

Kansas Consolidated Plan 2024-2028 Five Year Plan

Consolidated Submission for Community Planning and Development Programs
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

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Amending to include Program Income in the amount of \$367,477.23 in TBRA that was expended.

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

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.

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 through the HOPWA program. 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 five federally funded programs, including: CDBG, ESG, HOME, HOPWA, and HTF. The Department of Commerce will administer the CDBG program. Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) will administer the HOME, HTF, 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

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- Rental Units Constructed: 50 Household housing unit
- Rental Units Rehabilitated: 25 Household housing unit

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 five federal programs are:

- Improved availability/accessibility
- Improved affordability/Improved sustainability

3. Evaluation of past performance

The State of Kansas made progress on its priority needs and objectives in FY 2022, the last complete period for which a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) was conducted. The best indicators of results 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).

The State continued to focus CDBG resources on public water/wastewater infrastructure, community public facilities, housing, and economic development with the express purpose of assisting businesses with job creation. In addition, we have small set-asides for urgent need and downtown commercial rehabilitation projects.

HOME served 21 households with their First Time Homebuyer Program, TBRA served 694 households, and the Rental Program developed 19 newly constructed units.

HTF completed 17 new construction and 16 rehabilitated units.

HOPWA provided housing assistance to 229 clients. The program helped 63 of these client's transition from homelessness into secure housing. Overall, the program reached 324 different individuals, including the family members of the clients who Kansas Care Through Housing (KCTH) served. The HOPWA Program provided supportive services to 743 individuals, which included 561 clients and their family members. The supportive services are crucial to clients outside of just housing assistance, as many areas around the state lack the necessary resources to provide these services.

ESG served a total of 3,370 persons. Homelessness prevention served 389 persons, rapid re-housing served 491 persons, emergency shelter assisted 2,315 persons, and 175 persons in street outreach.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

KHRC consulted with local governments, other local and regional stakeholders, and other State agencies. KHRC, KDC, USDA Rural Development conduct quarterly interagency meetings to plan and review collaborative efforts related to housing. Additionally, KHRC collaborates with the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) and KDHE to facilitate the partnerships necessary to effectively utilize new funding opportunities. Finally, the State conducted ten 90-minute virtual sessions focused on five topics. The sessions were held virtually.

KHRC held two public hearings in 2023. The first was held in August and the second was held in November. Both of the hearings were hybrid meetings to allow participation either in person or virtually. The public hearings focused on housing and community development needs throughout the state, and strategies to address needs. Individuals with disabilities or limited English proficiency were offered sign language interpreters, assistive listening devices, and other accommodation to attend the meeting. A presentation from the meetings is available for download from the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) website.

The 2024 Annual Action Plan was amended and posted in the Kansas Register April 30, 2026. The comment period was from May 14 to June 15, 2026. The amendment includes the amount of \$367,477.23 in Program Income that was expended in TBRA.

5. Summary of public comments

There were no public comments received during the first public hearing held in August 2023. The second public hearing was held on November 16th. There were no public comments. Please refer to the Citizen Participation Appendix for further details on the two public hearings.

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

There were no comments not accepted.

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 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan and the 2024 Annual Action Plan.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(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/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	KANSAS	Department of Commerce
HOPWA Administrator		Kansas Department of Health and Environment
HOME Administrator	KANSAS	Kansas Housing Resources Corporation HOME Program
ESG Administrator	KANSAS	Kansas Housing Resources Corporation ESG Program
	KANSAS	Kansas Housing Resources Corporation HTF Program

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

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

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

KHRC consulted with local governments, other local and regional stakeholders, and other State agencies on the preparation of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan and the 2024 Action Plan.

KHRC, KDC, 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 collaborates with the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) and KDHE to facilitate the partnerships necessary to effectively utilize 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 supports a Continuum of Care (CoC) approach among the Balance of State (BoS) 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. In 2022-2023, the BoS CoC along with KHRC led the extensive outreach conducted for Kansas’s HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. This coordinated effort focused on

research and analysis to accurately identify the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis of the program's Qualifying Populations, which included these populations.

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.

2. 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 who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy CDBG (Market Analysis, Strategic Plan)
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through E-mail, virtual meetings, and listening sessions.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA, ESG (Needs Assessment, Strategic Plan)
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through E-mail, virtual meetings, and listening sessions
3	Agency/Group/Organization	UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	University
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through E-mail, virtual meetings, and listening sessions
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through E-mail, virtual meetings, and listening sessions

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5	Agency/Group/Organization	Kansas Labor Information Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through E-mail, virtual meetings, and listening sessions
6	Agency/Group/Organization	KANSAS HOUSING RESOURCES CORPORATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Public Corporation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	All sections of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	: The week of June 5, 2023, there were ten stakeholder consultations conducted. The chart in PR-10 will be updated to reflect all of the agencies and stakeholders that participated in the sessions. The state did an online survey to further gather input from those unable to attend scheduled sessions. The schedule, attendees, summary of input received, survey results, and all other materials for consultations and outreach have been added to the Citizen Participation and Unique Appendix as appropriate. Additionally, email outreach was done to capture input from stakeholders that were unable to attend stakeholder sessions or did not respond to the survey.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Kansas Department of Emergency Management
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources Agency - Emergency Management Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	MA-65 Hazard Mitigation

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Consulted through E-mail, virtual meetings, and listening sessions</p>
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

To reach a diverse group of stakeholders, both digital and in-person channels were utilized. The CDBG team sent emails to over 700 contacts, including Economic Development directors, Regional Planning Commissions, childcare providers, and non-profits. The survey was also distributed twice via Constant Contact to our stakeholders. The opportunities were presented to attendees during the monthly CDBG Third Thursday events where staff connects with CDBG stakeholders on a range of topics. Flyers were provided to the RPCs and administrators to further promote the sessions at the local level. Links to register for the survey and stakeholder sessions were shared with different departments at Kansas Commerce to share with their networks. Finally, the Commerce marketing team supported outreach efforts by promoting the survey on social media and putting out a press release. A link to a video we released on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=169883268722251>. The story was carried on local news and a link: <https://www.wibw.com/2023/06/08/kansans-urged-complete-community-development-survey-soon/>

