of all households) are cost burdened. The majority (70 %) are households at 30 – 80% AMI. A total of 24,646 households are considered *severely cost burdened*, having housing costs greater than 50% of household income. Most of these households are at or below 30% AMI.

In addition to cost burden, a high number of households, 30,024, or 16.4%, were experiencing at least one type of housing problem, including overcrowding, lack of kitchen facilities and/or lack of bathroom facilities. This information is shown in Table 8.

- 0-30% of AMI
 - Renter households with housing problems paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs: 72.8% compared to 18.2% of owner occupied households.
 - Renter households with one or more of four housing problems (lacks kitchen or bathroom, overcrowding, cost burden): 56.8% compared to 21.5% of owner households.
 - Forty-three percent (43.3%) of “other households” paid more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Cost Burden Greater than 30%

- Fifty-seven percent (57.9%) of “other households” experienced cost burden greater than 30%. Of these households, 62.6% were renters.
- Fifty percent (50.2%) of small related households experienced cost burden greater than 30%.

Cost Burden Greater than 50%

- Thirty percent (30.4%) of “other households” experienced severe cost burden; 62.5% of these households were renters
- Twenty-one percent (21.4%) of small related households experienced severe cost burden.

This information is shown in Tables 10 and 11.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

The CoC is committed to creating a system that connects homeless persons and families with the appropriate services they need. Individuals with an imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered typically have a combination or all of these factors present in their lives: lack of a living wage job, rent consumes more than 30% of their income, poverty, high child care costs, high medical expenses, or high transportation costs. Individuals living with these factors in their lives can easily slip into homelessness from a loss of a fraction of their income due to illness, reduced hours at work, or family crisis.

The State of Kansas has chosen to continue to provide HPRP-like assistance with emphasis on rapid re-housing instead of homeless prevention. As a result, there is less funding for paying utilities, rent, etc. to keep the near-homeless housed.

The CoC is still committed to continue serving the population previously served by the HPRP program. As part of assisting this population, ESG applicants were educated about applying for ESG funds. Additionally, the Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition (KSHC) has provided numerous educational opportunities to highlight effective models of providing services to persons experiencing homelessness and those at-risk of becoming homeless. These educational opportunities include state-wide as well as regional summits.

Stakeholders in the Balance of State (BoS) CoC meet on a regular basis for strategic planning to address the needs and gaps in services in their regions and work towards developing regional plans to end homelessness. The KSHC routinely provides education about resources and funding opportunities available to CoC members, including funding available through the State, to provide assistance similar to that of the HPRP program.

For the past 10 years, the BoS CoC, has worked closely with the Veterans Administration (VA) to address the needs of homeless Veterans. The need for housing for Veterans has also been identified by the BoS CoC. Currently, there are plans for additional permanent housing, HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH), and workforce development. The Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition has had an individual from the VA on its Board of Directors for a number of years. This individual works full-time for the VA providing services to Veterans and their families affected by homelessness.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

The State of Kansas does not provide estimates of its at-risk populations.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

The housing characteristic linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness is a lack of affordable housing units for lower-income residents. The typical method to measure housing affordability is whether a tenant is paying more than 30% of their gross income on rent. The State of Kansas, as highlighted by the U.S. Census data, contains a primarily single-family housing stock. Although the cost of housing varies by region, the lack of affordability remains a key issue.

In addition, the high level of extremely low-income renter households who are cost-burdened creates a risk of homelessness. These households have few resources in case of a family emergency or economic decline.

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance

No statewide estimate is available for the housing needs of single person households.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking

No statewide estimate of families with disabled members in need of housing is available.

According to the BoS CoC application, there were 16 non-profit organizations that served persons who were victims of domestic violence. There were 77 sheltered victims of domestic violence and three unsheltered for a total of 80. It can be assumed that the victims of domestic violence are in need of housing assistance.

The Kansas Bureau of Investigation conducted a study on domestic violence, rape, and stalking in 2010 that provided insight into the level of the problem. In 2010, there were an estimated 23,828 reported incidents, which was a slight drop from the peak in 2009. The report does not provide information on the need for housing assistance. The Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) provided by the Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care showed that there were 443 total beds available for those who have been victims of domestic violence.

Persons in sheltered situations were surveyed in structured interviews conducted by provider staff and/or trained volunteers. The survey used specific questions to identify the following subpopulations: chronically homeless, severely mentally ill, victims of domestic violence, chronic substance abusers, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, and unaccompanied youth. No final results are available at this time.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate greater than 10% more than for the income level as a whole. The 2005-2009 CHAS data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (AMFI) levels.

Housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
- Cost burden greater than 30%

Income classifications are as follows: 0%-30% AMFI is considered extremely low-income, 31%-50% AMI is low-income, 51%-80% AMI is moderate-income, and 81%-100% is middle-income.

The following racial/ethnic household groups experienced disproportionately greater need, for both renters and owners combined, as exemplified by housing problems:

- Pacific Islanders: low- income and moderate-income
- Asian households: moderate-income
- Hispanics households: middle-income

This information is summarized in the following table based on the HUD-generated tables in the subsequent pages.

Table 13 Summary Table: Population with One or More Housing Problems

Racial/Ethnic Group	0-30% AMI	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
White	78.8%	58.3%	32.4%	18.2%
Black/African American	79.1%	69.3%	40.5%	19.6%
Asian	76.5%	67.5%	50.0%	23.1%
American Indian, Alaska Native	82.6%	55.3%	35.7%	19.8%
Pacific Islander	77.0%	78.9%	74.0%	25.6%
Hispanic	86.4%	67.0%	35.0%	32.3%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	79.6%	60.4%	33.3%	18.6%

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

The following tables break down each income segment by racial/ethnic category and the number of housing problems, and are HUD-generated tables using 2005-2009 CHAS data.

Table 14 0%-30% of Area Median Income, by Housing Problems and Race/Ethnicity

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	96,980	17,865	7,065
White	70,360	13,730	5,155
Black / African American	11,985	2,370	800
Asian	1,950	145	455
American Indian, Alaska Native	995	185	25
Pacific Islander	114	34	0
Hispanic	9,460	990	500

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Table 15 31%-50% of Area Median Income, by Housing Problems and Race/Ethnicity

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	76,980	50,560	0
White	58,310	41,680	0
Black / African American	6,985	3,090	0
Asian	1,120	540	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	575	465	0
Pacific Islander	15	4	0
Hispanic	8,460	4,160	0

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Table 16 51%-80% of Area Median Income, by Housing Problems and Race/Ethnicity

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	66,385	133,230	0
White	53,125	111,085	0
Black / African American	4,860	7,150	0
Asian	1,275	1,765	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	455	820	0
Pacific Islander	85	30	0
Hispanic	5,595	10,375	0

Source: 2005-2009 CHA

Table 17 81%-100% of Area Median Income, by Housing Problems and Race/Ethnicity

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,590	98,630	0
White	18,805	84,600	0
Black / African American	1,105	4,520	0
Asian	465	1,550	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	160	650	0
Pacific Islander	10	29	0
Hispanic	1,890	5,860	0

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Discussion

As noted from the tables above, the following racial/ethnic household experienced one or more housing problem disproportionately for renters and owners combined:

- Pacific Islanders: low- income and moderate-income
- Asian households: moderate-income
- Hispanics households: middle-income

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.305(b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately severe housing need when a racial/ethnic group experiences severe housing problems at a rate greater than 10% more than for the income level as a whole. The distinction between housing problems and severe housing problems is the degree of cost burden and overcrowding. Severe housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 person per room)
- Cost burden greater than 50%

Income classifications are as follows: 0%-30% AMFI is considered extremely low-income, 31%-50% AMI is low-income, 51%-80% AMFI is moderate-income, and 81%-100% AMFI is middle-income.

Based on this definition, the following household types experienced disproportionately greater housing need in Kansas:

- Black households: extremely low-income
- Asian households: moderate income
- Pacific Islander households: extremely low-income
- Hispanic households: low-income

This information is summarized in the following table based on the HUD-generated tables in the subsequent pages.

Table 18 Summary Table: Severe Housing Problems by Race

Racial/Ethnic Group	0-30% AMI	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
White	61.5%	22.7%	7.9%	3.9%
Black/African American	86.0%	26.8%	9.2%	4.0%
Asian	61.8%	27.4%	18.6%	5.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	61.8%	25.0%	6.7%	5.0%
Pacific Islander	77.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%
Hispanic	70.7%	44.0%	14.0%	12.5%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	62.7%	24.0%	8.6%	4.5%

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

The following tables break down each income segment by racial/ethnic category and the number of severe problems, and are HUD-generated tables using 2005-2009 CHAS data.

Table 19 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	76,485	38,360	7,065
White	54,910	29,190	5,155
Black / African American	9,630	4,725	800
Asian	1,580	520	455
American Indian, Alaska Native	745	435	25
Pacific Islander	114	34	0
Hispanic	7,745	2,715	500

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Table 20 31%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	30,555	96,985	0
White	22,745	77,245	0
Black / African American	2,700	7,380	0
Asian	455	1,205	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	260	780	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	3,855	8,765	0

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Table 21 51%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,255	182,360	0
White	13,025	151,185	0
Black / African American	1,105	10,905	0
Asian	565	2,475	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	1,185	0
Pacific Islander	4	110	0
Hispanic	2,240	13,730	0

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Table 22 81%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
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Jurisdiction as a whole	5,430	115,785	0
White	4,065	99,340	0
Black / African American	225	5,405	0
Asian	100	1,920	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	765	0
Pacific Islander	0	39	0
Hispanic	970	6,780	0

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Discussion

As noted from the tables above, the following racial/ethnic household experienced severe housing problems disproportionately for renters and owners combined:

- Black households: extremely low-income
- Asian households: moderate income
- Pacific Islander households: extremely low-income
- Hispanic households: low-income

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater number of housing cost burden when a racial/ethnic group experiences housing cost burden at a rate greater than 10% more than for the income level as a whole. The table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing cost burden. Racial/ethnic groups are sub-divided into the percentage of each racial/ethnic group paying less than 30% (no cost burden), between 30%-50% (cost burdened), and above 50% (severely cost burdened) of their gross income on housing costs. The column labeled no/negative income is the population paying 100% of their gross income on housing costs. This, however, is assuming that these households have housing costs.

This information is summarized from the HUD CHAS data in the table below.

Table 23 Summary Table: Housing Cost Burden by Race

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
White	76.4%	14.1%	9.5%	5,355
Black / African American	56.2%	22.1%	21.7%	845
Asian	73.8%	14.6%	11.6%	475
American Indian, Alaska Native	70.5%	15.9%	13.6%	25
Pacific Islander	55.1%	24.4%	20.6%	0
Hispanic	65.7%	20%	14.3%	665
Kansas as a whole	74.4%	15.0%	10.6%	NA

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Discussion

As noted from the tables above, the following racial/ethnic household experienced severe housing cost burden disproportionately for renters and owners combined of all incomes:

- Black Households
- Pacific Islander Households

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Overall, Hispanic households appear to have a disproportionately greater need for affordable housing compared to other racial or ethnic groups based on CHAS data. The following is an overall summary of the disproportionately greater needs:

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

- Pacific Islanders: low- income and moderate income
- Asian households: moderate-income
- Hispanics households: middle-income

Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- Black households: extremely low-income
- Asian households: moderate income
- Pacific Islander households: extremely low-income
- Hispanic households: low-income

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

- Black Households
- Pacific Islander Households

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

All of the known needs were identified through the CHAS data, census data, surveys, and interviews. Most of the needs were previously known from past Strategic Plans or the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI).

Are any racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

This Consolidated Plan is for a State grantee. The State is diverse in its racial and ethnic composition in the major cities, and less diverse in the outlying rural areas. There are numerous areas across the State with concentrated populations, including African American, Hispanic, Asian, and others.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

Introduction:

Statewide it is estimated that as many as 1,139 individuals were homeless on any given night with 1,057 sheltered individuals and 82 unsheltered individuals. Of those experiencing homelessness, 82 were chronically homeless individuals, 231 were veterans, three were persons with HIV/AIDS, 168 were severely mentally ill, and 231 were chronic substance abusers. Some persons may have been counted in more than one category.

Table 24 Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	491	5	-	-	-	-
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	-	-	-	-
Persons in Households with Only Adults	566	77	-	-	254	-
Chronically Homeless Individuals	62	38	-	-	-	-
Chronically Homeless Families	19	0	-	-	-	-
Veterans	221	10	-	-	-	-
Unaccompanied Child	2	0	-	-	-	-
Persons with HIV	3	0	-	-	-	-
Severely Mentally Ill	150	18	-	-	-	-
Chronic Substance Abuse	206	25	-	-	-	-
Victims of Domestic Violence	77	3	-	-	-	-

Source: Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care, 2012 Point-In-Time Homeless Count

Jurisdiction's Rural Homeless Population

The Balance of State (BoS) CoC is committed to creating a system that connects homeless persons and families with the appropriate services they need. KSHC offers a number of educational opportunities available to the public to raise awareness of homelessness in rural Kansas and to provide information about effective resources currently available. KSHC works with each of the regions of the CoC to help with strategic planning. Through this strategic planning, needs of the communities in the regions are identified and gaps in services are discussed.

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness within the jurisdiction

The BoS CoC is complex due to geographic differences among the counties, which range from frontier to urban. Subsequently, the needs and gaps in housing vary depending on the community. In many of the frontier and rural counties service providers must refer persons experiencing homelessness to other counties for housing. Another gap is the availability of affordable, decent permanent housing. Some rural and frontier counties have limited units available for persons experiencing homelessness. Often the units that are available are in poor condition. In the more urban counties, there are housing units available; however, they are not affordable without a housing subsidy.

Providers in the BoS CoC face unique challenges often having to travel long distances to provide services to homeless persons and families. In many of the rural communities, service providers cover several counties, some as many as 10. Transportation is a highly needed service that has been identified throughout the CoC. Lack of transportation is often the barrier for housing and employment. Access to services will be significantly improved with the development of the 211 Coordinated Assessment System. With this system, people in need will be referred to appropriate services in close proximity to them.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

According to the most recent Point-In-Time (PIT) survey, the number of homeless unsheltered households has essentially remained the same. The number of households in emergency shelters decreased by nine, while the number of households in transitional housing increased by eight. The BoS CoC is beginning to witness the stabilization of homeless households with

children and is slowly reducing the number of beds provided in shelters for this population. However, additional beds were provided for individual households, especially veterans in FY 2012. In Leavenworth County an additional 132 permanent housing units were provided for homeless veterans.

The BoS CoC is implementing the four Projects for Assistance in Transition for Homelessness (PATH) programs to reduce the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, shorten the length of time individuals experience homelessness, and reduce the number of individuals returning to homelessness. This program heavily focuses on street outreach and connecting the homeless with necessary services.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group

No data is available on a statewide basis for the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. One of the identified goals in the draft “State Of Kansas Opening Doors Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Chronic Homelessness” document is the establishment and support for a coordinated effort to collect annual homeless statistics on a statewide basis.

Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness, including Rural Homelessness

The 2012 Point-In-Time Count found the following:

- Emergency Sheltered households
 - The number of households decreased by 20, and 15 shelter beds were lost since 2011
 - The number of beds for households with children decreased by 31 beds. The number of beds for households without children increased by 16.
 - Fifteen individual beds were converted to 18 beds of transitional housing
 - Seventeen voucher beds for emergency shelter hosted by faith-based organizations were lost to the inventory, a sign of the tough economic time for non-profits

- Transitional housing
 - The numbers increased with 44 more households
 - 36 fewer households without children, with 44 fewer persons in transitional housing

The BoS CoC application indicated that there were 254 adults exiting homelessness. No data was available for the number of persons experiencing homelessness each year (beyond multiplying the PIT data), becoming homeless each year, or the number of days persons experience homelessness.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

Table 25 Characteristics of Special Needs Populations, Kansas

Special Needs Group	#	%
Elderly	372,044	13.1%
<i>Frail Elderly</i>	134,327	*37.5%
Disabled Persons	342,285	12.2%
<i>Sensory</i>	167,658	6.0%
<i>Ambulatory</i>	179,687	6.4%
<i>Cognitive</i>	125,718	4.5%
Persons with Illicit Drug Dependence/ Abuse	52,000	1.8%
Persons with Alcohol Dependence/ Abuse	183,000	6.5%
Persons with AIDS	2,423	.09%
Persons with HIV	1,413	.05%

Source: 2007-2011 ACS (S1810), 2012 Kansas BRFSS, NSDUH 2009
2012 KS eHARS

*Percentage represents the percent of elderly with disabilities

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol/other drug addictions, and public housing residents. The segments of these populations requiring special housing options have not been quantified. Many persons with such special needs also have very low incomes. Therefore, their needs may have already been taken into account in estimating the housing needs of persons with very low incomes. However, for some people, supportive housing – housing with supportive services – is needed as they are unable to undertake the activities of daily living (ADL) without assistance.

Supportive housing is defined as living units that provide a range of services needed for the resident to achieve personal goals. Various subpopulations with special needs require supportive housing. The needs of these subpopulations are described below.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Elderly persons may need housing assistance for two reasons – financial and supportive. When a person has one or more limitations on activities of daily living (ADL), he or she may need assistance to perform routine activities of daily living and, therefore, can be considered frail. Supportive housing is needed when an elderly person is both frail and very low income since

housing assistance offers services to compensate for the frailty in addition to the financial assistance. By this definition of need, there are no elderly that require supportive housing, only frail elderly.

In Kansas, the number of individuals with disabilities is expected to increase due to an increase in life expectancy and aging baby boomers. The overall rate of disabilities in a population increases with age as 37.5% of seniors 65 and over report having at least one disability.

Persons with Mental, Physical, and/or Other Developmental Disabilities

Severe mental illness includes the diagnoses of psychoses and the major affective disorders such as bipolar and major depression. The condition must be chronic, meaning it has existed for at least one year, to meet the HUD definition for a disability.

Not all persons with disabilities require supportive housing; however, those that cannot live with supportive family or are in need of help in basic life activities do require supportive housing and/or services. Physically disabled individuals usually require modifications to their living space including the removal of physical barriers.

In 2011, 12.2% (342,285) of the Kansas population reported a disability, 6.0% had a sensory disability, 6.4% an ambulatory disability, and 4.5% a cognitive disability. As stated above, 37.5% of persons above 65 years old had a disability, making elderly the most prevalent to have a disability.

Persons with Alcohol or other Drug Addictions

According to data provided by the Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance in 2012, 52,000 of Kansans reported illicit drug dependence/ abuse and 183,000 individuals reported alcohol dependence or abuse. This comprised approximately 1.9% and 6.5% of the population, respectively.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

Persons diagnosed with HIV and AIDS represented a very small portion of the Kansas population. In 2012, the Kansas HIV/ AIDS Report System (also referred to as eHARS) reported 2,423 person with AIDS and 1,413 persons with HIV. In both cases this represented less than 0.1% of the State's population, in other words less than 1 in 1,000 residents.

The following HOPWA tables are provided by the HUD IDIS system:

Table 26 HOPWA Data

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	1,955
Area incidence of AIDS	53
Rate per population	3
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	3
Rate per population (3 years of data)	171
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	1,530
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	76
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

Table 27 HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	4
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	22
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

According to a report released by the Center for Disease Control in 2012, 29% of all women in Kansas have experienced sexual violence, domestic violence, or stalking at least once in their lifetime. This translates to 312,000 women. Data from Kansas law enforcement in 2010 found 23,828 incidences of domestic violence translating to 8.3 women per 1,000.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

There is a growing share of need among senior homeowners aging in place, extremely low income senior renters, and older seniors needing service enriched housing options. These seniors need home repair/improvement, rental assistance, and residential support service. Additionally, many frail elderly do not have access to appropriate housing considering their disabilities.

The previous statewide Consolidated Plan noted that there was a significant need for appropriate housing for the physically disabled. Considering disability demographics and the number of housing units available for this population has not changed since 2009, this need still remains.

According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) in 2009 there is a significant need for more treatment for persons with alcohol abuse/ dependence and illicit drug abuse/ dependence. Approximately 90% of persons with illicit drug dependence or abuse were not receiving the treatment needed. The percentage was even higher for persons with alcohol dependence or abuse at 93%.