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care	The Kansas BoS CoC was consulted concerning the goals to address homelessness and to ensure consistency with the Strategic Plan.
State of KS Opening Doors Strategic Plan to Preven	Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH)	Strategic Goal 13 calls for assisting homeless persons by providing housing. 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 14 calls for Economic Development. One of the Economic Development Strategic Plan goals is the provision of workforce and infrastructure resources towards faster economic growth and job creation.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
State of Kansas HOME-ARP Allocation Plan	KHRC	Several of the Strategic Goals call for assisting homeless persons and creating affordable housing units for the qualifying populations targeted in the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan.
Kansas 2021 Statewide Housing Needs Assessment	KHRC and Kansas Office of Rural Prosperity	Several of the Strategic Goals call for creating and developing affordable housing for all. The need for affordable housing at various income levels is outlined in the Statewide Housing Needs Assessment.
Framework for Growth	KDC	Strategic Goals 4, 5, & 14 relate to Economic Development. Framework for Growth outlines the direct impact economic development can have on the vitality of a community.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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)

Kansas Development Finance Agency (KDFA) possesses multiple bond financing capabilities for multiple jurisdictions in the State.

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.

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)

The State has qualified 26 CHDOs. Since 1992, the State has allocated at least 15% of HOME funds to CHDO program activities and no more than 5% of HOME funds to CHDO operating expenses. The CHDO

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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.

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, KDC, KHRC, and KDHE will approve funding for development projects which satisfy one or more of the identified need criteria: community need, community effort, resident need, resident risk, and preventive action.

The State also conducted ten 90-minute virtual sessions focused on the following topics:

- Housing
- CDBG Recipients
- Quality of Place
- Economic Development
- Fair Housing

Each session topic was held twice to offer two options for individuals wishing to attend.

Narrative (optional):

Kansas Department of Commerce encompasses many departments within the state, including the Office of Broadband Development. Staff at many levels within KDC were involved in consultations and providing input for this plan.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 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 first public hearing was held from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Thursday, August 17, 2023, in the KHRC Main Conference Room, 611 S. Kansas Ave., Suite 300, Topeka, KS 66603. The hearing was available digitally. The second public hearing was held from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Thursday, November 16, 2023, in the KHRC Main Conference Room, and virtually. The public hearings focused on housing and community development needs throughout the state, and strategies to address needs. Individuals with disabilities or limited English proficiency were offered sign language interpreters, assistive listening devices, and other accommodation to attend the meeting. A presentation from the meetings is available for download from the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) website at <http://kshousingcorp.org>.

In addition, there were social media and website postings asking residents to provide feedback via an online survey. Survey information is attached in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

The 2024 Annual Action Plan was amended and posted in the Kansas Register April 30, 2026. The comment period was from May 14 to June 15, 2026. The amendment includes the amount of \$367,477.23 in Program Income that was expended in TBRA.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	There were 51 participants representing the regional planning areas of Kansas, housing service providers, and other service providers.	There were no comments received	There were no comments not accepted	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	There were 55 participants representing the regional planning areas of Kansas, housing service providers, and other service providers.	There were no public comments received.	There were no comments not accepted	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Survey summary attached in Citizen Participation Appendix	Survey summary attached in Citizen Participation Appendix	There were no comments not accepted	https://www.wibw.com/2023/06/08/kansans-urged-complete-community-development-survey-soon/
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	N/A	N/A	N/A	https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1698832687222251
6	Internet Outreach	Statewide	Posted on KHRC's website May 14, 2026, for a 30-day comment period.			
7	Kansas Register	Statewide	Posted in the Kansas Register on April 30, 2026.			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment is based on an analysis of housing problems in Kansas by income level among renters, owners, and households with special needs. Needs were also identified through a comprehensive public outreach process that included stakeholder consultations and public hearings designed to meaningfully engage citizens.

Data in this section was drawn primarily from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, which is a special tabulation of 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Census Bureau. CHAS data describes housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, as well as cost burden, which occurs when a household pays more than 30% of its gross income on housing costs. Severe cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50% of its gross income on housing costs.

In 2021, the State published a Statewide Housing Assessment. The plan was written by many statewide housing agencies and explains how crucial State level support is for the success of Kansas communities. Some of the key findings from this report are incorporated in the Needs Assessment.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity, especially among lower-income households in Kansas. Real incomes in the area have declined while housing costs have risen, resulting in an increase in the need for affordable housing options.

Between 2009 and 2017, the median income for Kansas residents *decreased* by .33% after adjusting for inflation, and after adjusting for inflation, median income decreased 8% from 2017 to 2021.

Furthermore, median rent *increased* by 7.9% and median home values increased by 1.4%. This means that housing costs require a relatively larger share of income for households in the State compared to 2009 and 2017. The combination of falling inflation-adjusted income and rising housing costs translates to diminished buying power for households, particularly for renters. Given a lack of decent, affordable housing options, the States’s lower-income households often face a choice between deficient housing and cost burden.

The most significant housing issue identified is cost burden, defined as spending over 30% of household income on housing costs, such as mortgage and rent payments. According to CHAS data, 20.8% of households are cost burdened. Similarly, severe cost burden is defined as spending over 50% of household income on housing. Statewide, 9.9% of households are severely cost burdened.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	2,777,835	2,903,820	5%
Households	1,093,694	1,121,943	3%
Median Income	\$48,394.00	\$55,477.00	15%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	124,890	128,165	199,625	120,335	548,925
Small Family Households	32,570	36,715	64,725	47,270	287,385
Large Family Households	6,500	10,100	18,035	11,305	50,735
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	21,660	24,985	40,680	25,575	119,370
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	17,870	27,045	31,350	14,065	38,160

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	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	20,490	22,690	34,855	22,315	61,790

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	2,740	2,350	2,010	575	7,675	1,035	835	1,045	380	3,295
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	1,575	830	1,435	460	4,300	110	310	255	145	820
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,965	1,960	2,405	945	7,275	455	955	2,280	1,015	4,705
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	47,320	13,495	2,530	335	63,680	22,400	11,910	6,665	1,705	42,680

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	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
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	9,655	31,340	25,350	3,055	69,400	8,000	17,005	24,820	10,320	60,145
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	8,275	0	0	0	8,275	5,420	0	0	0	5,420

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	53,595	18,640	8,385	2,315	82,935	24,000	14,010	10,245	3,245	51,500
Having none of four housing problems	20,730	49,940	79,610	39,165	189,445	12,870	45,580	101,385	75,610	235,445

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	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
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	8,275	0	0	0	8,275	5,420	0	0	0	5,420

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

3. 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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	18,440	16,985	10,110	45,535	7,745	7,825	11,330	26,900
Large Related	3,845	3,545	1,460	8,850	1,635	2,535	2,950	7,120
Elderly	12,105	10,315	5,910	28,330	14,955	14,360	11,160	40,475
Other	27,525	17,580	11,955	57,060	7,065	4,970	6,465	18,500
Total need by income	61,915	48,425	29,435	139,775	31,400	29,690	31,905	92,995

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

4. 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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	15,505	4,720	545	20,770	6,045	3,665	2,255	11,965

Demo

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Large Related	3,035	600	80	3,715	1,190	1,030	390	2,610
Elderly	8,905	4,565	1,480	14,950	10,410	5,080	2,470	17,960
Other	23,585	5,015	830	29,430	5,545	2,350	1,575	9,470
Total need by income	51,030	14,900	2,935	68,865	23,190	12,125	6,690	42,005

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	2,740	2,455	3,095	1,065	9,355	500	1,025	2,095	1,000	4,620
Multiple, unrelated family households	240	190	295	89	814	110	255	470	180	1,015
Other, non-family households	635	190	580	265	1,670	4	4	4	4	16
Total need by income	3,615	2,835	3,970	1,419	11,839	614	1,284	2,569	1,184	5,651

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

According to the 2017 ACS data, a total of 322,256 households, or 28.7%, are single-person households. Of the nonfamily households, 83% are single-person households and are classified as “Other” in the above tables. Using this 83% share as a comparison tool, assumptions can be made about the number of single person households in need of housing assistance.

Of the 75,560 cost burdened households earning up to 80% AMI classified as “Other” from the above tables, it can be assumed that approximately 62,715 are single person households. Of those households, renter households earning up to 30% AMI are in greatest need of housing assistance accounting for nearly 45.8% of all single person cost burdened households. This is an 8.5% increase from 2013. Among all single person cost burdened households, 74% are renter households.

Looking at severely cost burdened households earning up to 80% AMI, approximately 35,603 are single person households. Of those households, renter households earning up to 30% AMI account for 60% of severely cost burdened single person households. Among all single person households that are severely cost burdened, 75.5% are renter 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 and stalking.

According to the 2021 Kansas Statewide Housing Assessment, options for disabled households are generally limited to the larger cities like McPherson, if at all. In addition, using Section 8 vouchers is difficult in some counties. During consultations, stakeholders expressed difficulty in finding accessible housing for persons with disabilities even with rental assistance. In 2021, of those experiencing homelessness statewide, 42% had a disabling condition. In addition, 62% of veterans in the homeless service system have a disabling condition.

In FY 2020, the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence served 21,070 survivors. There were 2,006 total unmet requests for shelter by individuals fleeing domestic violence or survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking due to lack of shelter capacity. Kansas currently has 422 emergency shelter beds for survivors. Additionally, there are only 18 rapid rehousing units for survivors, despite 612 individuals identified in HMIS who were currently fleeing domestic violence.

What are the most common housing problems?

Of the 452,680 households earning up to 80% AMI in Kansas, the most common housing problem is cost burden. Housing costs may include monthly payments towards rent or a mortgage, which include utility payments. In Kansas, 343,640 households earning up to 80% AMI are cost burdened or severely cost

burdened. This represents 75.9% of all Kansas households earning up to 80% AMI. Furthermore, the households earning up to 80% AMI that are cost burdened or severely cost burdened account for 30.6% of all households. Households earning 0-30% of AMI experience cost burden and severely cost burden at the highest rates among all income tiers.

There are 573,015 households earning up to 100% AMI. Of these, 28,070 (4.9%) households are residing in housing with substandard kitchen/plumbing or experiencing overcrowding (more than one person per room). The majority of those households (68.6%) are renters and 29.9% have incomes up to 30% AMI.

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

Households with lower incomes experience housing problems at higher rates, specifically cost-burden and severe cost-burden.

- 0-30% of AMI
- Renter households in this income bracket account for 25% of all cost burdened or severely cost burdened households earning up to 100% of AMI. Considering all 108,950 households earning 0-30% of AMI experiencing a housing problem, 65.7% are renter households. Of all cost burdened households in this income bracket, a majority are single person households.
- Renter households are more likely to experience housing problems than owner households.
- 53.6% of all cost burdened households earning up to 100% of AMI are renter households.
- 60% of all severely cost burdened households earning up to 100% of AMI are renter households.
- 56.7% of all households earning up to 100% AMI and experiencing a housing problem are renter households.
- Renter households were also identified by the Statewide Housing Assessment as being more cost burdened than homeowners.

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

Individuals at imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered typically have a combination of factors present in their lives: lack of a living wage job, housing costs consumes more than 30% of their income, poverty, high childcare costs, high medical expenses, high transportation costs, or a criminal

Demo

record. Individuals and families living with any of these factors, and especially those with more than one, are more likely to experience homelessness than those individuals and families that do not have any of these factors present. An individual or family with any combination of the factors above may require only a reduction in work hours, a minor medical emergency, a family crisis, an illness, or a minor reduction in income to push them into an unstable housing situation.