According to the Kansas Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need, in terms of housing need, persons living with HIV/AIDS need continued assistance for housing, utilities, and rental assistance. Supportive service needs identified include: assistance with medication and paying health insurance premiums.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

This information may be found in the other parts of this section of the plan.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)

The State of Kansas has not chosen to target particular geographical areas for special assistance under the CDBG Program. Rather, it permits all the non-entitlement communities to submit applications in funding categories on a competitive basis. Thus, the State has not authorized or approved any local government revitalization strategies.

The State will distribute development resources in proportion to development needs. In general, the Kansas Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce), the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will approve funding for development projects which satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

- **Community Need** - Comparison of development needs between cities, counties, and regions of the State. Development resources will be allocated to areas of greatest need, i.e., unmet need.
- **Community Effort** - Comparison of the shares of assisted development between cities, counties, and regions of the State. Areas with low shares of assisted development will be encouraged to seek a fair share of development resources.
- **Resident Need** - Comparison of income eligible persons within cities, counties, and regions of the State. Development resources will be allocated first to the lowest income eligible persons within an area.
- **Resident Risk** - Comparison of persons with multiple risks versus single risks, within cities, counties, and regions of the State, i.e., unemployment, cost burden, racial minority, single parent, physical disability, etc. Development resources will be allocated first to persons with multiple risks within an area.
- **Preventive Action** - Preventing shortages of development resources within cities, counties, and regions of the State. Development resources will be allocated early to areas undergoing economic development and/or deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities.

The following three categories defined by HUD for non-housing community development needs, Public Facilities, Public Improvements, and Public Services, are outlined below. Note that information collected for economic development needs is outlined in MA-45.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The State of Kansas continues to need public facilities. Through the Department of Commerce, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds will be directed towards public improvements.

Addressing the need for public facilities was one of the identified State policies. (Note: while HUD defines the activities as "public facilities," some of the activities are defined as "community facilities" in Kansas.)

Community Facilities

Projects may consist of, but are not limited to, improvements in fire protection, bridges, community and senior centers, health facilities, streets, architectural barrier removal, natural gas systems, electrical systems, public service activities, and nonprofit entities. These grants are awarded on a competitive basis once per year. Water and sewer projects are not included in this category. The project grant amount is limited to \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$400,000.

It is estimated that 15% to 35% of CDBG funds will be expended on community facilities in any given year, depending on the level of need for public facilities during the five-year period.

How were these needs determined?

The State of Kansas will distribute development resources in proportion to development needs. In general, the Kansas Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce), the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will approve funding for development projects which satisfy one or more of the following criteria: (1) Community Need, (2) Community Effort, (3) Resident Need, (4) Resident Risk, and (5) Preventive Action.

CDBG-assisted community improvement projects must be reviewed by a registered professional engineer or architect, unless the project is for a vehicle or a piece of equipment (i.e. storm siren, fire truck, etc.). The review will consist of a preliminary report sufficient in scope to analyze the need, determine the most appropriate solution alternatives, provide estimated construction and non-construction costs and recommend the required level of funds for operation and maintenance of the facility, if applicable.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The State of Kansas continues to need public improvements. Through the Department of Commerce, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds will be directed towards public improvements.

Addressing the need for public improvements was one of the identified State policies.

1) Water and Sewer

The Water and Sewer annual competition will be separate from the Community Facilities annual competition, although threshold requirements apply equally to both categories. Appearance before the interagency review committee consisting of a core group of the Kansas Department of Commerce, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, is part of the rating criteria of this program. The project grant amount is limited to \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$500,000.

It is estimated that 25% to 55% of CDBG funds will be expended on water and sewer facilities in any given year, depending on the level of need for public facilities during the five-year period. The State will focus their resources in rural areas of the State and in areas that have been most effected by drought.

2) KAN STEP Program

The State has set aside up to 15% of the available funds to offer a volunteer, self-help means of financing community improvement projects limited to water and public or nonprofit buildings. The Kansas Small Towns Environment Program (KAN STEP) is designed to help Kansas communities with an acknowledged community improvement problem in water or public building areas, and solve that problem through sweat equity and volunteerism at the local level. This program is aimed at smaller, underserved communities in the State. The funds help to offset the large initial capital cost of infrastructure type programs.

KAN STEP provides direction, technical assistance, guidance, and support to help make it happen. There will be two application rounds for the 2014 program. The application deadlines are August 15, 2013 and February 15, 2014. The maximum grant amount is \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$300,000. In order to qualify for the program, the project must document a 40% cost savings by using volunteer labor.

3) Downtown Commercial Revitalization

The purpose of the program is to help communities improve the quality of their downtown commercial districts by assisting private property owners in the rehabilitation of blighted buildings. All projects must meet the “slum and blight” national objective. The number of application rounds and the due dates for the 2014 applications will be determined at a later date. The maximum grant award is \$250,000. A private match of at least 25% will be required.

4) Urgent Need

Project activities must address an urgent need resulting from a sudden and severe natural or other disaster that has created conditions that pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community. Awards will be made to address only the solution to the immediate problem and not necessarily the long-term solution. The conditions must have become urgent within six months following the event. Applications are accepted on an as-needed basis at a maximum amount of \$400,000 per grant.

How were these needs determined?

The State of Kansas will distribute development resources in proportion to development needs. In general, the Kansas Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce), the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will approve funding for development projects which satisfy one or more of the following criteria: (1) Community Need, (2) Community Effort, (3) Resident Need, (4) Resident Risk, and (5) Preventive Action.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The State of Kansas utilizes ESG and HOPWA funds to address public service needs related to homeless persons and those with AIDS/HIV. Although much of the funding is targeted towards meeting housing needs, a portion of funds also addresses the myriad of social service needs.

1) Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)

Public services for those in homeless shelters include education programs, financial literacy, and job search skills. As part of their application, local units of government allocate funds for specific activities to private nonprofit organizations that provide services to the homeless in their community. In addition, Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition has started providing mini-summits in each of the regions to educate the public on homeless issues and services. A 211 coordinated assessment system is under development as a referral system for homeless persons seeking assistance who will be directed to appropriate services. There are five

providers in the BoS CoC that have developed PATH programs, providing outreach to homeless persons in order to help identify their needs and connect them to appropriate services.

2) Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

While much of the limited HOPWA funding that is received goes towards the short-term rent, mortgage and utilities program (STRMU), a small portion also goes towards housing coordination, technical assistance, nutritional supplements, mental health, drug/alcohol counseling and treatment, and transportation. Funding is also targeted towards Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and Permanent Housing Placement.

The Kansas Care Through Housing (KCTH) program, a HOPWA-funded program that provides assistance for housing and related expenses for low income persons with HIV/AIDS and their family, will look to continue to fund supportive services through 2014 depending on available funds.

How were these needs determined?

- 1) ESG: The first priority of the ESG program is to fund emergency solutions beds in an attempt to decrease the number of homeless in Kansas. The need for services is great and is a component of the overall ESG program.
- 2) HOPWA: Ongoing analysis of quality of life through surveys and Steering Committee recommendations indicate the highest priority of need based on reduced funding will be for short term rent, mortgage and utility payments. Services will continue to be a part of the HOPWA program, and the level of need will be determined by the number of persons requesting services.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Listed below is an overview of the State's Housing Market:

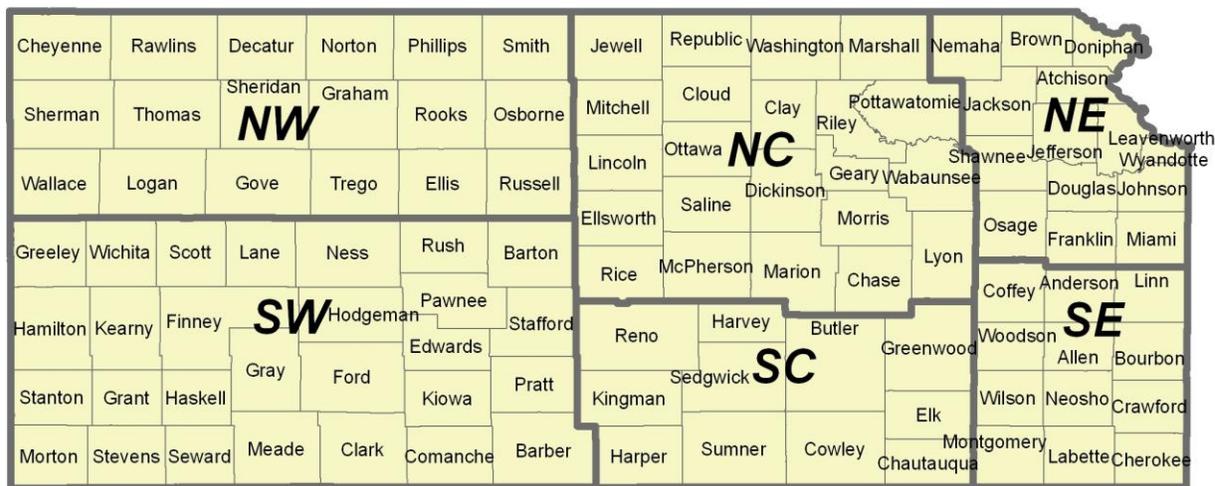
- Single family units comprise 83% of all units in Kansas.
- Needed housing programs Include:
 - HOME Rental Development (HOME)
 - First Time Buyers Program (HOME)
 - Tenant Based Rental Assistance (HOME)
 - Housing Pilot Program to address housing shortages in communities with economic growth (CDBG)
 - Rapid Rehousing (ESG)
 - Rental assistance and Homeless Prevention to Persons Living with AIDs (HOPWA)
- There is a shortage of affordable units for extremely low-income residents. However, a shortage of affordable units does not exist for higher income groups.
- The Northeast, South Central, and North Central regions will likely experience the majority of statewide growth.
- Statewide, median home value increased 13.1% and median gross rentals increased 7.4% between 2000 and 2011.
- The Northeast region has the highest median gross rent and median home value at \$787 and \$167,206, respectively.
 - The North Central and South Central regions also have relatively high rental and home values.
- Thirty-nine percent (39.3%) of all rental units had one or more housing conditions compared with only 19% of owner-occupied units. This can include lack of complete plumbing, overcrowding, or cost burdened households paying over 30% of income on housing.
- Sixty-three percent (63.1%) of all units were constructed before 1979 signifying that the majority of housing units in Kansas may contain a lead based paint hazard. It is estimated that 30,399 housing units occupied by low- or moderate-income families may contain lead-based paint hazards.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

All residential properties by number of units

The State of Kansas has a varied housing stock. Single family detached structures comprise the majority of the housing stock throughout the State. Urban areas contain more of the 20+ unit multi-family structures, while rural areas are more likely to have more single family detached structures and smaller multi-family properties.

The following analysis is based on clustering the 105 counties into six regions. These regions include: Northwest (NW), North Central (NC), Northeast (NE), Southwest (SW), South Central (SC), and Southeast (SE) as illustrated in the map below.



The majority of housing units (83%) in Kansas are single-family homes, either detached or attached units. Single family detached homes have increased by 5% between 2000 and 2011. The Northeast region of Kansas (the most urbanized region) contains the lowest percentage of detached single family units and the highest percentage of multi-family units. The Northwest, Southwest, and Southeast regions of Kansas also had very high percentages of single family homes and low percentages of multi-family units. The Southeast and Southwestern regions of Kansas have the highest percentages of mobile homes, just above 10%.

The tables of the following pages provide a breakout of unit types and number of units by region, in addition to statewide totals.

Table 28 Unit Types by Region, 2011

Property Type	NW	NC	NE	SW	SC	SE	Kansas
1-Unit Detached	81.7%	71.8%	69.8%	75.8%	74.2%	79.8%	81%
1-Unit Attached	1.3%	3.3%	6.8%	2.2%	3.2%	10.4%	2%
2-4 Units	6.2%	7.1%	5.7%	6.3%	6.7%	4.2%	5%
5-19 Units	3.7%	7.2%	10.0%	2.8%	5.8%	2.8%	3%
20 or more Units	2.0%	3.8%	5.0%	2.0%	4.8%	2.0%	2%
Mobile Home, Boat, RV, Van, etc.	5.2%	6.7%	2.6%	10.8%	5.3%	10.1%	7%
Total	49,176	21,414	511,000	89,973	320,964	95,168	1,228,959

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 ACS (DP-04).

Table 29 Number of Units, Entitlement vs. Non-Entitlement; 2011

Region	Non Entitlement Areas	Entitlement Areas	Total
NW	49,176	0	49,176
NC	141,264	21,414	162,678
NE	113,581	397,419	511,000
SW	89,973	0	89,973
SC	153,912	167,052	320,964
SE	95,168	0	95,168
Kansas	643,074	585,885	1,228,959

Owner-Occupied and Rental Properties by Number of Units

Table 30 Statewide Unit Types by Tenure, 2011

Property Type	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1-Unit Detached	694,572	91.2%	125,232	36.6%
1-Unit Attached	22,261	2.9%	26,645	7.8%
2-4 Units	4,419	0.6%	58,440	17.0%
5-20 Units	1,743	0.3%	74,582	21.7%
More than 20 Units	1,106	0.2%	44,294	13.0%
Mobile Home, Boat, RV, Van, etc.	37,773	5.0%	13,412	3.9%
Total	761,874	100.0%	342,605	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 ACS (B25032)

Unit Size by Tenure

Table 31 Statewide Number of Bedrooms by Tenure, 2011

Property Type	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Bedroom	1,025	0.1	14,331	4.2
1 Bedroom	14,282	1.9	84,613	24.7
2 Bedrooms	149,652	19.6	136,550	39.9
3 or More Bedrooms	596,915	78.3	107,111	31.3
Total	761,874	100.0%	342,605	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 ACS (B25042).

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The State of Kansas does not target its programs, including housing, in specific geographic regions. Instead, awards are made to non-entitlement communities on a competitive basis. The State offers a number of housing programs with the majority of funding coming from its HOME allocations.

Within the HOME program the *First Time Homebuyers* program provides first mortgages loans to leverage first time homebuyer downpayment assistance. The program is targeted towards families at or below 80% of median household income. The program is anticipated to assist 113 units in FY 2014. The *HOME Rental Program* focuses on the acquisition and rehabilitation of existing rental housing, and the construction of new rental units. At least 90% of rental units must be occupied by households at 60% of Area Median Gross Income. The program anticipates 10 rehabbed units and 36 newly constructed rental units. The *Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program* funded by HOME dollars assists families at 60% or below of area median income. Additionally, it focuses on income eligible families, elderly, and persons with disabilities. The program is anticipated to assist 222 units. No HOME homeowner rehabilitation program will be undertaken in 2014-2018, unless funding is restored to a level feasible to fund the activity.

CDBG funds two housing programs. The first, the *Housing Rehab Grant Program*, includes both owner-occupied and rental units. Each project must construct a minimum of four units and meet either Low-Moderate or Slum and Blight National Objectives. CDBG housing programs anticipate rehabbing 8 rental properties, constructing 24 new rental properties, assisting 32 owner-occupied units, and demolishing 6 substandard units.

The Emergency Solutions Grant has a *Rapid Rehousing Program* which targets families at or below 30% of AMFI. The program focuses on individuals and families in the following homeless categories: chronically homeless, youth, veterans, domestic violence victims, substance abuse,

and mental health. The program anticipates assisting 1,000 individuals through rental assistance and 250 individuals with homeless prevention. The State also allocates HOPWA funds through a Tenant Based Rental Assistance program and the Short-Term Rental, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) Assistance program. The TBRA anticipates assisting 240 individuals and the STRMU program anticipates preventing 125 individuals from entering homelessness.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

It is difficult to access the number of affordable units expected to be lost in the next five years since there is no state-wide Public Housing Authority that administers Section 8 Contracts. The State will continue to monitor affordable housing over the next five years to assess if any units will be lost. According to the National Housing Trust, there are 6,557 units across Kansas whose project-based Section 8 contracts are set to expire within the next five years.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

Kansas is currently experiencing a significant shortage of affordable and available rental units for extremely low households. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, there are 82,138 ELI renter households, which comprise 24% of all households.

Statewide, there is a deficiency of approximately 52,927 affordable and available units for households in this income category. There is also concern for providing housing for lower income renters as federal housing subsidies expire and more public housing units are taken offline.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The need for specific types of housing units varies by region. It is likely that the Northeast, South Central, and North Central regions will experience the majority of population growth over the next decade according to data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS). These regions all experienced increases in the total number of housing units between 2000 and 2011 with the Northeast region increasing by 14.5%. Between 2000 and 2011 there were large increases in the number of single-family attached units and multi-family units. This attests to the increased demand for affordable and smaller housing units in the region. Across the rest of the State, population growth will likely be minimal or negative. Census data for 2000 to 2011 reveals a stable number of housing units in the Southeast and Northwest, and a small decrease of units in the Southwest region.

Census data reveals that building permits significantly decreased after 2006 and bottomed out in 2010. Since 2010, building permits have slowly been increasing. In 2006 there were 14,619 building permits, compared to 5,140 in 2010, 11,473 in 2011, and 6,252 in 2012.

MA-15 Cost of Housing

Table 32 Cost of Housing, 2000 and 2011

	2000 (in 2011 Dollars)	2011	Percent Change
Median Home Value	\$109,073	\$125,500	13.1%
Median Gross Rent	\$651	\$699	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census (H085, H063), 2007-2011 ACS (B25077, B25058); Bureau of Labor Statistics, "CPI Inflation Calculator".

The table below reviews changes in median gross rent and median home value between 2000 and 2011 with 2000 rent and home values adjusted for inflation. Overall, median rent and median home value increased by 7.4% and 13.1%, respectively. The Southwest region experienced the largest percentage increase in median home value (28.1%), and the North Central region experienced the largest percentage increase in median gross rent (21.3%). However, the Northeast region had the most expensive housing costs in Kansas followed by the South Central and North Central regions.

Table 33 Median Gross Rent and Home Value by Region

Region	2000		2011		Rent Percent Change	Home Percent Change
	Median Gross Rent	Median Home Value	Median Gross Rent	Median Home Value		
NW	\$489	\$75,497	\$535	\$80,020	9.4%	6.0%
NC	\$559	\$89,017	\$678	\$106,714	21.3%	19.9%
NE	\$754	\$147,224	\$787	\$167,206	4.4%	13.6%
SW	\$559	\$62,429	\$581	\$79,977	3.9%	28.1%
SC	\$639	\$101,497	\$648	\$111,207	1.4%	9.6%
SE	\$521	\$60,723	\$564	\$74,985	8.3%	23.5%
Kansas	\$651	\$109,073	\$699	\$125,500	7.4%	13.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (DP-4), ACS 2007-2011 (DP-4)

Following is a comparison between 2000 and 2011 of the number of rental units available at different price points. The data show a decrease of more than 50% of the 146,746 number of units available below \$500. Rentals unit available between \$700 and \$999 more than doubled and rentals available for more than \$1,000 more than quadrupled. While some of the loss of lower cost units can be attributed to inflation, rental prices are clearly increasing as median gross rent increased 7.4% from 2000 to 2011.

Table 34 Contract Rent Paid, 2000 and 2011

Contract Rent	2000	Percent	2011	Percent	Percent Change
Less than \$500	146,746	50.4%	71,575	22.4%	-51.2%
\$500 to \$699	86,057	29.5%	88,731	27.8%	3.1%
\$700 to \$999	43,663	15.0%	99,878	31.2%	128.7%
\$1,000 or More	14,774	5.1%	59,446	18.6%	302.4%
Total	291,240	100.0%	319,630	100.0%	9.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census (H062), 2007-2011 ACS (B25063).

In Kansas, a minimum-wage worker earns an hourly wage of \$7.25. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment, a minimum-wage earner must work 82 hours per week, 52 weeks per year¹. The 2011 ACS estimated that the median renter hourly wage in 2011 was \$14.40. At this wage, a renter would be able to afford a unit at \$749. Approximately 57.4% of units in Kansas were available at that price in 2011.

In Kansas, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$712. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities – without paying more than 30% of income on housing – a household must earn \$2,373 monthly or \$28,471 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a housing wage of \$13.69, which is slightly below the average wage of a renter. Although this analysis reveals a relatively affordable housing stock statewide, there are significant distinctions between metro and non-metro areas in Kansas, as reported in Table 33.

The following tables were created by the HUD IDIS system. No data was available for the housing affordability table.

Table 35 Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI		No Data
50% HAMFI		
80% HAMFI		
100% HAMFI	No Data	

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

The following table is not applicable to State grantees. The table, however, is in the HUD IDIS system.