According to the 2022 HOME-ARP plan, 1,409 individuals moved to temporary housing accommodations. Exiting to a temporary destination may indicate greater risk of returning to the homeless system. There are considerable regional differences in the proportion of exits to temporary destinations. Of these individuals, the demographic information was as follows:

- 60% Male, 40% Female, less than 1% Transgender or Gender Non-Binary
- 63% White, 28% Black/African American, 5% Mixed Race, 3% American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, less than 1% Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and
- 11% Hispanic/Latin(o)(a)(x)

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:

According to the KHRC HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, 79,010 renter households (21% of all renter households) and 41,170 owner households (5.5% of all owner households) satisfy the at risk of homelessness definition of having an annual income below 30% of the HAMFI for the area in which they resided. Additionally, 86,995 renter households and 57,400 owner households experienced at least one of four severe housing problems as defined by CHAS. CHAS defines severe housing problems as: 1) a housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) a housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) a household is overcrowded; and 4) a household is cost burdened. A household is identified as having a housing problem if they have any one or more of these four problems.

Furthermore, per the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, 1,409 individuals moved to temporary housing accommodations. Exiting to a temporary destination may indicate greater risk of returning to the homeless system. There are considerable regional differences in the proportion of exits to temporary destinations. Of these individuals, the demographic information was as follows:

- 60% Male, 40% Female, less than 1% Transgender or Gender Non-Binary
- 63% White, 28% Black/African American, 5% Mixed Race, 3% American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, less than 1% Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and
- 11% Hispanic/Latin(o)(a)(x)

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 available to low-income residents. This is outlined in the tables above and was reiterated through several interviews by stakeholders from across the State. Households spending more than 30% of their household income towards housing costs are more vulnerable to acute economic and financial shifts such as the loss of a job, a medical emergency, etc. These cost burdened households are also more likely to earn less than 80% of AMI, further straining economic and financial means. Although the cost of housing varies by region, the lack of affordable housing remains a key issue in all counties across Kansas.

Discussion

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (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

See Unique Appendix

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	95,349	16,278	13,931
White	66,573	11,830	9,202
Black / African American	11,214	1,879	2,070
Asian	2,372	326	740
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,031	278	174
Pacific Islander	89	10	10
Hispanic	11,237	1,362	1,367

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-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	81,129	47,342	0
White	58,711	37,156	0
Black / African American	8,106	2,874	0
Asian	1,689	875	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	721	515	0
Pacific Islander	28	8	0
Hispanic	10,013	4,986	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-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	69,048	130,624	0
White	52,459	103,693	0
Black / African American	5,264	7,747	0
Asian	1,162	2,243	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	413	1,188	0
Pacific Islander	36	18	0
Hispanic	8,542	13,561	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-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
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,055	101,341	0
White	15,324	83,819	0
Black / African American	1,260	4,914	0
Asian	634	1,595	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	52	592	0
Pacific Islander	54	20	0
Hispanic	1,494	8,783	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Demo

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

**NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205
(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

See Unique Appendix

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe 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	77,806	33,784	13,931
White	53,718	24,594	9,202
Black / African American	9,212	3,876	2,070
Asian	2,138	569	740
American Indian, Alaska Native	832	464	174
Pacific Islander	89	10	10
Hispanic	9,359	3,244	1,367

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe 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	32,870	95,425	0
White	24,036	71,635	0
Black / African American	2,569	8,399	0
Asian	920	1,657	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	311	922	0

Demo

Severe 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
Pacific Islander	4	32	0
Hispanic	4,352	10,662	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe 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	18,722	180,700	0
White	13,312	142,673	0
Black / African American	1,133	11,895	0
Asian	424	2,984	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	174	1,415	0
Pacific Islander	18	36	0
Hispanic	3,395	18,704	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe 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	5,628	114,680	0

Severe 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
White	3,845	95,185	0
Black / African American	423	5,751	0
Asian	380	1,860	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	24	620	0
Pacific Islander	50	24	0
Hispanic	819	9,457	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
 Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (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:

See Unique Appendix

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	838,333	152,697	115,300	14,717
White	705,103	115,976	84,931	9,736
Black / African American	34,523	14,139	11,599	2,145
Asian	18,597	2,575	2,893	854
American Indian, Alaska Native	5,594	945	1,154	174
Pacific Islander	243	76	101	10
Hispanic	61,553	15,429	11,638	1,514

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion:

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(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?

The following is an overall summary of the disproportionately greater needs:

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

- Black/African American households earning between 30-50% AMI
- Hispanic households above 80% AMI

Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- Asian households earning 30-50% and 80-100% AMI

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

- No racial/ethnic groups have disproportionate housing need

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

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

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

This Consolidated Plan is for a State grantee.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

As this is an optional section, the State does not have access to current and accurate data to complete it.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	4,494	3,732	0	3,635	95	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	92	13	0	13	0	0	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	1,909	842	0	825	17	0	

Demo

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Disabled Families	0	0	1,025	1,511	0	1,471	38	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	4,494	3,732	0	3,635	95	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	4,202	3,173	0	3,114	57	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	236	497	0	460	37	0	0
Asian	0	0	18	14	0	14	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	33	45	0	44	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	5	3	0	3	0	0	0

Demo

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	197	238	0	237	1	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	4,297	3,494	0	3,398	94	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

According to the 2022 Point-In-Time (PIT) Count for the Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care there were as many as 929 individuals making up 687 households experiencing homelessness on any given night. Of those, 668 were sheltered and 261 were unsheltered. Among individuals experiencing homelessness in the Balance of State CoC, 196 were chronically homeless, 88 were veterans, 4 were persons with HIV/AIDS, 132 were severely mentally ill, and 308 were suffering from chronic substance abuse. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) from which this data is derived may count one person within multiple categories

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 2021 HMIS data, there are an estimated 12,068 households experiencing homelessness in

Kansas. Of those who entered the homeless service system in 2021, approximately 43% of people did not exit into permanent housing situations. Among people experiencing homelessness, 13% exited into homeless situations and 16% exited to temporary housing situations.

According to the 2022 PIT count, of the 929 homeless persons, 21.1% were chronically homeless. The table below is completed with data that is available.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	479	194
Black or African American	97	35
Asian	0	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	1	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	89	23
Not Hispanic	579	238

Data Source
Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Persons in households with at least one adult and one child accounted for 120 of 687 households (17.6%); however, only 23 of those households were unsheltered which was only 11.4% of unsheltered households. The majority of those experiencing homelessness are households without children. Families of veterans were not specifically recorded in the PIT count.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

According to 2021 ACS, 81.4% of the population of Kansas is White, 5.6% is Black/African American, 0.7% is American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 3% are Asian. Additionally, 6% are of two or more races and 12.4% are Hispanic/Latino. Comparatively, 72.4% of those experiencing homelessness were White, 14.2% were Black/African American, 3.2% American Indian or Alaskan Native, 9.8% were multiple races, and 12.1% were Hispanic/Latino. This means that Black/African Americans and American Indians or Alaskan Natives experience homelessness at a disproportionate rate. According to the Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC), there was a percentage increase from 2021 to 2022 for all races and ethnicities that exited to permanent destinations.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

See Unique Appendix

Discussion:

In 2022, a Gaps Analysis and Needs Assessment was prepared as part of the HOME-ARP Plan. The following priority needs for Qualifying Populations were identified:

- Affordable and accessible housing
- Dedicated services and housing for unaccompanied minors, youth from all qualifying

populations, and families

- Increased units for permanent supportive housing
- Domestic violence shelters
- Increased service investments in mental health, behavioral health, and medical support services,
- Availability of eviction prevention and mediation services to prevent homelessness.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, persons with developmental disabilities, persons with physical disabilities, persons with alcohol/other drug addictions. In addition, many persons with special needs also have very low incomes.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	0
Area incidence of AIDS	0
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	0
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	833
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	922
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data CDC HIV Surveillance
Source:

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

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

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet
Source:

According to stakeholders, the number of households assisted with HOPWA funds has increased year over year. Some households included have been in the program long-term while others are additions (some transitioned from last year). There is an increase in persons with HIV and AIDS and 10-15 new clients are being added per month. Fortunately, there has not been a need to maintain a waitlist. HOPWA funds are primarily used for TBRA. Organizations work hand in hand with public housing

authorities (PHAs) to ensure that TBRA recipients can be moved into the Housing Choice Voucher program once the TBRA expires.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

Elderly persons are more likely to live on fixed, very low incomes or require special supportive service to complete their daily routines. This means elderly residents especially need affordable housing options and easy access to service providers. According to ACS 201-2021 estimates, 15.8% of the State population is aged 65 or over. In addition, the Census reported that 33.8% of persons 65 years and over had at least one disability; 10.9% of whom experienced independent living difficulty and 5.8% of whom experienced a self-care disability.

Persons with Disabilities

In 2021, 13.4% of the population had a disability. Individuals with ambulatory disabilities generally require accessible housing units, and individuals with independent living disabilities may require assisted living facilities. Data from the 2021 ACS indicates that 6.4% indicated an ambulatory difficulty; 5.9% reported a cognitive difficulty. In the State, 11.7% of all adults aged 18-64 live below the poverty line. However, there are differences in the incidence of poverty by disability status. For persons with a disability, 26.6% live below the poverty line.

Substance Abuse and Addiction

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health for Kansas reported in 2019-2020 that 526 of persons 18 years and older used marijuana, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and/or misused prescription pain reliever. It was also reported that within the last 30 days of reporting, 588 of persons 18 years and older had binged alcohol.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and Their Families

According to the *Integrated Epidemiological Profile: An Analysis of the HIV Epidemic in Kansas from 2013 – 2017* report, on average, 131 people are newly diagnosed with HIV in Kansas annually. The prevalent number of individuals living with HIV in Kansas on average increases in accordance with the number of newly diagnosed cases each year. The majority of People Living With HIV (PLWH) are male, non-Hispanic White, men who have sex with men (MSM), and between 40 and 59 years of age. Young, MSM, of color (Black/African American and Hispanic) are disproportionately affected by the disease. Among HIV-positive Kansans, four racial/ethnic groups have poverty rates greater than 20%. In 2017, the State diagnosed 118 patients with HIV at a rate of 4.1 per 100,000 people. The Continuum of Care identifies the major milestones of HIV care in an attempt to reach the ultimate goal of viral suppression. As of December 31, 2017, 76.4% of all Kansans who are living with HIV are virally suppressed.

Individuals who have special needs are typically extremely low income and face tremendous challenges finding housing that they can afford. Individuals with special needs also require supportive services in addition to housing that they can afford. Public and private sources have limited funds available for these purposes, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to develop and operate housing and supportive service programs.

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 seniors 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. Stakeholders also expressed how finding affordable and accessible housing is an issue; therefore, this need still remains.

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.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

Discussion:

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Stakeholder consultations and a community survey of residents and elected officials were conducted to determine the needs in the State. This process is described in the “How were these needs determined” section. More stakeholder comments are included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

Among community amenities, parks, sidewalks, public libraries, after-school programs and affordable childcare ranked highest in importance by most respondents. Notably, affordable childcare was ranked as one of the most important amenities by all respondent types but also as one of the poorest in quality, which might indicate an inadequate level of available childcare. Similar trends with sidewalks and after-school programs were noted. Only public libraries received high marks for both importance and quality.

Few stakeholder comments were made about community amenities, likely indicating they placed greater importance on other elements (i.e., housing, infrastructure, etc.).

Respondents were also asked about education facilities. There was clear consensus on the most important education facilities ranked all respondent types. Elementary, middle and high schools were ranked the highest in importance with pre-school/early childhood education close behind. But respondents ranked the quality of these amenities lower, with residents providing the lowest quality rankings for these same four amenities.

Very few comments were made by stakeholders related to education facilities, perhaps because they know that education facilities were funded by other programs and state agencies and were not relevant to the CDBG discussion. Although not mentioned by name, vocational training was identified as a need in terms of the construction industry with a lack of skilled construction workers for new construction, housing rehabilitation and major revitalization initiatives.

How were these needs determined?