Table 36 Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	391	427	540	716	738
High HOME Rent	418	456	577	765	789
Low HOME Rent	418	456	577	698	778

Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Below is the number of units available to households with various income levels. The data indicate that 33.1% of renters in Kansas earn less than \$20,000 annually, and 75.3% of all renters earn less than \$50,000 per year. Only 9.7% of renters earn above \$75,000 annually.

¹ All FMR data was provided by the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) in 2013 for the State of Kansas. Note that ACS data from 2011 has not been adjusted for inflation.

Table 37 Number of Renters by Household Income, 2011

Renter by Household Income	Number	Percent
Less than \$9,999	48,411	14.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33,960	9.9%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	30,861	9.0%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	31,122	9.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	53,500	15.6%
\$35,000 to \$50,000	60,037	17.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	51,482	15.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19,193	5.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10,600	3.1%
\$150,000 or more	3,439	1.0%
Total	342,605	100.0%

Source: 2007-20011 ACS (B25118)

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Housing in Kansas is relatively affordable. The estimated median income of \$29,952 in Kansas (\$14.40 per hour) requires a gross rent of \$749 to be considered affordable is more than the statewide median rental of \$699 and the FMR rate of \$712 for a two-bedroom unit.

However, there is a mismatch between the number of apartments which cost less than \$500 per month and the number of Kansas residents who can only afford up to \$500 per month. Over 33% of renters can afford up to \$500 per month in rent, while only 22.4% of all rental units rent for less than \$500 per month. Further details regarding housing affordability shortage for low income households was discussed earlier in section MA-10.

For renters between \$20,000 and \$40,000 there is a plethora of affordable apartments. There are 104,634 households in this income group and 157,632 rental units affordable to this income group. For renters with incomes above \$40,000, there is an undersupply of apartments which match the group's maximum affordability rental price. This is not necessarily negative but instead means that renters above \$40,000 may be paying significantly less than 30% of their income on rent.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Changes in housing affordability in Kansas will vary from region to region. More urbanized areas where growth is projected and the demand for housing will increase, such as the Northeast, South Central and North Central regions, will likely see decreases in housing affordability. While rent prices have only increased by 1.4% and 4.4% in the South Central and Northeast regions, respectively, these regions have very high rents in comparison to the rest of the State. The

North Central Region experienced the largest increase in median gross rent at 21.3% between 2000 and 2011. This increases the region's median gross rent to \$678, second only to the Northeast. The Southeast and Northwest regions experienced higher median rent increases of 8.3% and 9.4%, respectively. Yet, these regions still have median rents well below the State average.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The majority of regions have HOME rents/ Fair Market Rents (FMR) that are lower than the median rents. This includes the North Central, Southwest, South Central, Southeast regions, and parts of the Northeast region. HOME rents are more or less equal to median rents in the Northwest and the Kansas City Metro in the Northeast region.

With relatively low HOME rents/ FMRs in comparison to market rental rates, HOME-funded rental projects provide low-income renters with very affordable rates. What is needed, as referenced early in this section, is a larger inventory of affordable rental units. The number of affordable rental units renting for less than \$500 is far less than the number of households able to afford up to \$500 per month on rent.

Preservation of affordable housing will be most important to the Kansas City Metro Area which has the highest market rental rates in the State and HOME rents/ FMRs more or less equal to the median rental rates in the area. Preservation of affordable housing will also be very important in the Northeast and South Central regions which have the second and third highest market rental rates by region in the State.

MA-20 Condition of Housing

Definitions

Substandard Condition: no major structural defects, adequate plumbing facilities and an appearance which does not create a blighting influence.

Substandard Condition But Suitable for Rehabilitation: The nature of the substandard condition is both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation.

The definition of substandard but suitable for rehabilitation may also include a quantifiable standard such as a dwelling in which the deficiencies are limited in number and magnitude such that the cost of rehabilitation would not exceed 50% of the replacement cost of the dwelling. Examples of minor repairs may include disability access, lead-based paint remediation, foundation repair, wall repair, window/ door replacements, electrical repair, and/ or roof repair.

A property may be considered in “substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation” if it is dilapidated or deteriorated beyond feasible economic repair, or rehabilitation will exceed 50% of the replacement cost of the dwelling.

Condition of Units

The table on the following page shows the number of housing units, by tenure, based on the number of conditions or characteristics of the unit. Selected conditions are similar to housing problems in the Needs Assessment and include the following: (1) the lack of complete plumbing facilities, (2) the lack of complete kitchen facilities, (3) more than one person per room, and (4) cost burden greater than 30%. The table also includes the calculations for the percentage of total units for each category.

Renter-occupied units have a higher prevalence of substandard condition (39.3% for renter-occupied units versus 19% for owner-occupied units); however, the vast majority of units with a substandard condition only have one substandard condition. Only 0.4% of owner-occupied units have more than one substandard condition, and only 2.5% of renter-occupied units have two selected conditions. The number of units for both owner-occupied and renter-occupied with three or more substandard conditions is very low.

Table 38 Condition of Units, 2011

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
With one selected Condition	155,136	14.0%	134,551	39.3%
With two selected Conditions	3,974	0.4%	8,619	2.5%
With three selected Conditions	383	0.03%	821	0.2%
With four selected Conditions	21	0%	65	0.02%
No selected Conditions	602,360	54.5%	198,549	58.0%
Total	1,104,479	100.0%	342,605	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 ACS (B25123).

Year Unit Built

Kansas's housing stock is a mix of newly constructed units, median aged units and older units constructed before 1950. Older housing units constructed before 1950 represent 23.9% (182,056) of all owner-occupied units and 21.7% (74,237) of all renter-occupied units. Between 1950 and 1979, 38.5% (293,420) of owner-occupied units and 43% (147,408) of all rental units were constructed. Since 2000 11.8% (89,521) of all owner-occupied and 10.5% (36,094) of all renter-occupied units have been constructed.

Table 39 Year Unit Built, 2011

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2000 or Later	89,521	11.8%	36,094	10.5%
1980-1999	196,877	25.8%	84,866	24.8%
1950-1979	293,420	38.5%	147,408	43.0%
Before 1950	182,056	23.9%	74,237	21.7%
Total	761,874	100.0%	342,605	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 ACS (B25036).

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. The poisoning of children from contact with lead-based paint has been recognized as a major public health problem by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). According to the CDC, lead is the number one environmental health hazard to American children. It is estimated that 10-15% of all preschoolers in the United States are affected. Lead poisoning causes IQ reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior. Lead-based paint was banned from residential paint in 1978. All homes built prior to that time may contain lead-based paint.

Using data provided by HUD, it is possible to approximate the number of housing units that may contain lead-based paint and are occupied by LMI households. The significance of this data is that LMI owner households that are cost-burdened may not have the resources to abate lead-

based paint in their homes. LMI renter households may not be aware that their leased units contain lead-based paint, or they may be hesitant to ask their landlord to abate the problem for fear of being evicted or having their rent increased. The following table represents the number of housing units estimated to contain lead-based paint by income level of Kansas households. This data is matched against the number of units built before 1970 to estimate the number of units that potentially contain lead-based paint and are occupied by LMI households.

Table 40 Estimated Number of Units at 0-<30% of MFI:

Housing Units	Renter-Occupied Units	Owner-Occupied Units	Total Units
Occupied Units	13,809	NA	13,809
Built Prior to 1970	5,744	NA	5,744
Estimated # of Units 0-30% w/Lead-based Paint	4,308	NA	4,308

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Of the 13,809 housing units occupied by extremely low-income households, HUD estimated that 5,744 (41.6%) were built prior to 1970. HUD also estimates that 4,308 housing units built prior to 1970 contain lead-based paint, which is about 31.2% of the housing stock affordable to households with incomes of less than 30% of the MFI. No data was available for owner-occupied units.

Table 41 Estimated Number of Units at 30-<50% MFI:

Housing Units	Renter-Occupied Units	Owner-Occupied Units	Total Units
Occupied Units	17,343	10,212	27,555
Built Prior to 1970	10,007	7,291	17,298
Estimated # of Units 30-50% w/Lead-based Paint	7,505	5,468	12,974

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Of the 27,555 housing units occupied by low-income renter and owner-occupied households, HUD estimated that 17,298 (62.8%) were built prior to 1970. HUD also estimates that 12,974 housing units built prior to 1970 contain lead-based paint, which is about 75% of the housing stock affordable to households with incomes between 30-50% of the MFI.

Table 42 Estimated Number of Units at 50-<80% MFI:

Housing Units	Renter-Occupied Units	Owner-Occupied Units	Total Units
Occupied Units	7,769	20,806	28,575
Built Prior to 1970	3,923	13,566	17,489
Estimated # of Units 50-80% w/Lead-based Paint	2,942	10,175	13,117

Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Of the 28,575 housing units occupied by low-income renter and owner-occupied households, HUD estimated that 17,489 (61.2%) were built prior to 1970. HUD also estimates that 13,117 housing units built prior to 1970 contain lead-based paint, which is about 75% of the housing stock affordable to households with incomes between 50-80% of the MFI.

The following table provides data on owner-occupied and renter-occupied units built before 1980 with children present. The data is not available by income category.

Table 43 Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	292,679	69%	107,016	73%
Housing Units Built Before 1980 With Children Present	63,099	15%	39,723	27%

Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Total Units) 2005-2009 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

The following table is generated in the HUD IDIS system. No data was available at a statewide level for vacant units.

Table 44 Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	Not Available		
Abandoned Vacant Units			
REO Properties			
Abandoned REO Properties			Not Available

Source: State of Kansas

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

No statewide data available.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Based on the available data, it is estimated that 30,399 housing units occupied by low- or moderate-income families may contain lead-based paint hazards. Of the rental units built, 73% were built prior to 1980. Low and moderate income persons, who typically rent, often inhabit homes that have not been renovated or updated which leads to an increased risk of lead based paint. HUD estimates that 75% of all units built before 1970 have LBP hazards. The Kansas Housing Resources Corporation and the Department of Health and the Environment help partnering communities identify these needs in the community and work toward remediating

the homes so that low and moderate income persons have the same quality housing as homes built after 1980.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

Introduction

Data and information in the section was made available from the Kansas Balance of State (BoS) County Continuum of Care (CoC).

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Table 45 Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	456	56	321	101	43
Households with Only Adults	444	-	372*	204	-
Chronically Homeless Households	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans	-	-	242*	142	-
Unaccompanied Child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care; Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition

*Note: The number of beds may overlap

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons.

There are four Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) programs engaging homeless persons (individuals and families) through street outreach to connect them to housing. The CoC's outreach plan targets those most likely to encounter unsheltered families, i.e. school homeless liaisons, domestic violence programs, emergency assistance providers, mainstream benefits offices, and community action programs. The CoC will continue efforts to work with mainstream programs that offer rental/support services to develop holistic plans to move families out of homelessness. Action steps include: working with public housing authorities and other subsidized housing programs to gain priority for homeless families on waiting lists; developing relationships with landlords and other housing providers to work with families with multiple barriers; and working with housing developers and local governments to develop additional affordable housing units.

The BoS CoC also utilizes four PATH programs with specific providers trained to engage persons through street outreach in the Lawrence, Ottawa/Paola, Manhattan, and Salina communities. Routinely, law enforcement officials partner with local advocates to assist in identifying and engaging unsheltered persons. They make referrals to shelters and service providers. Additionally, faith-based organizations associated with the BoS CoC are frequently sought out by unsheltered persons for assistance, i.e. shelter, food, and hygiene kits. During PIT counts, persons in unsheltered homeless situations are surveyed using structured interviews. County officials are asked to identify possible sites not meant for human habitation where trained volunteers might find homeless individuals and families.

To maintain or build upon its current performance, the CoC will work to increase the participation of workforce development, supported employment, and Veterans employment service providers, as well as local businesses and other diverse stakeholders in strategic planning meetings in the eight regions, and in the overall BoS CoC planning process. The CoC will also increase the participation of the Kansas Department of Children and Family Services, Vocational Rehabilitation Services specialists with projects. New projects within the CoC will be scored based on a clear demonstration of how they will assist participants to increase their employment upon program exit.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

KSHC has led efforts to improve regional coordination activities and assisted with strategic planning in each of the Kansas regions. Because of increased coordination, agencies are communicating better regarding their needs and sharing programmatic information. This increased collaboration has led more homeless referrals to appropriate services. Data from the 2011 and 2012 PIT Counts indicate an increase in the number of chronically homeless persons residing in sheltered settings. This demonstrates that as a Continuum, agencies have done a better job identifying chronically homeless persons in unsheltered settings and helping them access appropriate services.

For the past 10 years, the BoS CoC, has worked closely with the Veterans Administration (VA) to address the needs of homeless Veterans. The Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition has had an individual from the VA on its Board of Directors for a number of years. This individual works full-time for the VA providing services to Veterans and their families affected by homelessness. In the last three years the VA has awarded funding from their Grant Per Diem program to the cities of Emporia and Leavenworth.

Additionally, the VA has expanded the permanent housing options available to veterans through the creation of the HUD Veterans Assisted Supported Housing (HUD VASH) vouchers. In Leavenworth County, 132 new units of permanent housing have been established in the last three years. BoS service providers work with the Colmery O'Neil VA in Topeka, the Robert J. Dole VA in Wichita, and the Dwight D. Eisenhower VA in Leavenworth to obtain supportive services for Veterans in these housing units. These activities are consistent with the CoC's goal of working with the VA to obtain the resources needed to serve this target population. CoC future efforts will be to continue to work with the VA to utilize the HUD VASH program and to obtain additional transitional and permanent housing opportunities in a number of rural communities where, historically, the VA has not provided housing services.

Outreach efforts by the CoC to connect with the Veterans Administration and VASH program have been successful. HUD VASH vouchers are now being utilized in several counties in the BoS. As a direct result of the BoS's advocacy efforts the VA has released 25 new VASH vouchers in the last 12 months that are being utilized in the BoS. There is a Veterans hospital that includes a 202 bed domiciliary, and two large military bases within the BoS. The need for permanent

housing for Veterans is great throughout the BoS and the Continuum will continue to advocate for additional vouchers.

No data is available for unaccompanied youth.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

There is a growing need and desire among senior homeowners to age in place, a need for housing for extremely low income senior renters, and older seniors needing service-enriched housing options. These seniors need home repair/improvement, rental assistance, and residential support service. Additionally, many frail elderly do not have access to appropriate housing with features to accommodate their disabilities.

The previous Consolidated Plan noted that there was a significant need of accessible housing for the physically disabled. Considering disability demographics and the number of housing units available for this population has not changed significantly since 2009, this need still remains.

According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) in 2009, there is a significant need for more treatment for persons with alcohol abuse/dependence and illicit drug abuse/dependence. Approximately 90% of persons with illicit drug dependence or abuse were not receiving the treatment needed. The percentage was even higher for persons with alcohol dependence or abuse at 93%.

According to the 2012 Kansas Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need (KSCS) and Comprehensive Plan for the Kansas HIV/AIDS program, persons living with HIV/AIDS need continued assistance for housing, utilities, and rental assistance. Supportive service needs identified include: assistance with medication and paying insurance premiums.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

Please refer to section SP-60.

The following table provides default data based on reports submitted by the grantee.

Table 46 HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	42
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	121
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	22

Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

Please refer to section SP-60.

In addition, the HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program funds are made available for TBRA activities to local housing authorities and other non-profit organizations for income eligible families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

Please refer to section SP-60.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

CDBG:

- *Housing Pilot Program*- Pilot program of housing rehabilitation and reconstruction to address affordable housing shortages in areas experiencing economic growth
- *Urgent Needs*- Provides funding for housing damage caused by disasters
- *Housing Rehabilitation Program*- Provides housing grants for rehabilitation of both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units

The one year goals for CDBG housing programs includes: 24 new rental units and 8 rental rehabs

HOME

- *HOME Rental Development*- Includes the acquisition of existing rental units and the construction of new rental units
- *Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)*- Rental assistance provided to low-income and special needs populations
- *First Time Homebuyer Program*- Provides down payment assistance and reduced first mortgage loans

The one year goal for HOME housing programs includes: 222 TBRA units, 10 rental units rehabilitated, 36 new rental units constructed, and 381 households in total assisted through the First Time Homebuyer Program.

ESG

- *Emergency Shelters*
- *Street Outreach*
- *Homeless Prevention*
- *Rapid Rehousing*

The one year goal for ESG housing programs includes: In total 3,375 Households assisted, 250 homeless prevention cases, and 1,000 households assisted with rent

HOPWA

- *Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utilities (STRMU)*
- *Monitor TBRA*
- *Transitional Emergency Housing*
- *Housing Coordination*
- *Supportive Services*: Nutritional supplements, mental health, drug/ alcohol Counseling, and transportation

The one year goal for HOPWA housing programs includes: 240 households receiving rental assistance, 125 households prevented from homelessness. Overall, the HOPWA programs one-year goal is to provide assistance to 1,275 persons.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The State of Kansas updated its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) in 2011. This provided an update to the more extensive AI document created in the late 1990s.

The following is a summary of the identified barriers to affordable housing in the AI:

- Most housing and service providers feel that a significant share of fair housing violations in the State are unreported.
- This lack of reporting is largely due to lack of knowledge of fair housing rights and how to file complaints. Fear of retribution and apathy were also cited as reasons for not reporting. Many housing and service providers seemed to be unaware of protections by gender or family status.
- Current violations are most likely to impact persons with disabilities and, in Southwest Kansas, large Hispanic families. Violations may include refusal to make reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities and refusal to rent on the basis of national origin or family size. Concentrated ownership of rental units in some parts of the State creates a dynamic where potential complainants are easily intimidated. Additionally, a survey found a lack of group homes in certain areas and a lack of accessible housing for people with disabilities.
- The most common protected classes for complaints were people with physical disabilities and national origin (note: this data is statewide, including entitlement areas).
- Predatory lending was seen as a concern. The most common forms of predatory lending were reported to be lenders making unaffordable loans, repeated inducements for refinancing so that lenders could earn points on transactions, and payday/title loans. A review of the data lead to three primary conclusions:
 - Regardless of race, gender or income, the most common reason for loan denials is poor credit history, followed by debt-to-income ratios;
 - African-Americans and Hispanics have less success in applying for loans than other races. Native Americans have varying degrees of success compared to other races depending on income levels and loan types, and denial rates decline as incomes rise, but gender has no impact on loan approval or denial.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

Introduction

The Kansas economy has expanded from its original base in agribusiness into an economy with a diverse mix of professions. Kansas remains the Aviation Capital of the World, producing more than 70% of the world's embedded aviation fleet. Kansas is one of the nation's fastest-growing bioscience hubs and part of the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor, a region that houses the world's largest concentration of animal health interests. Kansas has also emerged as a leader in renewable energy especially wind energy and alternative fuels, thanks largely to a Renewable Energy Standard requiring that 20% of the State's energy come from renewable sources by 2020.

Economic Development Market Analysis

The following tables contain data pertinent to economic development in Kansas. Discussion and analysis of the data follows Table 53.

Table 47 Business Activity in Kansas, 2009

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	46,084	8,508	6	2	-4
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	48,197	35,518	7	9	2
Construction	49,238	19,753	7	5	-2
Education and Health Care Services	170,548	110,304	24	28	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	34,333	19,390	5	5	0
Information	12,420	6,753	2	2	0
Manufacturing	109,225	49,383	15	12	-3
Other Services	32,340	22,404	5	6	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	39,522	13,120	6	3	-2
Public Administration	34,903	29,294	5	7	3
Retail Trade	79,154	48,620	11	12	1
Transportation and Warehousing	40,687	13,612	6	3	-2
Wholesale Trade	19,820	19,927	3	5	2
Total	716,471	396,586	--	--	--

Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Workers), 2010 ESRI Business Analyst Package (Jobs)

Table 48 Labor Force, 2009

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	751,073
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	716,471
Unemployment Rate	4.6%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	15.9%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.8%

Source: 2005-2009 ACS

Table 49 Occupations by Sector, 2009

Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	223,090
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	11,727
Service	116,972
Sales and office	166,693
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	77,624
Production, transportation and material moving	120,365

Source: 2005-2009 ACS

Table 50 Travel Time for Residents, 2009

Travel Time	Number	Percent
< 30 Minutes	530,627	78%
30-59 Minutes	118,413	18%
60 or More Minutes	27,537	4%
Total	676,577	100%

Source: 2005-2009 ACS

Table 51 Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 25 and Older), 2009

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	43,186	3,635	23,606
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	170,265	7,533	47,657
Some college or Associate's degree	206,301	6,588	41,127
Bachelor's degree or higher	145,252	2,352	19,854

Source: 2005-2009 ACS

Table 52 Educational Attainment by Age, 2009

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	2,485	6,349	6,845	11,212	20,507
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	19,559	13,015	12,048	20,974	21,830
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	47,727	43,851	56,306	126,413	92,228
Some college, no degree	53,134	42,152	46,958	100,515	44,511
Associate's degree	9,903	16,520	18,289	32,284	6,436
Bachelor's degree	9,062	27,471	31,672	58,060	18,597
Graduate or professional degree	457	7,655	11,649	32,284	12,495

Source: 2005-2009 ACS

Table 53 Educational Attainment and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months, 2011

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$20,923
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$26,583
Some college or Associate's degree	\$31,437
Bachelor's degree	\$44,068
Graduate or professional degree	\$56,420

Source: 2007-2011 ACS (B20004)

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within the State?