As part of the stakeholder consultation and citizen participation initiatives conducted for the State’s 2024-2028 Consolidated Planning process, a series of ten stakeholder sessions were held during the week of June 5, 2023. The purpose of these was to engage stakeholders across Kansas in discussions focusing on five topics: housing, CDBG recipients, economic development, fair housing and quality of place. In addition, a statewide survey was conducted between May 17 through June 21 to collect opinions from residents, elected officials, community and economic development organizations, and other entities.

Emphasis was placed on the CDBG program as the KDC, in partnership with the Department of Health and Environment and KHRC, continues to improve how CDBG funding is distributed annually to address community needs in cities and counties across Kansas. KDC is seeking to ensure that the State's CDBG investments advance the goals established in the *Kansas Framework for Growth*. The Department believes its CDBG investments can be used in more strategic and smarter ways to assist communities to improve the quality of place in a broader context for all Kansans.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Adequate infrastructure ranked highest in importance among all quality of place amenities included in the survey. Elected official respondents ranked it higher than community/economic development organizations and residents. Internet service and ADA compliance was ranked lower than public water and sewer service but higher than many other quality of place amenities. The quality of existing water and sewer service was ranked lower than its importance with the quality of internet service closely behind.

How were these needs determined?

The need for public improvements was determined in the same way as the public facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Through CDBG funds, the State can fund an array of public services. Eligible public services include, but are not limited to, homeless services, education and workforce development programs, homebuyer counseling, elderly care and programs, and childcare and health services.

How were these needs determined?

In the statewide survey, local small businesses ranked higher in importance across all respondent types with community/economic development organizations and elected officials ranking it slightly more important than residents. And the opportunity to start small businesses ranked a close second with a similar trend. However, the quality of large businesses with good paying jobs was deemed slightly better than the opportunity to start small businesses. Notably, workforce development was identified as nearly equally important as large businesses with good paying jobs, but the quality was ranked as the lowest among the four amenities.

Local doctors and medical clinics were ranked highest in importance by all respondent types along with pharmacies while telehealth while lowest on the list. One reason for the latter may be the lack of availability of telehealth as a dependable alternative to in-person visits. These same amenities ranked

highest in quality with pharmacies ranking above local doctors and medical clinics. The only mention of healthcare related issues among stakeholders was the difficulty in attracting doctors (as well as other professionals) to rural communities along with the risk of losing those already in their communities due to the lack of housing and other community amenities.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This market analysis identifies the need to preserve existing affordable housing opportunities while advancing efforts to create a diverse supply of additional affordable units. Ideally, the State will have a mix of housing types to accommodate households of all types and income levels. The State's housing strategies will be especially guided by the increasing mismatch between incomes and housing costs and the specific accommodations necessary to ensure that special needs populations have adequate affordable housing options with appropriate supportive services where needed.

General conclusions about the market, as described in the following pages, include:

- The housing stock is principally single-family (73%) and owner-occupied (66.4%).
- 12.8% of the entire population live below the poverty line.
- 2,820 units of publicly supported rental homes with affordability restrictions are reaching the end of their affordability period in the next five years.
- According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, in 2022 there was a 50,860-unit shortage of rental homes affordable and available for extremely low income (ELI) renters.
- In 2022, the National Low-Income Housing Coalition's *Out of Reach* report states to avoid being cost burdened, a household needs to earn \$2,270-\$3,153 per month. To afford a 2-bedroom home, one would need to make \$16.91 or work 93 hrs./wk. at the \$7.25/hr. minimum wage.
- Adjusting for inflation, rent increased by 6.2% from 2017 to 2021.
- Renter-occupied units have a much higher prevalence (39%) of having at least one selected condition than owner-occupied units (17%).
- 21% of the housing units in the State were built prior to 1950. Another 39 % of all units were built between 1950 and 1979. The State has five homeless shelters, 12 domestic violence facilities, and 19 service providers located in several cities, counties, and regions. A few of those providers specialize in mental and behavioral health. Kansas Care Through Housing (KCTH) provides programs to prevent homelessness and provides long-term strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS, and their families. According to the 2023 Analysis of Impediments, the most common protected classes for complaints were people with physical disabilities and national origin. Accounting for 49% of employed workers, and remaining unchanged in the last five years, the three largest employment sectors are Manufacturing, Education & Healthcare Services, and Retail Trade. The KDC administers the KANSASWORKS workforce system, which links businesses, job seekers, educational institutions and training

providers to ensure the State's workforce is equipped to meet industry needs. KANSAS WORKS collaborates with RETAINWORKS. It is a program for people with recent musculoskeletal injuries, mental health disorders, and chronic diseases such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) or Congestive Heart Failure (CHF). There is a statewide rate of 25.4% of all households that have at least one of the four housing problems.

Market Analysis Overview Continued

- Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) are census tracts where more than half the population is non-White and 40% or more of the population is in poverty, or where the poverty rate is greater than three times the average poverty rate in the area. According to the 2024 AI, there are three R/ECAPs zones within Kansas as of 2021 in the counties of Sedgwick (Wichita metropolitan area), Wyandotte (Kansas City metropolitan area), and Montgomery. Access to broadband, and access to competitively priced broadband, has improved statewide in the last five years. The 2018 update to the State of Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan added a section detailing the potential climate change impacts on the 22 identified hazards. Fifty percent of the identified hazards have been marked to increase due to climate change. Two of the 11 marked to increase are already in the high planning significance category.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The housing stock in Kansas is principally single-family (73%) and owner-occupied (66.4%). Data from the 2017 ACS 5-year estimate indicates that 12.6 % of all adults aged 18-64 live below the poverty line. Among the entire population, 12.8% live below the poverty line. Among children under the age of 18 and seniors over the age of 65, approximately 15.9% and 7.6%, respectively, live below the poverty line. As the incidence of poverty among households with children is higher than the rate of poverty among other households, it points to the need for affordable housing, particularly within the renter-occupied market.

Of the over 745,000 owner-occupied units, 80% consist of three or more bedrooms. Among renter-occupied units, there are nearly 25% one-bedroom, 40% two-bedroom, and over 30% three-or more bedrooms. Single family units, which tend to be larger than multi-family units, comprise over 70% of the housing stock. There is a need for more multi-family housing units which tend to be more affordable, particularly for small families with children and single person households, demographic groups particularly prone to cost burden and severe cost burden.

The vacancy rate increased from 8.2% in 2010 to 10.6% in 2017, according to ACS data. However, according to the Kansas Statewide Housing Needs Assessment in 2021, the rate of rental vacancy (and total vacancies) is declining, especially for single unit homes. A higher rental vacancy for structures with more units is not uncommon as turnover is greater and needed to offer options in a local market.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	915,992	73%
1-unit, attached structure	57,357	5%
2-4 units	75,973	6%
5-19 units	94,774	8%
20 or more units	57,775	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	57,776	5%
Total	1,259,647	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	1,570	0%	18,630	5%
1 bedroom	13,050	2%	86,665	23%

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
2 bedrooms	133,647	18%	145,294	39%
3 or more bedrooms	597,174	80%	125,913	33%
Total	745,441	100%	376,502	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

The State awards non-entitlement communities with grants on a competitive basis. Kansas offers a number of housing programs, with the majority of the funding coming from its HOME allocations. Within the HOME program, the *First Time Homebuyer Program* provides income-eligible households that have not owned a home in the past three years with a forgivable loan put towards a down payment or closing costs. The program is targeted towards families at or below 80% of AMI. The program is anticipated to assist 37 units in FY 2024. The *HOME Rental Development 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 AMI. The program anticipates 4 rehabbed units and 35 newly constructed rental units in FY2024. The *Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program* funded by HOME dollars assists families up to 60% AMI. Additionally, it focuses on income eligible families, elderly, and persons with disabilities. The program is anticipated to assist 750 households.

CDBG funds a housing rehabilitation program. The CDBG housing programs anticipates assisting 30 owner-occupied units.

The Emergency Solutions Grant has a *Rapid Rehousing Program* which targets families at or below 30% AMI. 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 3,375 individuals through rental assistance and 1,000 individuals with homeless prevention. The State also allocates HOPWA funds through a Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program and the Short-Term Rental, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) Assistance program. The TBRA anticipates assisting 250 individuals and the STRMU program anticipates preventing 150 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.

According to the National Housing Preservation Database (NHPD), 7% of publicly supported rental homes face an expiring affordability restriction in the next five years and 922 public housing units are in need of immediate investment. Overall, 2,820 units of publicly supported rental homes with

affordability restrictions expiring in the next five years. Fifty-eight percent of publicly supported rental homes with expiring affordability restrictions in the next five years are assisted by Low Income Housing Tax Credits. There are 40,028 publicly supported rental homes with 44% of publicly supported rental homes across the state receiving Low Income Housing Tax Credits. According to the 2021 Statewide Housing Study, since 2017 over 4,400 LIHTC units in Kansas have initiated the process to leave the program.

According to HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing, as of March of 2023 there were 10,820 of 13,978 (77.4%) units that accept Housing Choice Vouchers leased. Additionally, there were 305 of 361 (84.5%) RAD and PBV units leased.

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

No. Kansas continues to experience a significant shortage of affordable and available rental units for many types of households, especially those households earning less than 50% AMI. This situation has only been exacerbated by the Covid pandemic. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, in 2022 there is a 50,860-unit shortage of rental homes affordable and available for extremely low income (ELI) renters. Broadening the scope, the National Low Income Housing Coalition estimates that there are only 73 affordable and available rental units for every 100 renter households earning 50% AMI.

According to stakeholders, there is not enough workforce housing (80-120% AMI). Much of the State is experiencing difficulty retaining a strong workforce, such as trades persons, locally due to the cost of housing.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

See Unique Appendix

Discussion

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

The HUD-provided table below indicates the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels. The nearly 28,000 rental units identified as affordable to households below 30% of the HUD-adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) represent only 7.4% of the rental housing inventory in the State. Given that 2013-2017 CHAS data indicates there are 82,605 households with incomes below 30% of HAMFI, there are approximately three households that need affordable housing at this income level for each affordable unit available, representing a clear and demanding need for additional affordable housing units.

Furthermore, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in Kansas ranges from \$681 to \$946 per month. To avoid being cost burdened, a household needs to earn \$2,270-\$3,153 per month. The monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment is \$914. Households for which this is the sole source of income can spend no more than \$274 monthly on housing without being cost burdened. This is equivalent to 54% of the rent for a one-bedroom unit at FMR.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	118,500	139,200	17%
Median Contract Rent	491	614	25%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	136,130	36.2%
\$500-999	190,151	50.5%
\$1,000-1,499	36,665	9.7%
\$1,500-1,999	8,643	2.3%
\$2,000 or more	4,913	1.3%
Total	376,502	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	27,730	No Data

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
50% HAMFI	111,850	74,230
80% HAMFI	245,680	192,525
100% HAMFI	No Data	276,815
Total	385,260	543,570

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. As stated above, there are more than three households that need affordable housing at the 30% HAMFI level for each affordable unit available for that income tier.

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

As depicted in Table 32, the cost of rent has increased 25% from 2009 to 2017. According to 2021 ACS, median contract rent in Kansas was \$706. Adjusting for inflation, rent increased by 6.2% from 2017 to 2021. It is likely that rents will remain high or continue to rise given the steadily increasing mortgage rates. With fewer homeowners selling and more renters remaining renters, demand will continue to outpace the supply meaning that housing affordability in Kansas will remain a challenge and potentially worsen.

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 Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in Kansas ranges from \$681 to \$946 per month. To avoid being cost burdened, a household needs to earn \$2,270-\$3,153 per month. In 2022, the National Low-Income Housing Coalition's *Out of Reach* report states the 2-bedroom housing wage in Kansas is \$16.91. This means one would need to earn that much to afford a 2-bedroom home at FMR. The

minimum wage in Kansas is \$7.25 per hour. In order to afford FMR for a 2-bedroom at minimum wage (in 2022), one would need to work 93 hours per week.

As of January 2023, the monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment is \$914. Households for which this is the sole source of income can spend \$274 monthly on housing, which is 54% of the cost of renting the cheapest one-bedroom unit at FMR putting that individual in the severely cost burdened range.