Kansas’s major employment sectors include the Education and Health Care, Manufacturing, and Retail sectors. Close to 28% of the jobs are found in the Education and Health Care sector, followed by 12% in Manufacturing. The Information sector is the smallest.

This data support the current profile of the Kansas economy. The aviation industry is a large industry that provides a range of employment opportunities from skilled aviation engineers and technicians to support industries. The bioscience and animal health sectors are key components of the economy and the employment data reflects this aspect. The three top employers include Spirit Aero Systems (aviation manufacturers), Sprint (telecommunications), and Cessna Aircraft (aviation manufacturers).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business in the State.

Kansas created an Economic Development Strategic Plan in order to spur State economic development. The document is focused on strategically targeting economic resources, including workforce and infrastructure resources, towards faster economic growth and job creation.

The Kansas Occupational Outlook projects the total employment in the State to grow by 177,741 jobs over the 10 year period. Nearly half (45%) of these new jobs will be in the Healthcare and Education sectors.

The industries with the largest increases in the short-term projections are Administrative and Support Services, Professional Scientific and Technical Services, and Ambulatory Health Care Services. These three industries are projected to create 11,116 of the projected 21,752 new jobs.

The long-term projections report the Healthcare and Education sectors will create 45% of all job growth through 2020, equivalent to 79,239 jobs. The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sectors is predicted to produce the second most jobs through the next 10 years, adding 16,025 jobs or 26.5%.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create

See text below.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the State?

According to the Kansas Department of Commerce, the State's education system is a powerful factor contributing to the success of Kansas businesses. Both the public high school graduation rate and the percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree are above the national rates. The progressive business climate, coupled with a top-notch educational system, has resulted in an adept, well-skilled workforce. Kansas high schools graduated over 33,000 students in 2012.

The State ranks 14th overall for business competitiveness based on ten key economic factors, including workforce, education and transportation. In addition, through the State's workforce development initiative, companies are receiving more value than ever from the workforce training and performance support. Companies new to Kansas, or Kansas businesses needing to expand or restructure, may qualify for assistance under one of the State's workforce training programs. The Workforce Services Division is customizing a growing reservoir of business-relevant training expertise within educational institutions tailored to help companies find the necessary skilled labor.

Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan.

Kansas initiated a WORK Ready! Program launched by the Kansas Department of Commerce to spur job training and the marketability of Kansas' workforce and drive future economic growth for the State. This workforce development initiative assesses the "real world" skills of Kansas' workers, provides valuable job training and helps companies reliably match the right people with the right jobs.

To successfully compete in a global economy, companies must have access to long-term, qualified labor pools. Kansas WORK Ready! Program was designed to build the best workforce and ensure Kansas companies have the talent they need to stay ahead of the competition.

The State dedicates resources for employers to train and retrain employees and provides significant employment assistance in delivering a skilled workforce. The Workforce Services Division is located in the Department of Commerce; as a result, companies are receiving more value than ever from the workforce training programs and KANSASWORKS workforce services. Companies new to Kansas or Kansas businesses needing to expand or restructure may qualify for assistance under one of the workforce training programs. These programs offer:

- Services customized to specific training needs so employees develop better skills faster.
- A collaborative effort between companies, the Department of Commerce and training providers to train for the right employee knowledge, skills and abilities.
- Consulting and assistance in workforce training as companies develop employees' competencies.
- A streamlined process to apply for and access workforce development programs.
- Personalized assistance with the reimbursement processes.
- The support of KANSASWORKS workforce services in recruiting and screening skilled employees.

These programs will support the State's Consolidated Plan through greater economic development growth and job creation, resulting in fewer demands on social services.

Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.

In January 2012, Kansas Governor Sam Brownback outlined an initiative to align K-12 and postsecondary education more closely to technical and non-technical careers. It is known as the Governor's Career and Technical Education (CTE) Initiative. The program invests State dollars into career and technical education and encourages high school students to enroll in college level CTE and earn industry recognized credentials in key high-demand occupations.

Kansas' public training institutions have developed strong partnerships with businesses throughout the State. The State offers businesses hundreds of existing training programs or the ability to design one to meet the needs of companies through 26 technical and community colleges and seven universities. Many companies have taken advantage of these valuable resources for standardized or customized workforce training.

Community and technical colleges serve business and industry directly through short-term programs for adults seeking competency-based instruction in order to meet the skill requirements of companies.

Institutions also provide occupational technical training for secondary, postsecondary and adult participants. One-third of community college students are enrolled in technical programs.

By partnering with a postsecondary training institution to combine classroom and on-the-job training, employees are able to receive credentials in nationally recognized Registered Apprenticeship programs. Registered Apprenticeship is a proven method for improving skills, knowledge, worker quality and employee retention. Seventy-five percent of Registered Apprenticeship sponsoring employers in Kansas are non-union employers. USDOL grant funding is currently available for Related Technical Instruction provided to dislocated workers hired in specific areas of the State.

State universities play a key role in Kansas' economic development strategy, particularly in the crucial areas of research and continuing education. The seven State universities award approximately 14,000 bachelors, 5,000 masters and nearly 1,200 doctoral degrees each year.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there any populations or households in areas or neighborhoods that are more affected by multiple housing problems?

This Consolidated Plan is for a State grantee and therefore this question is not applicable.

Are there areas in the Jurisdiction where these populations are concentrated?

Kansas is a diverse State. The greatest population concentration is in the Northeast.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

This Consolidated Plan is for a State grantee. Each applicant for funds will define the characteristics in their respective areas or neighborhoods of the State.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

This Consolidated Plan is for a State grantee and therefore this question is not applicable.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

This Consolidated Plan is for a State grantee and therefore this question is not applicable.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Geographic Priorities:

Funds are distributed on a competitive basis rather than on an entitlement/formulaic basis.

Priority Needs:

The Statewide priority needs included: Water and Sewer Improvements, Affordable Housing, Economic Development, Homeless Prevention and Housing, Community Facility Improvements, and Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation. All of these are considered high priorities.

Influence of Market Conditions:

There is a shortage of affordable housing for households below 30% of AMI. These households often have housing cost burdens and other housing problems. Housing programs are crafted to focus on this housing need.

Anticipated Resources: (numbers in parenthesis represent five year projections)

- CDBG: \$14 million (\$70 million)
- HOME: \$4.29 million (\$21.46 million)
- HOPWA: \$366,000 (\$1.8 million)
- ESG: \$1.25 million (\$6.3 million)

Institutional Delivery Structure:

Kansas Housing Resource Corporation (KHRC), the Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE), and the Kansas Department of Commerce (Commerce) are the responsible agencies for carrying out the goals and objectives of this Consolidated Plan. Further collaborations will occur with these departments and the Department of Aging and Disability Services, entitlement jurisdictions, State social service agencies, housing agencies, and the State Medicaid Agency. Additionally, significant collaboration will occur with the BoS CoC in implementing issues of homelessness at a statewide level.

Goals:

Over the next five years the State intends to provide funding for: water and sewer projects, the creation of quality affordable housing, the Small Town Environment Program, community

facilities, downtown commercial rehabs, the Housing Pilot Program, urgent needs, the First Time Homebuyer program, HOME Rental Development, and Tenant Based Rental Assistance. See SP-45 for details.

Barriers to Affordable Housing:

The State’s current Fair Housing Action Plan emphasizes activities that will increase knowledge of fair housing rights and reporting mechanisms among the general public and key service providers. These include informing housing providers and consumers about fair housing rights and responsibilities, mandating State funded housing providers to promote fair housing choice and enlisting decision makers to advance the cause of fair housing.

Homelessness Strategy:

The State will continue implementing the four Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) Programs which engage homeless families and individuals through street outreach. Similarly, the BoS CoC will work with mainstream programs that offer rental or support services to develop holistic plans to move families out of homelessness.

The State will continue to utilize the Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing through the ESG Program and work towards the development of a coordinated access system to provide a continuum wide system for referring homeless persons and funds to appropriate housing and services.

Lead-Based Paint Hazards:

The State will follow and monitor grants to ensure compliance with HUD Lead-Based Paint regulations. Kansas Housing Resource Corporation will coordinate with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment for training, education, and other resources related to Lead-Based Paint Hazards.

Anti-Poverty Strategy:

The State’s Anti-Poverty Strategy will continue to be implementation of the 2011 Economic Development Strategic Plan to facilitate statewide economic development.

Monitoring:

From the time of grant award to project closeout, the grant recipients are being continually reviewed for compliance with program regulations. Projects are reviewed for national objective, project eligibility, and citizen participation.

Administrators are also required to attend continuing education classes to maintain their certification. Their performance on the administration of projects is tracked and significant deficiencies can lead to probation or loss of certification.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities

General Allocation Priorities

The State of Kansas distributes HUD dollars on a competitive basis rather than on an entitlement/formulaic basis. HUD funding is only available for non-entitlement areas.

SP-25 Priority Needs

Priority Needs

The following table shows priority needs for the State of Kansas.

The needs identified as “high” that could be addressed with federal funding are identified below.

Table 54 Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Water and Sewer Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Water and Sewer Improvements State Administration and Technical Assistance
	Description	The Water and Sewer annual competition will be separate from the Community Facilities annual competition, although threshold requirements apply equally to both categories. More specific award criteria for this program will be discussed in the application packet for this category. Appearance before the interagency review committee consisting of a core group of the Kansas Department of Commerce, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, is part of the rating criteria of this program. The project grant amount is limited to \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$500,000. It is estimated that from 25% to 55% of CDBG funds will be expended on water and sewer facilities in any given year, depending on the level of need for public facilities during the five-year period.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Water and sewer projects are consistently the most frequently requested projects for funding assistance due to rural characteristics. Water improvement projects are the highest need category due to the highest rate of violations (health, safety, etc.). The western portion of Kansas has been especially hard-hit due to the drought, so the request for water-related projects is high.
2	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Increase the quality of affordable housing: CDBG Housing Pilot Program-CDBG Urgent Need State Administration and Technical Assistance First-Time Homebuyers HOME Rental Development Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
	Description	Housing rehabilitation was consistently identified by communities as a key need within the respective regions of Kansas. CDBG: CDBG housing grants are awarded on a competitive basis annually. All CDBG housing rehabilitation grants include both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units. It may include demolition of substandard structures. The maximum grant is \$400,000. A Housing Assessment Tool (HAT) is required.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A State Housing Strategy outlined a list of the customer priorities to address housing issues in Kansas: 1) Owners 2) Renters 3) Vulnerable populations 4) Homeless persons The Strategy stated that Kansas views affordable single family housing as a priority activity/goal. The following are the priorities: First Time Homebuyers, Existing Homeowners, and Renters (unit shortage). The following are the housing programs under both the CDBG and HOME programs: CDBG: housing rehabilitation, both owner-occupied and renter-occupied. HOME: First Time Homebuyer Program, Rental Development, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
3	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Small Town Environment Program: KAN STEP Economic Development Urgent Need State Administration and Technical Assistance
	Description	

	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic development and job creation was identified as a key part of the identified goals and objectives for Kansas.
4	Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention and Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program
	Description	The Kansas Balance of State (BoS) Continuum of Care (CoC) covers a diverse area with a range of homeless housing issues from lack of affordable units to issues of housing quality.

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p> <p>Addressing homelessness in Kansas is a critical issue. Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) will use ESG funds for Street Outreach, Emergency Shelters, Homelessness Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing, HMIS, and administrative activities. These activities will be targeted to households that are literally homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness whose income is 0-30% of Area Median Family Income and to individuals and families that are in the following at risk homeless categories: Chronically homeless, HIV/AIDS, Elderly, Veterans, Mental Health, Youth, Domestic Violence Victims and Substance abuse.</p> <p>KHRC will emphasize objectives by prioritizing applicants whose projects propose to achieve the following outcomes: exiting to permanent housing destination, diverting shelter enrollments, receiving case management, maintaining permanent housing, persons with higher incomes at program exit, persons with more non-cash benefits at program exit, and increased employment rates upon service exits. Applications whose proposed projects meet these objectives will rank more competitively.</p> <p>Kansas is a state with many rural areas which have limited service providers addressing the needs of homeless persons and those at-risk of homelessness. To address this need, KHRC’s ESG scoring criteria will provide preference for applicants serving persons in rural counties.</p> <p>The first priority of the KESG is to fund emergency solutions beds in an attempt to decrease the homeless street population.</p>
5	<p>Priority Need Name Community Facility Improvements</p> <p>Priority Level High</p> <p>Population Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development</p> <p>Geographic Areas Affected Statewide</p> <p>Associated Goals Community Facilities Urgent Need State Administration and Technical Assistance</p> <p>Description Projects may consist of, but are not limited to, improvements in fire protection, bridges, community and senior centers, health facilities, streets, architectural barrier removal, natural gas systems, electrical systems, public service activities, and nonprofit entities. These grants are awarded on a competitive basis once per year. Water and sewer projects are not included in this category. The project grant amount is limited to \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$400,000. It is estimated that from 15% to 35% of CDBG funds will be expended on community facilities in any given year, depending on the level of need for public facilities during the five-year period.</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	Community facility improvements, with projects ranging from improving bridges and streets, were identified as a high priority during community meetings and feedback from stakeholders.
6	Priority Need Name	Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation State Administration and Technical Assistance
	Description	The purpose of the program is to help communities improve the quality of their downtown commercial districts by assisting private property owners in the rehabilitation of blighted buildings. All projects must meet the “slum and blight” national objective. The number of application rounds and the due dates for the 2014 applications will be determined at a later date. The maximum grant award is \$250,000. A private match of at least 25% will be required.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Creating communities of opportunity and supporting economic opportunities for target areas is the basis for the high priority given to downtown commercial rehabilitation. Addressing downtown commercial districts by assisting private property owners in the rehabilitation of blighted buildings is one method of addressing downtown redevelopment. All projects must meet the “slum and blight” national objective.
7	Priority Need Name	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Persons with HIV/AIDS Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS(HOPWA)
	Description	Ongoing analysis of quality of life through surveys and Steering Committee recommendations indicate the highest priority of need based on reduced funding will be for short term rent, mortgage and utility payments. While long-term housing solutions are critical to the stability of HIV clients, regions will have to rely more on Section 8, Shelter-Plus Care and self sufficiency as housing plans for long-term solutions.
	Basis for Relative Priority	HOPWA formula and competitive funding has provided statewide housing resources for persons living with HIV/AIDS in Kansas, beginning with direct services in the fall of 2003.

**The “Goals Addressed” column refers to the specific CDBG programs listed in SP-45*

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions

Influence of Market Conditions

The following table shows the market characteristics in Kansas that provides the basis for the proposed funding.

Table 55 Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	<p>The State has established criteria for funding an activity based on project need related to special populations addressed in the application, such as the homeless, involuntarily displaced, etc. Points are awarded for those paying more than 30% of income for rent, more than 50% of income for rent, the number of homeless persons identified in the application, the number of identified single parent households, poverty levels to be targeted, length of the agency’s waiting list, special population needs, and overall community need.</p> <p>Program funds are made available for TBRA activities to local housing authorities and other non-profit organizations throughout the State.</p>
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<p>TBRA also serves non-special homeless needs, including the elderly and the disabled.</p>
New Unit Production	<p>Through partnership with non-profit housing organizations, funding will support the objective of the HOME program to provide affordable housing to lower income households by expanding and maintaining the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, accessible, and affordable rental housing, expanding the capacity of non-profit housing providers, strengthening the ability of state and local governments to provide housing, and leveraging private sector participation.</p> <p>Eligible activities under the HOME Rental Development Program (HOME Rental) will be acquisition and rehabilitation of existing rental housing, rehabilitation of existing rental housing, and new construction of rental housing.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>CDBG housing grants are awarded on a competitive basis annually. All CDBG housing rehabilitation grants include both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units. It may include demolition of substandard structures. The maximum grant is \$400,000 (or \$20,000 per unit). A Housing Assessment Tool (HAT) is required to define the market characteristics.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>Eligible activities under the HOME Rental Development Program (HOME Rental) include acquisition.</p>

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)

The following table displays the anticipated resources to be allocated to non-entitlement areas of Kansas broken down by program type. Projections are made for FY 2014 and the remaining four years of the Con Plan.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	14,000,000	700,000	0	14,700,000	56,000,000	Kansas CDBG funds can easily be matched by receiving communities. While not required, matching CDBG dollars are encouraged as it better utilizes CDBG funds.
HOME	public - federal	Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab TBRA	4,290,000	500,000	0	4,790,000	17,160,000	The First Time Homebuyers Program and the HOME Rental Program both require a local match.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	366,000	0	0	366,000	1,464,000	Kansas HOPWA funds can easily be matched by receiving communities, especially through paring funding with local non-profits. While not required, matching HOPWA dollars is encouraged as it better utilizes HOPWA funds.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,250,000	0	0	1,250,000	500,000	Kansas ESG funds must be matched dollar-for-dollar by the local recipient. KHRC is awarded these funds annually and makes them available to local units of government of non ESG entitlement communities in Kansas.

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

HOME funds leverage private mortgages, grants, other federal programs, bond financing, and tax credits. Match for the HOME Program will be met through a combination of cash from non-federal sources, foregone fees, bond financing, and donated land and labor.

For the FY 2012 CDBG program \$16,661,721 in funds were awarded. These funds included the regular 2012 CDBG allocation, rollover funds, and State Revolving Loan funds. These projects leveraged approximately \$25.4 million in other public and private funds. This leveraging will continue in FY 2014-2018.

For the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program KHRC will collaborate with cities, counties, and regions of the state to determine high need areas for rental housing. The HOME staff and Low Income Housing Tax Credit staff works closely together to ensure the most efficient use of rental housing funding.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the state that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Not applicable.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Table 56 Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC)	Governmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct quarterly meetings to plan and collaborate statewide housing efforts ➤ Collaborate with KS Department of Aging and Disability Services and KDHE to support opportunities under 2011 Frank Melville Supportive Housing Act of 2010 	Statewide
Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)	Governmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coordinate with entitlement areas on development planning 	Statewide
Kansas Department of Commerce	Governmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coordinate with entitlement areas on development planning ➤ Conduct quarterly meetings to plan and collaborate statewide housing efforts 	Statewide

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Kansas Department of Commerce (Commerce), Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will manage the service delivery of the State's federally funded community development and housing programs. With limited exceptions, the State's investment plans and development goals cover only areas where the State controls the use of funds. Johnson County (outside Overland Park), Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Manhattan, Overland Park, Shawnee, Topeka, and Wichita are entitlement areas for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Johnson County (including Overland Park), Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka, and Wichita are entitlement areas for the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program. Kansas City, Topeka, and Wichita are entitlement areas for the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. Kansas City, Missouri, is an entitlement area for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

program. Kansas City, Missouri, will receive approximately \$1,016,000 in HOPWA funds for federal fiscal year 2014. Under rules of the HOPWA program, the entitlement city serves its entire metropolitan area, including in this instance, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, Miami, Franklin, and Linn counties in Kansas.

The CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA entitlement areas receive direct allocations of funds from the Federal Government. KHRC and KDHE will coordinate with the entitlement areas on development planning.

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation and the local USDA Rural Development conduct quarterly interagency meetings to plan and review collaborative efforts related to housing. KHRC has also been placed on e-mail/ mailing lists for upcoming events held by Kansas African American Affairs Commission and Kansas Hispanic & Latino Affairs Commission.

KHRC will collaborate with the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (disability services) and KDHE (Medicaid) to facilitate the partnerships necessary to effectively utilize the new funding opportunities created under the 2010 Frank Melville Supportive Housing Act. HUD's Section 811 program, reformed last year by that legislation, creates supportive housing opportunities for persons with disabilities. The changes effected in the 2010 reforms put added emphasis on community integration, the leveraging of other project development resources (such as HOME and Housing Tax Credits) and collaboration with State social service and Medicaid agencies to provide necessary services to support disabled individuals in independent living.

Commerce consults with the Water Office, KDHE and the Division of Water Resources on water issues.

The greatest obstacle to meeting the underserved needs in the State of Kansas, aside from lack of funding, is the lack of professional organizations and private providers of grant-writing and administrative capabilities in the areas needed. The majority of the 637 communities eligible for applying for funding in the CDBG program is under 1,000 in population and lacks the local capacity not only to administer the programs but also to seek out the available services and funds with which to address their problems.

Western Kansas is the area most underserved, and yet the fewest number of applications is received from this region. Technical assistance and monitoring in the western part of the State is carried out by one field area representative of the Division. Of the 104 eligible counties in the State of Kansas, this one employee is responsible for 57 of these counties. Population in the majority of these counties totals less than 5,000 persons each and the distance and time required to travel makes it a difficult situation. In addition, the regional diversity and range of problems encountered throughout the State make it difficult to develop a comprehensive

understanding of statewide need. This is probably the biggest gap in the institutional delivery system.

The State of Kansas has qualified 26 CHDOs that are part of the institutional delivery system for affordable housing. Since 1992, the State has allocated at least 15 percent of HOME funds to CHDO program activities and up to five percent of HOME funds to CHDO operating expenses.

The CHDO set-aside is only a base for rental housing. CHDOs can expand their rental housing activities with Low Income Housing Tax Credits, Private Activity Bonds, and HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

The CoC created an Action Plan as a result of the CoC Check-up report. The Action Plan steps have been developed to make the BoS CoC an effective network and will lead to preventing homelessness in the CoC. The four main goals of this Action Plan are as follows:

1. Increase participation and representation of agencies in the Balance of State CoC which will help enhance education and outreach to all areas of the BoS. This goal will lead to better regional coordination which will improve the region's ability to identify needs and gaps as well as help the regions access appropriate resources;
2. Improve organizational capacity to manage CoC administrative tasks. Increasing the organizational capacity will improve the CoC's ability to monitor funded projects. This will also improve the CoC's ability to collaborate with the ESG Program Manager to monitor the ESG providers in the CoC;
3. Increase access to services in rural/ frontier areas. This goal includes steps to involve stakeholders in each region to identify current services and to discuss gaps. This goal also includes enhancing the educational opportunities in the regions to provide information about effective service models and to share information on funding opportunities; and
4. Develop a strategic plan to end homelessness in each region and the entire CoC. This goal includes an action step to conduct regional needs assessments which will lead to the development of a needs assessment for the entire CoC.

Table 57 Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance			
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			
Other			

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction

The KSHC represents the BoS CoC on a number of statewide committees looking at issues of homelessness at a State level. These committees include the Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness and the Governor’s Planning Council’s Subcommittee on Housing and Homelessness. Both committees include membership from the Veteran’s Administration and Kansas Housing Resources Corporation. Last year, a new Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program began in Kansas. This program assisted a total of 213 homeless families, or those at risk of becoming homeless, in 2012. The ESG Program Manager is very involved with the BoS Continuum of Care by attending the BoS membership committee meetings.

The CoC will review and evaluate current project performance through the monitoring activities as the Collaborative Applicant. Projects performing below the 80% threshold will be provided technical assistance. Through regular regional coordinator contact, and educational opportunities offered during the annual statewide summit and regional mini-summits, the CoC will encourage best practices including strength-based case management, housing first/rapid rehousing, and other evidence based models for improving housing stability for participants. KSHC is an active participant on statewide committees examining housing and homelessness issues. Through this partnership, providers in the BoS Continuum will be afforded educational opportunities for assisting their participants with housing stability, such as tenant education. KSHC will conduct annual project monitoring that will include a review of project performance to track outcomes.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

One of the founding tenets of KSHC is to provide education regarding homeless issues and resources to the members of the BoS CoC, including persons experiencing homelessness and those at risk of becoming homeless.

Since its inception, the KSHC has provided an annual Summit on Housing and Homelessness. Through these summits, providers are educated on the highly effective models for providing housing and services including models for providing effective outreach to persons not likely to seek services on their own. Additionally, the KSHC has started providing mini-summits in each of the regions to educate the public on homeless issues and services. With the development of the 211 coordinated assessment system, homeless persons seeking assistance will be directed to appropriate services. There are five providers in the BoS CoC that have developed PATH programs, providing outreach to homeless persons in order to help identify their needs and connect them to appropriate services.

As discussed in NA-40, Homeless Needs Assessment, the BoS CoC is complex due to geographic differences among the counties, which range from frontier to urban. Subsequently, the needs and gaps in housing vary depending on the community. In many of the frontier and rural counties service providers must refer persons experiencing homelessness to other counties for housing. Another gap is the availability of affordable, decent permanent housing. Some rural and frontier counties have limited units available for persons experiencing homelessness. Often

the units that are available are in poor condition. In the urban counties, there are housing units available, however, they are not affordable without a housing subsidy.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC) is divided into eight regions. Each has elected a Regional Coordinator to facilitate strategic planning efforts. Regional coordinators work toward maintaining and building regional planning committees. The KSHC Coordinator participates in regional planning meetings and hosts regional workshops focusing on raising awareness of homelessness and providing education about the Continuum of Care process. Through these efforts, new members of the Continuum are recruited. The Board of Directors of the KSHC are nominated during the annual meeting of the Coalition and voted on by the membership. The BoS CoC committee meetings are posted on KSHC's website and are open to the public.

The BoS CoC plans to implement a centralized assessment system within the next 12 months. The Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition will coordinate with the ESG Program Manager at Kansas Housing Resources Corporation to develop a plan for ensuring that ESG subrecipients develop projects that will target the gaps and needs of the BoS CoC.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Table 58 Goals Summary

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Water and Sewer Improvements	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Water and Sewer Improvements	CDBG: \$17,200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 107,500 Persons Assisted
2	Increase the quality of affordable housing: CDBG	2014	2018	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$7,000,000	New rental units: 120 Rental rehabilitation: 45
3	Small Town Environment Program: KAN STEP	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$6,500,000	Other: 20 Other
4	Community Facilities	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$15,000,000	Other: 35 Other
5	Economic Development	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$7,000,000	Businesses assisted: 20 Businesses Assisted
6	Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$750,000	Businesses assisted: 25 Businesses Assisted
7	Housing Pilot Program- CDBG	2014	2018	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$5,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Urgent Need	2014	2018	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Affordable Housing Economic Development Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Other: 5 Other
9	State Administration and Technical Assistance	2014	2018	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Water and Sewer Improvements Affordable Housing Economic Development Community Facility Improvements Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$2,100,000	Other: 20 Other
10	First-Time Homebuyers	2014	2018	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$4,918,205	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 565 Households Assisted
11	HOME Rental Development	2014	2018	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$8,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit 180 Rental Units
12	Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	2014	2018	Affordable Housing Public Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$6,000,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1,110 Households Assisted

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program	2014	2018	Homeless	Homeless Prevention and Housing	ESG: \$1,250,000	Homelessness Prevention: 6250 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 16,875 Household Housing Unit
14	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS(HOPWA)	2014	2018	Persons with HIV	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	HOPWA: \$366,000	Homelessness Prevention: 625 Persons Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 6250 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 2,325 Household Housing Unit Other: 1,200 Other

Table 59 Outcome/Objective Codes

	Availability/ Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic Opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Activities in both the HOME and CDBG program will provide extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315 (b) (2), paying no more than 30 percent of their income on housing.

The following is an estimate of the number of affordable units that will be provided by program:

CDBG:

- *Housing Pilot Program*- Pilot program to do housing rehabilitation and reconstruction to address affordable housing shortages in areas experiencing economic growth
- *Urgent Needs*- Provides funding for housing damage caused by disasters
- *Housing Rehabilitation Program*- Provides housing grants for rehabilitation of both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units

The one year goals for CDBG housing programs includes: 24 new rental units and 8 rental rehabs

HOME

- *HOME Rental Development*- Includes the acquisition of existing rental units and the construction of new rental units
- *Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)*- Rental assistance provided to low-income and special needs populations
- *First Time homebuyer Program*- provides down payment assistance and reduced first mortgage loans

The one year goal for HOME housing programs includes: 222 TBRA units, 10 rental units rehabilitated, 36 new rental units constructed, and 381 households in total assisted.

ESG

- *Emergency Shelters*
- *Street Outreach*
- *Homeless Prevention*
- *Rapid Rehousing*

The one year goal for ESG housing programs includes: In total 3,375 Households assisted, 250 homeless prevention cases, 1,000 households assisted with rent

HOPWA

- *Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utilities (STRMU)*
- *Monitor TBRA*
- *Transitional Emergency Housing*
- *Housing Coordination*
- *Supportive Services include: Nutritional Supplements, Mental Health, Drug/ Alcohol Counseling, and Transportation*

The one year goal for HOPWA Housing programs includes: 240 households receiving rental assistance, 125 households prevented from homelessness. Overall, the HOPWA programs one-year goal is to provide assistance to 1,275 persons.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Not applicable.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

Not applicable.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

The State will from time to time provide support and technical assistance to PHAs upon local request.

Specific financial assistance to PHAs under any of the Consolidated Plan formula grant programs will be considered as any other application competing for those funds, unless the administering State agency determines that both cause and authority exist to prioritize such funding under the current Consolidated Plan and the program's guidelines.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing

Barriers to affordable housing include the following public policies:

The following are strategies for removing or ameliorating any negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing:

Fair Housing Action Plan

The State's current Fair Housing Action Plan emphasizes activities that will increase knowledge of fair housing rights and reporting mechanisms among the general public, key service providers and policy makers. These include informing housing providers and consumers about fair housing rights and responsibilities, mandating State funded housing providers to promote fair housing choice and enlisting decision makers to advance the cause of fair housing.

For the most part, these actions address the impediments identified in the state's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (A), including a lack of knowledge about fair housing among residents, service providers and policy makers. However, there is some disagreement about the best method for bridging the information gap in fair housing. Some focus group and public forum participants felt that high profile enforcement of fair housing rights would be the most effective public strategy.

Regardless of the method chosen to publicize fair housing rights, enforcement is required to protect a number of groups. Persons with disabilities and minorities, particularly African Americans in urban areas and large Hispanic families in Southwest Kansas, were identified as facing more severe fair housing challenges than other households. In addition, predatory lending was a concern.

Fair Housing

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) coordinates and chairs the Kansas Fair Housing Taskforce. The Taskforce seeks to inform housing providers and consumers about fair housing rights and responsibilities, encourage State-funded housing providers to promote fair housing choice, and enlist decision-makers to advance the cause of fair housing.

This helps all Kansans to exercise the right to housing of choice and to raise a family or own a home in dignity and without fear of discrimination. Apartment dwellers and homeowners, property managers, real estate agents, interest groups, and individuals all benefit from the educational information and training workshops offered.

The Taskforce consists of representatives from Commerce, KHRC, KDHE and representatives from fair housing organizations across the State. The team generally meets on a quarterly basis to coordinate activities that will further fair housing choice in Kansas.

The activities of the Fair Housing Taskforce and its partners are split between those in which the Taskforce has a direct role, an indirect role, and a collaborative role.

Direct Role:

- Post the fair housing logo and message on agency websites. Include the Governor's Proclamation, Impediments to Fair Housing, Action Plan, and Fair Housing Team.
- Adopt architectural standards that promote accessible, adaptable, and universal design of housing. Encourage architects, builders, and developers to apply these standards to new construction Housing Tax Credit, Private Activity Bond, and HOME Rental Development projects, and encourage use where practical in housing rehabilitation and home ownership projects. Conduct rental housing seminars, including fair housing components, through partnership with a statewide rental initiative. Recruit landlords, tenants, property managers, and realtors of private and public sector rental housing. Cover rental applications, screening, leases, security deposits, maintenance, crime prevention, and eviction.
- Include a fair housing component in all grantee, developer and property manager training.
- Use data from the U.S. Census and other sources to identify areas of minority concentration. Promote developments and activities that a) provide housing and services to those communities, b) provide opportunities for 'housing choice' to those communities, and c) affirmatively market programs and services to those communities.

Indirect Role

- Funding agencies are encouraged to require that grantees (local governments, private developers or owners, and nonprofit organizations receiving housing funds) create and maintain an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan identifying potentially underserved local populations and efforts to market to those constituencies; require that entities document a process to inform potential program participants of their fair housing rights, and of their avenues for appeal; and request that the entities complete and verify a minimum of one fair housing activity per year per loan or grant. Categories of fair housing activities include: Planning, Research, and Development; Business and Finance; Information and Education; Complaints and Remedies.

- Provide regular training, technical assistance, and monitoring for housing grantees, developers and managers to ensure compliance with fair housing requirements. Incorporate fair housing information into grant management and program compliance training. Staff will complete, and submit, Fair Housing Tracking reports on all housing projects monitored.
- Provide homebuyer training and counseling through partnership with a statewide homeownership initiative, contingent on available funding. Emphasize underserved rural areas and minority/ immigrant populations. Include fair housing components in all classes and counseling sessions.

Collaborative Role:

- Request the Governor, city mayors, and county commissioners to issue fair housing month proclamations for each April (Fair Housing Month).
- Distribute fair housing information at professional and trade conferences. Attend events of local government officials, banking executives, real estate agents, landlord associations, community action agencies, independent living centers, or others.
- Present fair housing training and workshops, including educational courses or modules, to encourage proactive use of housing resources. Reach out to consumer and grass roots organizations, such as domestic violence shelters, job training centers, student associations, support groups, etc. Address topics of accessibility, predatory lending, local/state equivalency to federal enforcement, hate crimes and other issues.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Within the Continuum of Care, there are providers who specialize in providing outreach to homeless individuals and families including PATH (Projects to Assist in the Transition from Homelessness), VASH, and Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF). These providers work with agencies within their communities to provide outreach and service to homeless individuals and families. Education about effective ways to reach out to homeless individuals and families are available during the KSHC's Annual Summit on Homelessness and during the regional mini summits. Providers have the opportunity to share their outreach strategies during the regional committee meetings and also during the monthly CoC Committee meetings. With the implementation of the 211 Coordinated Assessment System, the CoC will improve its ability to link homeless individuals and families with the services they need.

As stated earlier, there are four Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) programs engaging families through street outreach to connect them to housing. The CoC's outreach plan targets those most likely to encounter unsheltered families, i.e. school homeless liaisons, domestic violence programs, emergency assistance providers, mainstream benefits offices, and community action programs. The CoC will continue efforts to work with mainstream programs that offer rental/support services to develop holistic plans to move families out of homelessness. Action steps include: working with public housing authorities and other subsidized housing programs to gain priority for homeless families on waiting lists; developing relationships with landlords and other housing providers to work with families with multiple barriers; and working with housing developers and local governments to develop additional affordable housing units.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The BoS CoC anticipates a leveling off of the number of homeless households with children in the next year. However, the BoS CoC will continue to utilize Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing through the ESG Program and existing BoS HUD funded projects to move families from homelessness to permanent housing.

This year's BoS application includes four new projects proposing 22 units of housing for households with children, totaling 61 beds. Included in this number are four units being proposed to provide permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless families. The BoS

CoC is working toward the development of a coordinated assessment system that would provide a continuum wide system for referring homeless persons and families to the appropriate housing and services. This system, once developed, will help match homeless families with services, thus reducing the number of homeless families in our the CoC.

There was a net loss of 15 emergency shelter beds overall between 2011 and 2012. The number of beds for households with children decreased by 31 beds, while the number for households without children increased by 16 beds. A number of programs reconfigured their housing stock, most decreasing beds for families and increasing beds for individuals. Seventeen voucher beds for emergency shelter hosted by faith-based organizations were lost to the inventory, a sign of the tough economic time for non-profits. Fifteen individual beds were converted to 18 beds of transitional housing. The largest emergency shelter in the Continuum increased its capacity for individuals by 24 but decreased family beds by three.

A net increase of 47 transitional housing beds was realized in the Continuum between 2011 and 2012. Fifty-three new transitional housing beds for individuals were added, primarily at the Veterans Administration's domiciliary facility. As mentioned above, 15 emergency shelter beds (eight for households with children and seven for individuals) were reconfigured as eight beds of transitional housing for households with children and 10 beds for individuals. Two programs closed removing 16 beds for households with children and two beds for individuals from the inventory.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The CoC will continue outreach and advocacy efforts to work with mainstream programs that offer rental and supportive services to move families out of homelessness. These action steps include: identification and referral of homeless families by school district liaisons; work with public housing authorities and other subsidized housing programs to gain priority for homeless families on Section 8 and other housing waiting lists; develop relationships with private landlords and other housing providers to work with this group who face multiple rehousing barriers; work with housing developers and local branches of government to show the need for additional affordable housing units in communities; and advocate for increased wages and jobs across Kansas to help families maintain housing once they obtain it. The CoC will continue to

work with providers in each region to encourage the development of permanent housing options for households with children based on identified needs.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Foster Care

Foster Care's Independent Living Coordinators have been educated on the CoC system and are now getting involved with Kansas' five CoC communities. Youths who leave the foster care system because they have attained 18 years of age are eligible to participate in Independent Living Services through the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program. This is a voluntary program and at age 18 young adults may choose not to participate. The program offers funds to help pay the costs of setting up a household, such as rent and utility deposits, buying household goods, etc.

Health Care

The State of Kansas is still in the development phase of establishing a protocol/policy preventing health care institutions from discharging patients into homelessness. The Kansas Department Health and Environment and its providers follow State and federal regulations in relation to discharge planning; however, neither State nor federal regulations address the assurance that hospital patients will not be discharged into homelessness.

Mental Health

The Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services, which includes mental health and substance use disorder services, enacted a policy in 2006 that ensures to the maximum extent possible that all individuals who are discharged from State funded institutions or systems of care have housing options available in order to prevent their being discharged into homelessness.

However, an individual can exercise his/her right to refuse treatment and/or aid with placement, therefore becoming homeless upon discharge.

Corrections

Each prison under the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) system has “release planners” that coordinate with inmates and parole officers to determine the most successful post-release residence for each individual. There are several determining factors and resource individuals involved in this process. KDOC takes a multi-discipline team approach. The release planning process begins sixteen months before the inmate releases from prison.

SP-65 Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The State will follow, and monitor grantees to ensure compliance with, the HUD lead-based paint regulations implementing Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. These regulations cover the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs, and identify the appropriate type of activity to control lead paint hazards, in projects using federal funds. The \$25,000 abatement threshold in Title X has not been adjusted since it was established, while construction/ rehabilitation costs have escalated. This precludes a number of homes from being rehabilitated because abatement costs make it financially unfeasible. The State will further comply with LBP regulations of the EPA and those enacted by the State of Kansas, including KDHE's licensing requirements for rehabilitation contractors.

KHRC will coordinate with KDHE for training, education and other resources related to lead based paint hazards, and will require that grantees and sub grantees utilize staff and contractors that have the appropriate training and certification. KHRC is represented on the Healthy Homes Advisory Committee, a body organized and coordinated by KDHE and which meets quarterly to review current issues related to LBP.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

See above.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

See above.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

According to the 2007-2011 Five-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimate, 12.6% of the State's population lived in poverty, compared to 9.9% in 2000.

Poverty is a function of income, which is related to education, job training and employment. Federal and State policies on welfare, health care, and the minimum wage are crucial to addressing and reducing poverty. In addition, the recession of 2007-2009 contributed to the increase in the poverty rate between 2000 and 2011.

The State developed an Economic Development Strategic Plan, released in 2011, to facilitate statewide economic development. The plan is based on a belief that State government has two fundamental roles to play in the process of economic development. First, it must establish a business environment that motivates as much risk-taking and competition as possible in the context of a level playing field. Second, it must steward taxpayer resources in the most effective manner possible; when the government strives to do its job well with as few resources as possible, it leaves more resources available for risk-taking and competition.

The State, in partnership with non-profit agencies and businesses, can influence the chances of moving families and individuals to move up and out of poverty by supporting local and regional efforts to improve family incomes.

State and regional projects and initiatives that will impact the employment and economic levels of employees and residents, such as infrastructure improvements to water and sewer systems, community facilities, and downtown commercial rehabilitation, will create a positive economic environment.

See MA-45, Non-Housing Community Development Assets, for other State programs to enhance economic development and in turn reduce poverty.

How are the Jurisdiction's poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

See above.

SP-80 Monitoring

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

CDBG Program Monitoring:

From the time of grant award to project closeout, the grant recipients are being continually reviewed for compliance with program regulations. At the time of award, each project is assigned a specific CDBG staff member to serve as a field representative for the project. While projects are open, the grantee is required to submit quarterly progress reports. These are reviewed by the appropriate field representative. Projects usually have two on-site monitoring reviews. These reviews include the following compliance areas: national objective, project eligibility, financial management, environmental review, procurement, labor standards, acquisition and relocation, civil rights, fair housing, Section 3, and property management. In addition to the common compliance areas, housing rehabilitation projects are also reviewed for lead base paint issues and to insure that repairs meet the appropriate housing standards. Similarly, economic development projects are also reviewed to insure that job targets are met and that loan payments are being made as set forth in the various loan documents.

After each on-site monitoring review, the field representative writes a letter to the Chief Elected Official outlining the project's progress and compliance with the relevant CDBG regulations. If there are any deficiencies or findings, the grantee has thirty days to resolve the deficiencies or findings. At the completion of the project, the field representative and the audit/closeout officer review the grant file prior to issuing a certificate of completion.

HOME Program

First-Time Homebuyer Program

The First Time Homebuyer Program accepts applications and performs a detailed review on each potential homebuyer. Reviews include income eligibility, property eligibility, program thresholds, environmental standards, and the Uniform Relocation Act. Compliance with all local program standards and federal regulations are met prior to funds being expended. To ensure compliance with the affordability period, a certification letter is mailed annually. The homeowner returns a signed statement certifying that they are residing at the address, and that the property is maintained in good condition.

Rental Development Program

The Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) monitors HOME Rental Development compliance throughout the duration of affordability period, through periodic site visits, desk

audits, review of annual report submissions, and frequent communication with owners and managers.

Prior to project approval, KHRC reviews each proposed HOME Rental project through site reviews, project underwriting, and evaluation of subsidy layering. Once approved, KHRC provides guidance and monitors for compliance with HOME program requirements during the development process. There are generally several benchmarks for evaluation, including submission of payment requests, periodic construction progress meetings, quarterly development progress reports, interim and final project inspections. Enhanced monitoring, including more frequent inspections, will occur if risk factors are identified (such as developer inexperience, excessive errors, non-compliance with procedures or documentation, etc.).

Ongoing compliance monitoring of completed projects consists of regular physical, property management and tenant file inspections according to the requirements of 24 CFR Part 92 and related publications; annual compliance reports filed by the owner/developer; and provision of technical assistance on procedures, rules and regulations. A risk-based process identifies distressed or troubled projects, with more frequent and intensive monitoring of those properties.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program Monitoring The Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) monitors HOME TBRA compliance through review of quarterly reports, grant completion reports, and tenant eligibility data submitted on a continuous basis.

On site compliance reviews take place annually. Additional KHRC visits take place based on a KHRC assessment of subrecipient needs and performance. Written reports are provided to the subrecipient, with corrective actions if indicated.

The following are included in the annual review: Administrative policies and procedures; financial records; participant selection policies; marketing plan and procedures; compliance with Lead Based Paint regulations; tenant file reviews for eligibility; property standards inspections.

ESG Program Monitoring:

Sub recipients are monitored to ensure compliance with ESG regulations and program requirements.

KHRC will utilize the following monitoring process for the ESG program.

Desk monitoring:

Ongoing tracking and monitoring of monthly reporting including all requests for reimbursement-financial status reports submitted by the ESG Sub Recipients. ESG desk monitoring includes the documentation review of financial transaction records and receipts, the documentation of program eligibility certification and telephone consultations with sub recipient program staff and administrators.

On-site visits:

All ESG Sub Recipients will be monitored at least once every two years. The on-site monitoring process will include on-site visits with the Sub Recipient (City or County) and the sub recipient agencies. The categories monitored will include a review of financial policies and procedures, ESG written policies and procedures, shelter inspections and program participant files.

HOPWA Program Monitoring:

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) continually monitors Kansas Care Through Housing (KCTH) through monthly financial data, including reimbursement spreadsheets, quarterly reports and yearly reports. Required submissions to the Grantee are outlined within the yearly agreements between KDHE and KCTH.

On site monitoring occurs annually. The goal of this formal annual compliance review is to ensure compliance with and provide technical assistance relating to federal regulations, State policies and program procedures.

B)2014 Annual Action Plan

2014 Annual Action Plan

STATE OF KANSAS

Prepared for:

Kansas Housing Resources Corp.

Kansas Department of Commerce

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Community Development Block Grant

HOME Investment Partnerships

Emergency Solutions Grant

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

Display Period:

October 1, 2013 – October 31, 2013

Table of Contents

Expected Resources	3
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)	3
Annual Goals and Objectives	7
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)	7
AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d).....	10
AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k).....	14
AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)	30
AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)	31
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f).....	32
Affordable Housing	33
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)	33
AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j).....	34
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)	35
AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)	38
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)	39
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)	42
Program Specific Requirements.....	45

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The following table displays the anticipated resources to be allocated to non-entitlement areas of Kansas broken down by program type.

Kansas anticipates receiving the following amounts in FY 2014:

- CDBG: \$14 million
- HOME: \$4.29 million
- HOPWA: \$366,000
- ESG: \$1.25 million

Table 1 Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	14,000,000	700,000	0	14,700,000	56,000,000	Kansas CDBG funds can easily be matched by receiving communities. While not required, matching CDBG dollars are encouraged as it better utilizes CDBG funds.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	4,290,000	500,000	0	4,790,000	17,160,000	The First Time Homebuyers Program and the HOME Rental Program both require a local match.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	366,000	0	0	366,000	1,464,000	Kansas HOPWA funds can easily be matched by receiving communities, especially through paring funding with local non-profits. While not required, matching HOPWA dollars is encouraged as it better utilizes HOPWA funds.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for emergency shelters Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services	1,250,000	0	0	1,250,000	5,000,000	Kansas ESG funds must be matched dollar-for-dollar by the local recipient. KHRC is awarded these funds annually and makes them available to local units of government of non ESG entitlement communities in Kansas.

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

HOME funds leverage private mortgages, grants, other federal programs, bond financing, and tax credits. Match for the HOME Program will be met through a combination of cash from non-federal sources, foregone fees, bond financing, and donated land and labor.

For the FY 2012 CDBG program \$16,661,721 in funds were awarded. These funds included the regular 2012 CDBG allocation, rollover funds, and State Revolving Loan funds. These projects leveraged approximately \$25.4 million in other public and private funds. This leveraging will continue in FY 2014-2018.

For the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program KHRC will collaborate with cities, counties, and regions of the state to determine high need areas for rental housing. The HOME staff and Low Income Housing Tax Credit staff works closely together to ensure the most efficient use of rental housing funding.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Not applicable.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)

Table 2 Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Water and Sewer Improvements	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Water and Sewer Improvements	CDBG: \$4,300,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 21500
2	Increase the quality of affordable housing: CDBG	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,400,000	New rental units: 24 Rental rehabilitation: 8
3	Small Town Environment Program: KAN STEP	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$1,330,000	Other: 4 Other
4	Community Facilities	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$3,000,000	Other: 7 Other
5	Economic Development	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG: \$1,400,000	Businesses assisted: 4
6	Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$750,000	Businesses assisted: 5
7	Housing Pilot Program- CDBG	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 4 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Urgent Need	2014	2018	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Affordable Housing Economic Development Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$400,000	Other: 1 Other
9	State Administration and Technical Assistance	2014	2018	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Water and Sewer Improvements Affordable Housing Economic Development Community Facility Improvements Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$420,000	Other: 4 Other
10	First-Time Homebuyers	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HOME: \$983,641	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 113 Households Assisted
11	HOME Rental Development	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1,600,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
12	Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	2014	2018	Affordable Housing Public Housing		Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1,200,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 222 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program	2014	2018	Homeless		Homeless Prevention and Housing	ESG: \$1,250,000	Homelessness Prevention: 1250 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 3375 Household Housing Unit
14	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS(HOPWA)	2014	2018	Persons with HIV		Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	HOPWA: \$366,000	Homelessness Prevention: 125 Persons Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 1275 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 465 Household Housing Unit Other: 240 Other

AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

Introduction

The State of Kansas will distribute development resources in proportion to development needs in the State. In general, the Kansas Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce), the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will approve funding for development projects which satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

- **Community Need** - Comparison of development needs between cities, counties, and regions of the State. Development resources will be allocated to areas of greatest need, i.e., unmet need.
- **Community Effort** - Comparison of the shares of assisted development between cities, counties, and regions of the State. Areas with low shares of assisted development will be encouraged to seek a fair share of development resources.
- **Resident Need** - Comparison of income eligible persons within cities, counties, and regions of the State. Development resources will be allocated first to the lowest income eligible persons within an area.
- **Resident Risk** - Comparison of persons with multiple risks versus single risks, within cities, counties, and regions of the State, i.e., unemployment, cost burden, racial minority, single parent, physical disability, etc. Development resources will be allocated first to persons with multiple risks within an area.
- **Preventive Action** - Preventing shortages of development resources within cities, counties, and regions of the State. Development resources will be allocated early to areas undergoing economic development and/or deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities.

Table 3 Funding Allocation Priorities

	Water and Sewer Improvements (%)	Increase the quality of affordable housing: CDBG (%)	Small Town Environment Program: KAN STEP (%)	Community Facilities (%)	Economic Development (%)	Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation (%)	Housing Pilot Program-CDBG (%)	Urgent Need (%)	State Administration and Technical Assistance (%)	First-Time Homebuyers (%)	HOME Rental Development (%)	Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) (%)	Participating Jurisdiction Administrative Reserve	CHDO Operating Reserve Set-aside	Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program (%)	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) (%)	Total (%)
CDBG	31	10	9	22	10	5	7	3	3	0	0	0			0	0	100
HOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	37	28	10	2	0	0	100
HOPWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
ESG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100

Reason for Allocation Priorities

Infrastructure:

Water and sewer projects are consistently the most frequently requested projects for funding assistance due to rural characteristics. Water improvement projects are the highest need category due to the highest rate of violations (health, safety, etc.). The western portion of Kansas has been especially hard-hit due to the drought, so the request for water-related projects is high.

Housing:

A State Housing Strategy outlined a list of the customer priorities to address housing issues in Kansas:

- 1) Owners
- 2) Renters
- 3) Vulnerable populations
- 4) Homeless persons

Economic Development:

Economic development and job creation was identified as a key part of the identified goals and objectives for Kansas.

Homelessness:

Addressing homelessness in Kansas is a critical issue.

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) will use ESG funds for Street Outreach, Emergency Shelters, Homelessness Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing, HMIS, and administrative activities.

Community Facility Improvements

Community facility improvements, with projects ranging from improving bridges and streets, were identified as a high priority during community meetings and feedback from stakeholders.

Creating communities of opportunity and supporting economic opportunities for target areas is the basis for the high priority given to downtown commercial rehabilitation. Addressing downtown commercial districts by assisting private property owners in the rehabilitation of blighted buildings is one method of addressing downtown redevelopment. All projects must meet the “slum and blight” national objective.

HOPWA:

HOPWA formula and competitive funding has provided statewide housing resources for persons living with HIV/AIDS in Kansas, beginning with direct services in the fall of 2003.

How will the proposed distribution of funds address the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan?

The State of Kansas will distribute development resources in proportion to development needs in the State. In general, the Kansas Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce), the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will approve funding for development projects which satisfy one or more of the following criteria: (1) Community Need, (2) Community Effort, (3) Resident Need, (4) Resident Risk, and (5) Preventive Action.

The statewide priority needs included: Water and Sewer Improvements, Affordable Housing, Economic Development, Homeless Prevention and Housing, Community Facility Improvements, and Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation. All of these are considered high priorities.

AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k)

Introduction

Table 4 Distribution Methods

1	State Program Name:	Community Facilities
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	Projects may consist of, but are not limited to, improvements in fire protection, bridges, community and senior centers, health facilities, streets, architectural barrier removal, natural gas systems, electrical systems, public service activities, and nonprofit entities. These grants are awarded on a competitive basis once per year.
	Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	The project grant amount is limited to \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$400,000. It is estimated that from 15% to 35% of CDBG funds will be expended on community facilities in any given year, depending on the level of need for public facilities during the five-year period.
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	See above.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	Unknown at this time.
2	State Program Name:	Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The purpose of the program is to help communities improve the quality of their downtown commercial districts by assisting private property owners in the rehabilitation of blighted buildings. All projects must meet the slum and blight national objective. There will be two application rounds for the 2014 program year. The deadlines are to be determined at a later date.
	Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	The maximum grant award is \$250,000. A private match of at least 25% will be required.

	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	See above.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	Creating communities of opportunity and supporting economic opportunities for target areas is the basis for the high priority given to downtown commercial rehabilitation. Addressing downtown commercial districts by assisting private property owners in the rehabilitation of blighted buildings is one method of addressing downtown redevelopment. All projects must meet the slum and blight national objective.
3	State Program Name:	Economic Development
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	Economic Development funds may be used by a local unit of government to provide infrastructure or business financing assistance for a new business locating in or an existing business expanding in, a community. The local government may choose to offer assistance to an existing local firm attempting to remain in business.
	If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	Technical assistance is available from the State during preparation of the application to ensure that the application will meet threshold requirements.
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	Funds are available for PY 2014 through an open window process starting on January 1 and closing on December 10. The maximum amount that can be applied for is \$750,000, and the minimum amount is \$100,000. Projects must meet the public benefit test of at least 1 full-time job per \$35,000 of assistance. All projects must meet the low-and-moderate income national objective.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	See above.
4	State Program Name:	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program
	Funding Sources:	ESG

	<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) administers the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) for the state to address homelessness. ESG is allocated to the state through a formula-funded program by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.</p> <p>Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) will use ESG funds for street outreach, emergency shelters, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, HMIS, and administrative activities. These activities will be targeted to households that are literally homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness whose income is 0-30% of Area Median Family Income and to individuals and families that are in the following at risk homeless categories: Chronically homeless, HIV/AIDS, elderly, veterans, mental health, youth, domestic violence victims and substance abuse.</p>
	<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>KHRC is awarded these funds annually and makes them available for application to local units of government of non ESG entitlement communities of Kansas. As part of their application, local units of government allocate funds for specific activities to private nonprofit organizations that provide services to the homeless in their community. A recipient nonprofit organization must be tax exempt under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code and must have an acceptable accounting system, have a voluntary board, and practice non-discrimination in hiring practices and the provision of services.</p> <p>ESG funds must be matched dollar-for-dollar by the local recipient. KHRC will require all sub recipients to make matching contributions to supplement the ESG program in an amount that equals the amount of ESG funds provided by KHRC. The sub-recipient must identify the source of match at the time of applying for ESG. Matching contributions may be obtained from any source, including any Federal source other than the ESG program, as well as state, local, and private sources.</p> <p>The ESG regulations provide that up to 7.5% of a grantee’s funds may be spent for administering the grant. KHRC will pass on 2.5 % of this allocation to local units of government.</p>

	<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>KHRC will utilize the application process for the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. KHRC will sub-grant ESG funds to cities and counties in non- ESG entitlement funded areas. KHRC recognizes the importance of individual cities and counties to identify sub-recipients and coordinate the specific services outlined in ESG for their individual jurisdictions. KHRC will also accept applications and provide direct funding to agencies and organizations that serve at-risk homeless populations and are capable of providing ESG services on a statewide level for that at risk homeless population.</p> <p>KHRC will announce the Notice Of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the ESG funds and begin to accept and receive applications as described above. Depending on when HUD signs the grant agreement, deadlines for receipt of applications will be established. An Application Review Committee will rank applications received in response to the NOFA. The scoring criteria will include a project description, identified need, coordination of potential local homeless assistance and housing programs, past performance and administrative capacity.</p>
	<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>Funds are made available annually to local units of government, who in turn distribute them to agencies in their community that assist the homeless.</p>
	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation funds have a three or ten year use requirement depending on the amount of funds invested in the shelter. No more that 60% of the total ESG funds may be used for emergency shelter and street outreach activities. The remaining funds will be used for the Homeless Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing and HMIS activities.</p>

	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The State of Kansas supports a continuum of care approach among State ESG recipients. KHRC collaborates on a recurring basis with the Balance of State CoC (BoS CoC) and the Johnson County COC. All funds from the State’s ESG funding are made available to the non-ESG entitlement continuums. Continuum of Care components include affordable, accessible, and integrated permanent housing and homeless services that enable individuals and families to reach the maximum degree of self-sufficiency possible. In reviewing ESG applications, the State relies on local units of government to determine what their communities’ unique homeless needs may be, and how the ESG program can assist with those needs. This approach allows local jurisdictions to determine their own priorities and needs in addressing homelessness in their communities.</p> <p>Performance standards will be established and continue to evolve over the next few years as the ESG Interim Rule is implemented and as ESG program outcomes are determined through the evaluation of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data and through integration of ESG services into their local continuum of care.</p>
5	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>First Time Homebuyers</p>
	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>HOME</p>
	<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The First Time Homebuyers program will be administered in partnership with approved lending institutions. The State will enter into written agreements with lenders to provide leveraging of the funds allotted to the program. The State has established a lender’s consortium that will provide first mortgage home loans to leverage First Time Homebuyers down payment assistance.</p>
	<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Assisted households must meet HUD’s definition of low-income, with household income at or below 80% of area median gross income (AMGI) as published annually by HUD. They must qualify as first time homebuyers as defined in 24CFR Part 92, and agree to occupy the home purchased as their principal residence for the required affordability period.</p>
	<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>Funds are distributed to eligible applicants on a first-come, first-served basis.</p>

	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	For FTHB, up to 20 percent of the purchase price of the home, and a maximum of \$12,000, will be provided to an approved buyer at closing to assist with down payments, closing costs, and legal fees.
6	State Program Name:	HOME Rental Development
	Funding Sources:	HOME
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	<p>Eligible activities under the HOME Rental Development Program (HOME Rental) will be acquisition and rehabilitation of existing rental housing, rehabilitation of existing rental housing, and new construction of rental housing. Consistent with 24CFR Part 92, at least 90% of the rental units must be initially occupied by households with income at or below 60% of area median gross income (AMGI), with the balance at or below 80% AMGI, and the rent on those units cannot exceed HOME maximum rents as published annually by HUD. In practice, KHRC will generally fund only projects where 100% of rental units meet the 60% AMGI requirement, which gives a competitive advantage to projects with deeper income targeting. Households whose income after move-in exceeds 80% of AMGI are considered over income for the HOME program, and as such are subject to specific requirements of 24CFR Part 92.</p> <p>Through partnerships with non-profit housing organizations, funding will support the objective of the HOME program to provide affordable housing to lower income households by expanding and maintaining the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, accessible, and affordable rental housing, expanding the capacity of non-profit housing providers, strengthening the ability of state and local governments to provide housing, and leveraging private sector participation.</p> <p>To satisfy the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) set-aside requirements of the HOME program, KHRC shall reserve at least 15% of the total 2014 HOME allocation for CHDOs acting as owner, developer, or sponsor of a housing development.</p> <p>KHRC may also allocate no more than five percent of the total HOME allocation for eligible CHDO operating expenses. The amount awarded is entirely at the discretion of the KHRC, and subject to 24 CFR, Part 92. Funds from this pool that are not utilized for CHDO operating expenses may be allocated as CHDO housing development funds.</p>

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>A formal system will be used to evaluate, select, and fund applications for loans. The selection criteria are designed to facilitate an objective assessment of the housing needs of the area and the applicant’s knowledge and experience with construction methods, practices of building, housing codes inspection, specifications writing, construction project management and property management.</p>
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>The application process for HOME rental housing development funds is competitive. See above process for details.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Before an application is scored and ranked, it must meet threshold requirements for the program:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The application must be for a qualified residential rental development that meets the HOME Program requirements at 24 CFR Part 92, as amended; 2. The development must meet the low-income housing priorities as identified in the applicable state or local Consolidated Plan; 3. The development is ready to proceed as documented by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of site control with an option for at least six months beyond the application deadline; or a recorded deed; • Zoning approval or application for zoning approval with a letter from the zoning administrator citing that the zoning request is consistent with the local plan or that the local plan could be changed to be consistent with the zoning request; • Evidence of availability of adequate utilities at the site; • Commitment letters for all sources of financing; 4. Rural Development (RD) Form AD 622 commitment, if applicable; 5. Compliance with CHDO set-aside requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must be a certified Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) by the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation. • When acting in the Owner role, the CHDO must have an ownership interest (either directly or through a partnership) in the development, must be at least the managing member with effective control, and must materially participate, on a regular, continuous, and substantial basis, in the development, operation and the management of the project throughout the entire compliance period. 6. A complete application - any application that is not complete may be automatically rejected.

	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	See above.
7	State Program Name:	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
	Funding Sources:	HOPWA
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	<p>The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) manages the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program to ensure affordable housing and prevents homelessness among HIV positive individuals and their families.</p> <p>HOPWA funding provides housing assistance and related supportive services to develop community-wide strategies and form partnerships with area nonprofit organizations. HOPWA funds may be used for a wide range of housing, social services, program planning, and development costs. Ongoing analysis of quality of life through surveys and Steering Committee recommendations indicate the highest priority of need based on reduced funding will be for short term rent, mortgage and utility payments.</p>
	Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	<p>The HOPWA funding will be distributed to landlords, mortgagors, utility providers and individual clients through the Ryan White CARE case management system. This system consists of 10 case management sites funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Ryan White CARE Act, Part B. The University of Kansas, School of Medicine-Wichita, Medical Practice Association (UKSM-W MPA), is the program sponsor for the Kansas HOPWA Program. In 1993, the UKSM-W MPA received federal funding to administer a statewide Ryan White, Part C, CARE Act program under the medical direction of Dr. Donna E. Sweet. The UKSM-W MPA HIV program provides primary care for 60 percent of the clients in the Kansas Ryan White Part B program and over 80 percent of clients in Western, South Central, and Southeast Kansas. The UKSM-W MPA HIV program will administer the payment of HOPWA housing assistance and other requests for assistance submitted through the Ryan White case management system.</p>

	<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>As stated above, the HOPWA funding will be distributed to landlords, mortgagors, utility providers and individual clients through the Ryan White CARE case management system. This system consists of 10 case management sites funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Ryan White CARE Act, Part B.</p> <p>The University of Kansas, School of Medicine-Wichita, Medical Practice Association (UKSM-W MPA), is the program sponsor for the Kansas HOPWA Program. In 1993, the UKSM-W MPA received federal funding to administer a statewide Ryan White, Part C, CARE Act program under the medical direction of Dr. Donna E. Sweet. The UKSM-W MPA HIV program provides primary care for 60 percent of the clients in the Kansas Ryan White Part B program and over 80% of clients in Western, South Central, and Southeast Kansas. The UKSM-W MPA HIV program will administer the payment of HOPWA housing assistance and other requests for assistance submitted through the Ryan White case management system.</p>
	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>The service area for HOPWA formula and competitive funding includes all Kansas counties except Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, Miami, Franklin, and Lynn. Kansas counties in the Kansas City metropolitan area receive HOPWA formula funding through the City of Kansas City, Missouri. The Kansas service area is classified as rural. HOPWA formula and competitive funding has provided statewide housing resources for persons living with HIV/AIDS in Kansas, beginning with direct services in the fall of 2003.</p>

	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The highest priority of need based on reduced funding will be for short term rent, mortgage and utility payments. While long-term housing solutions are critical to the stability of HIV clients, regions will have to rely more on Section 8, Shelter-Plus Care and self sufficiency as housing plans for long-term solutions. The following are the outcome measures for FY 2014.</p> <p><u>HOPWA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utilities (STRMU)</i> • <i>Monitor TBRA</i> • <i>Transitional Emergency Housing</i> • <i>Housing Coordination</i> • <i>Supportive Services include: Nutritional Supplements, Mental Health, Drug/ Alcohol Counseling, and Transportation</i> <p>The one year goal for HOPWA Housing programs includes: 240 households receiving rental assistance, 125 households prevented from homelessness. Overall, the HOPWA programs one-year goal is to provide assistance to 1,275 persons.</p>
8	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>Housing Pilot Program</p>
	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>CDBG</p>
	<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The purpose of this program is to address housing shortages in communities experiencing economic growth. The funds can be used for rehabilitation or reconstruction of housing units and related infrastructure improvements.</p>
	<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The projects must rehabilitate or reconstruct a minimum of four units. Projects must meet the low-and-moderate income or the slum and blight national objective. The applicant must complete the Housing Assessment Tool (HAT). Applications will be taken on an open window basis through December 31, 2014.</p>
	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>The maximum grant award is \$500,000 with a 1:1 match.</p>
9	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>Housing Rehabilitation</p>
	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>CDBG</p>

	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	Housing rehabilitation was consistently identified by communities as a key need within the respective regions of Kansas.
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	CDBG Housing grants are awarded on a competitive basis annually. All CDBG housing rehabilitation grants include both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units. It may include demolition of substandard structures. The maximum grant is \$400,000. A Housing Assessment Tool (HAT) is required. A State Housing Strategy outlined a list of the customer priorities to address housing issues in Kansas: 1) Owners 2) Renters 3) Vulnerable populations 4) Homeless persons The Strategy stated that Kansas views affordable single family housing as a priority activity/goal. The following are the priorities: First Time Homebuyers, Existing Homeowners, and Renters (unit shortage).
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	The maximum grant is \$400,000.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	To increase the quality of affordable housing.
10	State Program Name:	Small Town Environment Program: KAN STEP
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The State has set aside up to 15% of the available funds to offer a volunteer, self-help means of financing community improvement projects limited to water and public or nonprofit buildings. The Kansas Small Towns Environment Program (KAN STEP) is designed to help Kansas communities with an acknowledged community improvement problem in water or public building areas, solve that problem through sweat equity and volunteerism at the local level. This program is aimed at smaller, underserved communities in the State. The funds help to offset the large initial capital cost of infrastructure type programs.
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	KAN STEP provides direction, technical assistance, guidance, and support to help make it happen. There will be two application rounds for the 2014 program. The application deadlines are August 15, 2013 and February 15, 2014.

	Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	The maximum grant amount is \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$300,000. In order to qualify for the program, the project must document a 40% cost saving by using volunteer labor.
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	See above.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	See above.
11	State Program Name:	State Administration and Technical Assistance
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The State will use no more than \$100,000 plus three percent of the total CDBG grant amount, program income, and revolving loan funds for State administration and technical assistance of the program. Not more than 20 percent of the total CDBG grant may be used for administrative, planning, and/or technical assistance combined costs from both State and local levels.
12	State Program Name:	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Funding Sources:	HOME
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	TBRA funding will be allocated under written agreement to local jurisdictions and non-profits that apply as third-party program administrators, referred to as sub-recipients, on a competitive basis, after meeting organizational capacity and threshold requirements for administering a rental assistance program in their communities. Funding is distributed monthly through direct deposit to sub-recipient agencies. Rental assistance is paid month by month by the sub-recipient directly to the landlord and/or the local utility (electric, gas, water) provider.

	<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>There are four application ratings criteria for the program: Project Need (300 Points); Project Impact (300 Points); Capacity (100 Points); and Non-local HOME PJ (50 Points).</p> <p>Project Need relates to special populations addressed in the application, such as the homeless, involuntarily displaced, etc. Points are awarded for those paying more than 30 percent of income for rent, more than 50 percent of income for rent, the number of homeless persons identified in the application, the number of identified single parent households, poverty levels to be targeted, length of the agency’s waiting list, special population needs, and overall community need. Project Impact relates to the measures of success in relationship to self sufficiency and the degree of community impact on identified needs. Capacity relates to the ability and experience to operate and maintain a rental subsidy program. Non-local HOME PJ relates to local jurisdictions that do not receive a direct allocation of HOME funds.</p> <p>Eligibility for the program is based on income. Consistent with 24CFR Part 92, families assisted must be at 60 percent or below the area median income. Sub-recipients may establish Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) preferences, such as those for persons with disabilities, the elderly, very low income, and homeless Kansans. Housing Authorities, non-profit agencies, and others may apply for funding.</p>
	<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>Funds will be distributed, on a competitive basis, after thresholds have been met and applicants have demonstrated organizational capacity to deliver a federally funded rental assistance program.</p>
	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Grant applications may not exceed \$300,000. An allowance for administrative costs is added to the total awarded the sub-recipient.</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>Urgent Need</p>
	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>CDBG</p>
	<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>Project activities must address an urgent need resulting from a sudden and severe natural or other disaster that has created conditions that pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community. Awards will be made to address only the solution to the immediate problem and not necessarily the long-term solution. The conditions must have become urgent within six months following the event. Applications are accepted on an as-needed basis at a maximum amount of \$400,000 per grant.</p>

	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	Applications are accepted on an as-needed basis at a maximum amount of \$400,000 per grant.
	Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Applications are accepted on an as-needed basis at a maximum amount of \$400,000 per grant.
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	The maximum grant amount is \$400,000.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution	Unknown at this time.
14	State Program Name:	Water and Sewer Improvements
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	<u>Water and Sewer Improvements:</u> The Water and Sewer annual competition will be separate from the Community Facilities annual competition, although threshold requirements apply equally to both categories. More specific award criteria for this program will be discussed in the application packet for this category. Appearance before the interagency review committee consisting of a core group of the Kansas Department of Commerce, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, is part of the rating criteria of this program.
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	The State of Kansas will distribute development resources in proportion to development needs in the state. In general, the Kansas Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce), the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will approve funding for development projects which satisfy one or more of the following criteria: 1. Community Need, 2. Community Effort, 3. Resident Need, 4. Resident Risk, 5. Preventive Action.

<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>The Kansas CDBG program consists of nine grant categories, all of which must meet certain threshold requirements in order to be considered for funding. The threshold requirements are outlined in grant application packages. Failure to meet the threshold requirements will result in the disqualification of an application from the grant process.</p>
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>It is estimated that from 25% to 55% of CDBG funds will be expended on water and sewer facilities in any given year, depending on the level of need for public facilities during the five-year period. The project grant amount is limited to \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$500,000.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>See above.</p>

<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>Under the Consolidated Plan, the State will fund single activity projects that address community and business needs in Kansas. These projects are separated into single activity or purpose projects that attempt to address the needs of the communities in Kansas. The CDBG program is divided into seven single activity programs. The programs are: Housing, Economic Development, Kan Step, Community Facilities, Water/Wastewater, Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation, and Urgent Need. Each program has its own application and application due date.</p> <p>The Business and Community Development Division continually reviews its operations to best serve the needs of Kansas communities. In cooperation with other funding agencies, the Kansas Interagency Advisory Committee (KIAC) was established to provide better guidance and direction for communities seeking funding for water and sewer projects. The committee includes representatives from the CDBG Program, Kansas Department of Health & Environment, and USDA Rural Development. The committee holds meetings six times per year to hear presentations from communities and their engineering consultants concerning their proposed water or sewer projects. This allows the agencies to ask questions and make recommendations before the applications are formulated and submitted.</p> <p>CDBG Staff also participates in the Public Water Supply Coordinating Committee, which seeks to promote more efficient use of funding dollars by encouraging regional solutions to water issues rather than having each small community operate their own treatment and supply system. In addition to the funding agencies that comprise KIAC, it also includes the Kansas Department of Agriculture, the Kansas Rural Water Association, the Kansas Water Office, the Kansas Municipal Utilities Association, and WSU Environmental Finance Center.</p>
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AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?

No. The State has no Section 108 debt service and no plans to apply anytime soon.

Available Grant Amounts

Acceptance process of applications

AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state allow units of general local government to carry out community revitalization strategies?

The State of Kansas has not chosen to target particular geographical areas for special assistance under the CDBG Program. Rather, all non-entitlement communities are allowed to submit applications in one of the outlined funding categories on a competitive basis. Thus, Kansas has not authorized or approved any local government revitalization strategies.

State's Process and Criteria for approving local government revitalization strategies

See above.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the state (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

The State of Kansas has not chosen to target particular geographical areas for special assistance. Rather, Kansas allows all the non-entitlement communities to submit applications in our funding categories on a competitive basis.

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The State of Kansas will distribute development resources in proportion to development needs in the state. In general, the Kansas Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce), the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) will approve funding for development projects which satisfy one or more of the following criteria: (1) Community Need, (2) Community Effort, (3) Resident Need, (4) Resident Risk, and (5) Preventive Action.

Kansas is served by an incomplete system of service providers across the State. However, the majority of the service providers are located in the areas where need has been shown to be the greatest according to the Census data available and other economic indicators.

The rating system for the highest priority needs listed above includes points for those applications demonstrating the highest percentage of low- moderate-income persons. It is through this means that the geographic priorities are established for the CDBG program funds that will be awarded where the greatest need exists.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)

Introduction

The one year goals vary by program and the population to be served. Some of the data in the following tables may overlap due to some programs that assist households in addition to individuals. Those served by the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program, for instance, may be homeless receiving rental assistance, in addition to those receiving TBRA who aren't homeless but have special needs.

Table 5 One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Category

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	4,972
Non-Homeless	1,867
Special-Needs	1,740
Total	8,579

Table 6 One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through:	
Rental Assistance	1,962
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	14
Acquisition of Existing Units	113
Total	2,089

AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j)

Introduction

The State will from time to time provide support and technical assistance to PHAs upon local request.

Specific financial assistance to PHAs under any of the Consolidated Plan formula grant programs will be considered as any other application competing for those funds, unless the administering State agency determines that both cause and authority exist to prioritize such funding under the current Consolidated Plan and the program's guidelines.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

This Annual Plan is for a State grantee. No summary information is available on the actions planned for the multiple public housing authorities in Kansas.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

See above.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

See above.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

ESG

- *Emergency Shelters*
- *Street Outreach*
- *Homeless Prevention*
- *Rapid Rehousing*

The one year goal for ESG housing programs includes: In total 3,375 Households assisted, 250 homeless prevention cases, 1,000 households assisted with rent.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The BoS CoC anticipates a leveling off of the number of homeless households with children in the next year. However, the BoS CoC will continue to utilize Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing through the ESG Program, and existing BoS HUD funded projects, to move families from homelessness to permanent housing.

This year's BoS application includes four new projects proposing 22 units of housing for households with children, totaling 61 beds. Included in this number are four units being proposed to provide permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless families. The BoS CoC is working toward the development of a coordinated assessment system that would provide a continuum wide system for referring homeless persons and families to the appropriate housing and services. This system, once developed, will help match homeless families with services, thus reducing the number of homeless families in the continuum.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The CoC will continue outreach and advocacy efforts to work with mainstream programs that offer rental and supportive services to move families out of homelessness. These action steps include: identification and referral of homeless families by school district liaisons; work with Public Housing Authorities and other subsidized housing programs to gain priority for homeless families on Section 8 and other housing waiting lists; develop relationships with private landlords and other housing providers to work with this group who face multiple rehousing barriers; work with housing developers and local branches of government to show the need for additional affordable housing units in communities; and advocate for increased wages and jobs across Kansas to help families maintain housing once they obtain it. The CoC will continue to work with providers in each region to encourage the development of permanent housing options for households with children based on identified needs.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Foster Care

Foster Care's Independent Living Coordinators have been educated on the CoC system and are now getting involved with Kansas 5 CoC communities. Youths who leave the foster care system because they have attained 18 years of age are eligible to participate in Independent Living Services through the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program. This is a voluntary program and at age 18 young adults may choose not to participate. The program offers funds to help pay the costs of setting up a household, such as rent and utility deposits, buying household goods, etc.

Health Care

The State of Kansas is still in the development phase of establishing a protocol/policy preventing health care institutions from discharging patients into homelessness. The Kansas Department Health and Environment, and its providers, follow State and federal regulations in relation to discharge planning; however, neither State nor federal regulations address the assurance that hospital patients will not be discharged into homelessness.

Mental Health

The Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services, which includes mental health and substance use disorder services, enacted a policy in 2006 that ensures to the maximum extent possible that all individuals who are discharged from State funded institutions or systems of care have housing options available in order to prevent their being discharged into homelessness.

However, an individual can exercise his/her right to refuse treatment and/or aid with placement, therefore becoming homeless upon discharge.

Corrections

Each prison under the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) system has “release planners” that coordinate with inmates and parole officers to determine the most successful post-release residence for each individual. There are several determining factors and resource individuals involved in this process. KDOC takes a multi-discipline team approach. The release planning process begins sixteen months before the inmate releases from prison.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)

Table 7 One Year Goals HOPWA Assistance

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	240
Tenant-based rental assistance	60
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	125
Total	425

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The State's current Fair Housing Action Plan emphasizes activities that will increase knowledge of fair housing rights and reporting mechanisms among the general public, key service providers and policy makers. These include informing housing providers and consumers about fair housing rights and responsibilities, mandating State funded housing providers to promote fair housing choice and enlisting decision makers to advance the cause of fair housing.

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) coordinates and chairs the Kansas Fair Housing Taskforce. The Taskforce seeks to inform housing providers and consumers about fair housing rights and responsibilities, encourage State-funded housing providers to promote fair housing choice, and enlist decision-makers to advance the cause of fair housing.

This helps all Kansans to exercise the right to housing of choice and to raise a family or own a home in dignity and without fear of discrimination. Apartment dwellers and homeowners, property managers, real estate agents, interest groups, and individuals all benefit from the educational information and training workshops offered.

The Taskforce consists of representatives from Commerce, KHRC, KDHE and representatives from fair housing organizations across the State. The team generally meets on a quarterly basis to coordinate activities that will further fair housing choice in Kansas.

The activities of the Fair Housing Taskforce and its partners are split between those in which the Taskforce has a direct role, an indirect role, and a collaborative role.

Direct Role:

- Post the fair housing logo and message on agency websites. Include the Governor's Proclamation, Impediments to Fair Housing, Action Plan, and Fair Housing Team.
- Adopt architectural standards that promote accessible, adaptable, and universal design of housing. Encourage architects, builders, and developers to apply these standards to new construction Housing Tax Credit, Private Activity Bond, and HOME Rental Development projects, and encourage use where practical in housing rehabilitation and home ownership projects. Conduct rental housing seminars, including fair housing components, through partnership with a statewide rental initiative. Recruit landlords, tenants, property managers, and realtors of private and public sector rental housing. Cover rental applications, screening, leases, security deposits, maintenance, crime prevention, and eviction.
- Include a fair housing component in all grantee, developer and property manager training.
- Use data from the U.S. Census and other sources to identify areas of minority concentration. Promote developments and activities that a) provide housing and services to those communities, b) provide opportunities for 'housing choice' to those communities, and c) affirmatively market programs and services to those communities.

Indirect Role

- Funding agencies are encouraged to require that grantees (local governments, private developers or owners, and nonprofit organizations receiving housing funds) create and maintain an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan identifying potentially underserved local populations and efforts to market to those constituencies; require that entities document a process to inform potential program participants of their fair housing rights, and of their avenues for appeal; and request that the entities complete and verify a minimum of one fair housing activity per year per loan or grant. Categories of fair housing activities include: Planning, Research, and Development; Business and Finance; Information and Education; Complaints and Remedies.

- Provide regular training, technical assistance, and monitoring for housing grantees, developers and managers to ensure compliance with fair housing requirements. Incorporate fair housing information into grant management and program compliance training. Staff will complete, and submit, Fair Housing Tracking reports on all housing projects monitored.
- Provide homebuyer training and counseling through partnership with a statewide homeownership initiative, contingent on available funding. Emphasize underserved rural areas and minority/ immigrant populations. Include fair housing components in all classes and counseling sessions.

Collaborative Role:

- Request the Governor, city mayors, and county commissioners to issue fair housing month proclamations for each April (Fair Housing Month).
- Distribute fair housing information at professional and trade conferences. Attend events of local government officials, banking executives, real estate agents, landlord associations, community action agencies, independent living centers, or others.
- Present fair housing training and workshops, including educational courses or modules, to encourage proactive use of housing resources. Reach out to consumer and grass roots organizations, such as domestic violence shelters, job training centers, student associations, support groups, etc. Address topics of accessibility, predatory lending, local/state equivalency to federal enforcement, hate crimes and other issues.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The greatest obstacle to meeting the underserved needs in the State of Kansas, aside from lack of funding, is the lack of professional organizations and private providers of grant-writing and administrative capabilities in the areas needed. The majority of the 637 communities eligible for applying for funding in the CDBG program is under 1,000 in population and lacks the local capacity not only to administer the programs but also to seek out the available services and funds with which to address their problems.

Western Kansas is the area most underserved, and yet the fewest number of applications is received from this region. Technical assistance and monitoring in the western part of the State is carried out by one field area representative of the Division. Of the 104 eligible counties in the State of Kansas, this one employee is responsible for 57 of these counties. Population in the majority of these counties totals less than 5,000 persons each and the distance and time required to travel makes it a difficult situation. In addition, the regional diversity and range of problems encountered throughout the State make it difficult to develop a comprehensive understanding of statewide need. This is probably the biggest gap in the institutional delivery system.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation, Kansas Department of Commerce, and the local USDA Rural Development conduct quarterly interagency meetings to plan and review collaborative efforts related to housing. KHRC has also been placed on e-mail/ mailing lists for upcoming events held by Kansas African American Affairs Commission and Kansas Hispanic & Latino Affairs Commission.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The State will follow, and monitor grantees to ensure compliance with, the HUD lead-based paint regulations implementing Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. These regulations cover the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs, and identify the appropriate type of activity to control lead paint hazards, in projects using federal funds. The \$25,000 abatement threshold in Title X has not been adjusted since it was established, while construction/ rehabilitation costs have escalated. This precludes a number of homes from being rehabilitated because abatement costs make it financially unfeasible. The State will further

comply with LBP regulations of the EPA and those enacted by the State of Kansas, including KDHE's licensing requirements for rehabilitation contractors.

KHRC will coordinate with KDHE for training, education and other resources related to lead based paint hazards, and will require that grantees and sub grantees utilize staff and contractors that have the appropriate training and certification. KHRC is represented on the Healthy Homes Advisory Committee, a body organized and coordinated by KDHE and which meets quarterly to review current issues related to LBP.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The State developed an Economic Development Strategic Plan, released in 2011, to facilitate statewide economic development. The plan is based on a belief that State government has two fundamental roles to play in the process of economic development. First, it must establish a business environment that motivates as much risk-taking and competition as possible in the context of a level playing field. Second, it must steward taxpayer resources in the most effective manner possible; when the government strives to do its job well with as few resources as possible, it leaves more resources available for risk-taking and competition.

The State, in partnership with non-profit agencies and businesses, can influence the chances of moving families and individuals to move up and out of poverty by supporting local and regional efforts to improve family incomes.

State and regional projects and initiatives that will impact the employment and economic levels of employees and residents, such as infrastructure improvements to water and sewer systems, community facilities, and downtown commercial rehabilitation, will create a positive economic environment.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The biggest gap in the institutional delivery system is the large territory that must be covered by a limited number of staff members. As discussed earlier, technical assistance and monitoring in the western part of the State is carried out by one field area representative of the Division. Of the 105 counties in the State of Kansas, this one employee is responsible for 57 of these counties. Population in the majority of these counties totals less than 5,000 persons each and the distance and time required to travel makes it a difficult situation. KHRC will continue to work with other State agencies and local communities to overcome the gaps in institutional structure.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) continues to enhance collaboration and coordination with public and private housing and social service agencies, including local USDA Rural Development and the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (disability services) and KDHE (Medicaid). KHRC will also cooperate with cities, counties, and regions of the State for the best locations for Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) developments, in addition to the State Housing Trust Fund (SHTF) to access additional resources.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.320(k)(1,2,3)

Introduction

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Total Program Income

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

Kansas utilizes only the forms of investment included in Section 92.205.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Federal Recapture (hereinafter "Recapture") provisions require that KHRC recoups all or a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyers if the housing subsidized does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the period of affordability. The period of affordability is based upon the total amount of HOME funds subject to Recapture described in 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(5)(ii)(A)(5). For Note Holder, this period is ten (10) years for homebuyers assisted by the HOME Program. The HOME investment that is subject to Recapture is based on the amount of HOME assistance that enabled the homebuyer to buy the dwelling unit.

If Borrower sells the property during the 10 year period of affordability, Note Holder shall calculate the Recapture amount using the *Reduction method*. Under this method, the terms of forgiveness shall be as follows:

Principal amounts shall be reduced by a pro rata monthly reduction of one-half (1/2) of the principal balance over a period of sixty (60) months and the remaining one-half (1/2) of principal shall be forgiven after one hundred twenty (120) months, *provided* all rules and regulations associated with the Program are complied with.

However, should a property's appraised value be below the amount required for full repayment, or the property has been on the market for over 6 months without a contract, the *Shared Net Proceeds* method may be used. The net proceeds are the sales price minus loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and closing costs. The net proceeds may be divided proportionally as set forth in the following mathematical formulas:

$$\text{HOME Investment} / (\text{HOME Investment} + \text{Homeowner investment}) = \text{HOME Percentage}$$

$$\text{Homeowner Investment} / (\text{HOME Investment} + \text{Homeowner investment}) = \text{Homeowner Percentage}$$

If the property goes into foreclosure or Borrower deeds the property in lieu of foreclosure, Note Holder shall calculate the Recapture amount using the *Shared Net Proceeds method*. Under this method, if there are no net proceeds or the net proceeds are insufficient to repay the HOME investment due, Note Holder will only Recapture the net proceeds, if any. The net proceeds are the sales price minus superior loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs. The net proceeds may be divided proportionally as set forth in the following mathematical formulas:

$$\text{HOME Investment} / (\text{HOME Investment} + \text{Homeowner investment}) = \text{HOME Percentage}$$

$$\text{Homeowner Investment} / (\text{HOME Investment} + \text{Homeowner investment}) = \text{Homeowner Percentage}$$

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

A period of affordability of units acquired with HOME funds will be followed per CFR 92.254(a)(4). The soft second mortgage will be forgiven over a 60 month period (or five years.)

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

HOME funds will not be used to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(3)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

KHRC will require ESG awardees to have established and implemented written standards for providing ESG assistance prior to executing grant award contracts.

KHRC will require awardees to establish written standards that include:

a) Standard policies and procedures for evaluating individuals' and families' eligibility for assistance under Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).

b) Policies and procedures for coordination among emergency shelter providers, essential service providers, homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance providers, other homeless assistance providers, and mainstream service and housing providers.

c) Policies and procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible families and individuals will receive homelessness prevention assistance and which eligible families and individuals will receive rapid re-housing assistance.

d) Standards for determining the share of rent and utilities costs that each program participant must pay, if any, while receiving homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance.

e) Standards for determining how long a particular program participant will be provided with rental assistance and whether and how the amount of that assistance will be adjusted over time.

f) Standards for determining the type, amount, and duration of housing stabilization and/or relocation services to provide a program participant, including the limits, if any, on the homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance that each program participant may receive, such as the maximum amount of assistance, maximum number of months the program participants receives assistance; or the maximum number of times the program participants may receive assistance.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The State of Kansas supports a continuum of care approach among State ESG recipients. KHRC collaborates on a recurring basis with the Balance of State CoC and the Johnson County COC. All funds from the State's ESG funding are made available to the non ESG entitlement continuums. Continuum of Care components include affordable, accessible, and integrated permanent housing and homeless services that enable individuals and families to reach the maximum degree of self-sufficiency possible. In reviewing ESG applications, the State relies on local units of government to determine what their communities' unique homeless needs may be, and how the ESG program can assist with those needs. This approach allows local jurisdictions to determine their own priorities and needs in addressing homelessness in their communities.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Funds are made available annually to local units of government, who in turn distribute them to agencies in their community that assist the homeless.

KHRC is awarded these funds annually and makes them available for application to local units of government of non ESG entitlement communities of Kansas. As part of their application, local units of government allocate funds for specific activities to private nonprofit organizations that provide services to the homeless in their community. A recipient nonprofit organization must be tax exempt under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code and must have an acceptable accounting system, have a voluntary board, and practice non-discrimination in hiring practices and the provision of services.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

This requirement does not apply to states.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Performance standards will be established and continue to evolve over the next few years as the ESG Interim Rule is implemented and as ESG program outcomes are determined through the evaluation of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data and through integration of ESG services into their local continuum of care. The program's focus has changed from addressing the needs of homeless people in emergency or transitional shelters to assisting people to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness.

C)SF-424s

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

*1. Type of Submission:

- Preapplication
- Application
- Changed/Corrected Application

*2. Type of Application

- New
- Continuation
- Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s)

*Other (Specify)

3. Date Received :

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

*5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

*a. Legal Name: State of Kansas

*b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

48-1124839

*c. Organizational DUNS:

175950815

d. Address:

*Street 1: 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 100
 Street 2: _____
 *City: Topeka
 County: Shawnee
 *State: Kansas
 Province: _____
 *Country: United States of America
 *Zip / Postal Code 66612-1354

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name :Department of Commerce

Division Name: Business and Community Development

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: Mr. *First Name: Terry
 Middle Name: _____
 *Last Name: Marlin
 Suffix: _____

Title: Economic Development Specialist

Organizational Affiliation:

*Telephone Number: (785) 296-4703

Fax Number: (785) 296-3490

*Email: tmarlin@kansascommerce.com

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

***9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

A.State Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

*Other (Specify)

***10 Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-228 _____

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant Program _____

***12 Funding Opportunity Number:**

*Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

State of Kansas

***15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Kansas Community Development Block Grant Program

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

16. Congressional Districts Of:

*a. Applicant: All Kansas Districts

*b. Program/Project:

17. Proposed Project:

*a. Start Date: 01/01/2014

*b. End Date: 12/31/2014

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

*a. Federal 14,000,000

*b. Applicant _____

*c. State _____

*d. Local _____

*e. Other _____

*f. Program Income 700,000

*g. TOTAL 14,700,000

*19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on _____

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E. O. 12372

*20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation.) Yes

No

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U. S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Mr.

*First Name: Pat

Middle Name: _____

*Last Name: George

Suffix: _____

*Title: Secretary

*Telephone Number: (785) 296-2741

Fax Number: (785) 296-5055

* Email: pgeorge@kansascommerce.com

*Signature of Authorized Representative:

*Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		Version 02
*1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		*2. Type of Application * If Revision, select appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision *Other (Specify) _____
3. Date Received :		4. Applicant Identifier:
5a. Federal Entity Identifier:		*5b. Federal Award Identifier:
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State:		7. State Application Identifier:
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
*a. Legal Name: State of Kansas, Kansas Housing Resources Corporation		
*b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 71-0950729		*c. Organizational DUNS: 137043662
d. Address:		
*Street 1:	<u>611 S Kansas Avenue, Suite 300</u>	
Street 2:	_____	
*City:	<u>Topeka</u>	
County:	<u>Shawnee</u>	
*State:	<u>Kansas</u>	
Province:	_____	
*Country:	<u>United States of America</u>	
*Zip / Postal Code	<u>66603</u>	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: HOME Program		Division Name:
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix:	<u>Ms.</u>	*First Name: <u>Christine</u>
Middle Name:	_____	
*Last Name:	<u>Reimler</u>	
Suffix:	_____	
Title:	<u>Director, HOME Program</u>	
Organizational Affiliation:		
*Telephone Number:	<u>(785) 217-2023</u>	Fax Number: <u>(785) 232-8073</u>
*Email:	creimler@kshousingcorp.org	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

***9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

A.State Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

*Other (Specify)

***10 Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-239 _____

CFDA Title:

HOME Investment Partnerships Program _____

***12 Funding Opportunity Number:**

*Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

State of Kansas

***15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: KHRC HOME Program**

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		Version 02
16. Congressional Districts Of:		
*a. Applicant: All Kansas Districts		*b. Program/Project:
17. Proposed Project:		
*a. Start Date: 01/01/2014		*b. End Date 12/31/2014
18. Estimated Funding (\$):		
*a. Federal	4,292,934	
*b. Applicant		
*c. State		
*d. Local	16,750,000	
*e. Other		
*f. Program Income	375,000	
*g. TOTAL	21,417,934	
*19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?		
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E. O. 12372		
*20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U. S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** I AGREE		
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions		
Authorized Representative:		
Prefix: Mr.	* First Name: Dennis	
Middle Name: L.		
*Last Name: Mesa		
Suffix: _____		
*Title: Executive Director		
*Telephone Number: 785.217.2001	Fax Number: 785.232.8084	
* Email: dmesa@kshousingcorp.org		
*Signature of Authorized Representative:		*Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		Version 02
*1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		*2. Type of Application * If Revision, select appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision *Other (Specify) _____
3. Date Received :		4. Applicant Identifier:
5a. Federal Entity Identifier:		*5b. Federal Award Identifier:
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State:		7. State Application Identifier:
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
*a. Legal Name: State of Kansas, Kansas Housing Resources Corporation		
*b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 71-0950729		*c. Organizational DUNS: 137043662
d. Address:		
*Street 1:	611 S Kansas Avenue, Suite 300	
Street 2:	_____	
*City:	Topeka	
County:	Shawnee	
*State:	Kansas	
Province:	_____	
*Country:	United States of America	
*Zip / Postal Code	66603	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Housing with Supportive Services		Division Name:
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix:	Mr. _____	*First Name: Al _____
Middle Name:	_____	
*Last Name:	Dorsey	
Suffix:	_____	
Title:	Director, Housing with Supportive Services	
Organizational Affiliation:		
*Telephone Number: (785) 217-2043		Fax Number: (785) 232-8084
*Email: adorsey@kshousingcorp.org		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

***9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

A.State Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

*Other (Specify)

***10 Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-231 _____

CFDA Title:

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program _____

***12 Funding Opportunity Number:**

*Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

State of Kansas

***15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:** KHRC Emergency Solutions Grants program

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

16. Congressional Districts Of:

*a. Applicant: All Kansas Districts

*b. Program/Project:

17. Proposed Project:

*a. Start Date: 01/01/2014

*b. End Date: 12/31/2014

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

*a. Federal	_____	1,254,934
*b. Applicant	_____	
*c. State	_____	
*d. Local	_____	1,154,934
*e. Other	_____	
*f. Program Income		
*g. TOTAL	_____	2,409,868

***19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on _____
- b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- c. Program is not covered by E. O. 12372

***20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation.)**

- Yes
- No

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U. S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Mr. _____ *First Name: Dennis
 Middle Name: L. _____
 *Last Name: Mesa
 Suffix: _____

*Title: Executive Director

*Telephone Number: 785.217.2001

Fax Number: 785.232.8084

* Email: dmesa@kshousingcorp.org

*Signature of Authorized Representative:

*Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

*1. Type of Submission:

- Preapplication
- Application
- Changed/Corrected Application

*2. Type of Application

- New
- Continuation
- Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s)

*Other (Specify)

3. Date Received

:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

*5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

*a. Legal Name: State of Kansas

*b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

48-1124839

*c. Organizational DUNS:

175941483

d. Address:*Street 1: 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 210

Street 2: _____

*City: TopekaCounty: Shawnee*State: Kansas

Province: _____

*Country: United States of America*Zip / Postal Code 66612-1354**e. Organizational Unit:**

Department Name:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Division Name:

Division of Health

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:Prefix: Ms. *First Name: Ebony

Middle Name: _____

*Last Name: Wardlaw

Suffix: _____

Title: State HOPWA Administrator

Organizational Affiliation:

*Telephone Number: (785) 291-3610

Fax Number: (785) 291-3420

*Email: ewardlaw@kdheks.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

***9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

A.State Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

*Other (Specify)

***10 Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-241 _____

CFDA Title:

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS _____

***12 Funding Opportunity Number:**

*Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

State of Kansas

***15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:** Kansas Formula HOPWA Program

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

16. Congressional Districts Of:

*a. Applicant: All Kansas Districts

*b. Program/Project:

17. Proposed Project:

*a. Start Date: 01/01/2012

*b. End Date: 12/31/2012

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

*a. Federal	_____	366,886
*b. Applicant	_____	
*c. State	_____	
*d. Local	_____	
*e. Other	_____	
*f. Program Income		366,886
*g. TOTAL	_____	

***19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on _____
- b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- c. Program is not covered by E. O. 12372

***20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation.)** Yes No

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U. S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Mr. _____ *First Name: Robert _____

Middle Name: _____

*Last Name: Moser _____

Suffix: _____

*Title: Secretary

*Telephone Number: (785) 296-0461

Fax Number: (785) 291-3420

* Email: rmoser@kdheks.gov

*Signature of Authorized Representative:

*Date Signed:

D) State Certifications

State Certifications

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the State certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The State will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the state, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about:
 - a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - b. The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - d. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will:
 - a. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - b. Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices.

Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted:
 - a. Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - b. Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the State's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of State -- The submission of the consolidated plan is authorized under State law and the State possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs under the consolidated plan for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature/Authorized Official

November 7, 2013

Date

Pat George

Name

Secretary, Kansas Department of Commerce

Title

Signature/Authorized Official

November 7, 2013

Date

Robert Moser

Name

Secretary, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Title

Signature/Authorized Official

November 7, 2013

Date

Dennis L. Mesa

Name

Executive Director, Kansas Housing Resources Corp.

Title

Specific CDBG Certifications

The State certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR §91.115 and each unit of general local government that receives assistance from the State is or will be following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR §570.486.

Consultation with Local Governments -- It has or will comply with the following:

1. It has consulted with affected units of local government in the nonentitlement area of the State in determining the method of distribution of funding;
2. It engages in or will engage in planning for community development activities;
3. It provides or will provide technical assistance to units of local government in connection with community development programs; and
4. It will not refuse to distribute funds to any unit of general local government on the basis of the particular eligible activity selected by the unit of general local government to meet its community development needs, except that a State is not prevented from establishing priorities in distributing funding on the basis of the activities selected.

Local Needs Identification -- It will require each unit of general local government to be funded to identify its community development and housing needs, including the needs of low-income and moderate-income families, and the activities to be undertaken to meet these needs.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objectives of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. (See 24 CFR 570.2 and 24 CFR part 570)

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or

welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2010, 2011, and 2012. (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. The state will require units of general local government that receive CDBG funds to certify to the following:

It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It will require units of general local government that receive CDBG funds to certify that they have adopted and are enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature/Authorized Official

Pat George

Name

Secretary, Kansas Department of Commerce

Title

November 7, 2013

Date

Specific HOME Certifications

The State certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If it intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the State's consolidated plan.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through §92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in §92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- Before committing any funds to a project, the State or its recipients will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing.

Signature/Authorized Official

November 7, 2013

Date

Dennis L. Mesa

Name

Executive Director, Kansas Housing Resources Corp.

Title

ESG Certifications

The State seeking funds under the Emergency Solutions Program (ESG) certifies that it will ensure that its recipients of ESG funds comply with the following requirements:

Major rehabilitation/conversion -- In the case of major rehabilitation or conversion, it will maintain any building for which assistance is used under the ESG program as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for at least 10 years. If the rehabilitation is not major, the recipient will maintain any building for which assistance is used under the ESG program as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for at least 3 years.

Essential Services and Operating Costs -- Where the assistance involves essential services or maintenance, operation, insurance, utilities and furnishings, it will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure as long as the same general population is served.

Renovation -- Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services -- It will assist homeless individuals in obtaining appropriate supportive services, including permanent housing, medical and mental health treatment, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living, and other Federal State, local, and private assistance for such individuals.

Matching Funds -- It will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.51 and 42 USC 11375, including a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds, as provided by the State, units of general local government or nonprofit organizations.

Confidentiality -- It will develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement -- To the maximum extent practicable, it will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under this program, in providing services assisted through this program, and in providing services for occupants of such facilities.

Consolidated Plan -- It is following a current HUD-approved Consolidated Plan or CHAS.

Discharge Policy -- -- It has established a policy for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons.

HMIS – It will comply with HUD’s standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

Signature/Authorized Official

November 7, 2013

Date

Dennis L. Mesa

Name

Executive Director, Kansas Housing Resources Corp.

Title

HOPWA Certifications

The State HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under the program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of any building or structure purchased, leased, rehabilitated, renovated, or converted with HOPWA assistance,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

Signature/Authorized Official

Robert Moser

Name

Secretary, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Title

November 7, 2013

Date

Appendix To Certifications

Instructions concerning lobbying and drug-free workplace requirements:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. For grantees other than individuals, Alternate I applies. (This is the information to which jurisdictions certify).
4. For grantees who are individuals, Alternate II applies. (Not applicable jurisdictions.)
5. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
6. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
7. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph five).
8. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

611 S. Kansas Avenue, Suite 300
Topeka, Shawnee County, KS 66603

1000 S.W. Jackson, Suites 100 & 210
Topeka, Shawnee County, KS 66612

Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here; The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace required by 24 CFR part 24, subpart F.

9. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).