Kansas will continue to prioritize allocation of resources to developing new rental units.

Discussion

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following section outlines the condition of housing in Kansas. Note: The Vacant Units Table populated 'null', but according to 2021 5-year ACS data, there are 6,439 rental units not occupied in the State. Additionally, there are 63,602 other vacant units. The State does not have an inventory of abandoned buildings or structures suitable for rehabilitation.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

Standard Condition: No major structural defects; adequate plumbing and kitchen facilities; appearance which does not create a blighting influence; and the house meets additional, more stringent, local standards and building codes, including lead-based paint clearance.

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

Housing Conditions: Condition of units is assessed using the same criteria as in the Needs Assessment. This includes: 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, 4) cost burden (amount of income allocated to housing) is greater than 30%, and 5) complies with applicable building code standards.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	129,397	17%	147,357	39%
With two selected Conditions	3,133	0%	10,674	3%
With three selected Conditions	336	0%	553	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	12	0%
No selected Conditions	612,575	82%	217,906	58%
Total	745,441	99%	376,502	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	113,424	15%	52,420	14%
1980-1999	190,617	26%	95,507	25%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
1950-1979	281,869	38%	154,982	41%
Before 1950	159,531	21%	73,593	20%
Total	745,441	100%	376,502	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	441,400	59%	228,575	61%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	77,920	10%	51,130	14%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

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

Lead-based paint was banned from residential uses in 1978. All houses constructed before 1978 are therefore considered at risk for containing lead-based paint. 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 hazards pose the greatest risk for children, especially those under seven years of age. The HUD IDIS-generated table above provides data on owner-occupied and renter-occupied units built before 1980 with children present. As shown in Table 38, children in renter-occupied units are more likely to be impacted by lead-based paint hazards than children in owner-occupied units, but it is a narrow margin (4% difference).

Discussion

The following section, Natural Hazard Risks, is required by HUD and incorporates into the Consolidated Planning process consideration of two additional concepts in their planning efforts: Natural Hazard Risk and Narrowing the Digital Divide. Note: The Narrowing the Digital Divide section is in NA-10: Needs Assessment.

Natural Hazard Risks (91.210(a)(5))

According to the 2021 Kansas Statewide Housing Assessment, the mission of many churches and non-profits in Kansas is to assist those who have lost their home due to a natural disaster or geopolitical crisis. While federal programs such as FEMA provide temporary resources in the aftermath of a natural disaster, if communities do not have adequate emergency housing for existing residents, it can put additional strain on communities suffering from or seeking to help those who have lost their home.

In 2018, the State updated its Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan is updated every five years and is discussed in detail in section MA-65.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

This section is not required of state grantees.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	4,885	4,725	11	382	740	0	1,355
# of accessible units									

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The existing facilities and services in Kansas are discussed in this section.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	588	0	264	0	0
Households with Only Adults	874	0	342	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	228	0
Veterans	74	0	0	447	0
Unaccompanied Youth	26	0	70	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

The KHRC serves as the primary administrator of federal housing programs. KHRC delivers solutions to those who are working to end the housing crisis in Kansas and provides assistance with the following, among others:

- First-time homebuyer programs
- Weatherization
- Tenant based rental assistance
- Emergency rental assistance
- Other assistance for the community and homeless individuals

KDCF provides economic and employment support including cash, food, energy, childcare assistance; and Early Head Start. It helps individuals to find and keep a job along with other employment support services. Some services are available only to families with children, the elderly, or persons with disabilities. Other services are available to all low-income families and individuals.

KDCF also has a strategic development program and a rehabilitation services program. Respectively, the programs enhance the capacity of KDCF to provide services for Kansas families through training and staff development and offer a variety of programs to meet the diverse needs of Kansans with disabilities.

Kansas has a Family Crisis Response program. It is a collaboration with KDADS, all three Kansas Medicaid managed care organizations (MCOs), and a statewide network of mobile crisis providers. Furthermore, KDCF and Beacon Health Options have joined forces to operate a continuum of crisis intervention services for children and families in crisis. The Family Crisis Response team using the Mobile Crisis Helpline coordinates behavioral health services for Kansas children, adolescents, and youth aged 20 or younger.

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.

According to the 2022 HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, the State has five homeless shelters in the cities of El Dorado, Manhattan, Pittsburg, Salina, and in the County of Seward. There are 12 domestic violence facilities located in five counties and seven cities. Additionally, Kansas has 19 service providers located in several cities, counties, and regions. A few of those providers specialize in mental and behavioral health. There are also 727 year-round rapid-rehousing beds. Of those, 470 are for families, 44 are for veterans, and 57 are for youth.

According to the Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC), the 2023 Housing Inventory Chart counted 1,023 emergency shelter beds, 297 transitional housing beds, 280 rapid rehousing beds, and 309 permanent supportive housing beds.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

KDHE as the grantee provides KCTH HUD funding as the project sponsor to provide long-term strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons, and their families, with HIV or AIDS. KDHE monitors the formula grant through site visits and monthly expenditures. The agency provides a request for proposals on a five-year basis to determine the eligibility of grant funding for the applicable agencies. KCTH must reapply for eligible grant funding through KDHE.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

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

Table 41– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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

The KCTH provides housing-related services in all areas of Kansas except Johnson, Miami, Wyandotte, Linn, and Leavenworth Counties. The primary goals of the KCTH program are to prevent homelessness and provide long-term strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS, and their families. KCTH resources are used in conjunction with Federal, State, local, and private funding sources, including programs involving health care and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS under the Ryan White CARE Act. Assistance is based on fair market rents for the region and KCTH is available to assist with rent, mortgage payments, utilities, and other housing-specific support deemed essential to prevent homelessness.

With funds received from the Formula Base Grant and the Supplemental Grant, the State funds the following services:

- Health Insurance Premium and Cost Sharing Assistance for Low-Income Individuals
- Early Intervention Services
- Medical Case Management

- Outpatient/Ambulatory Health Services
- Oral Health Care
- Emergency Financial Assistance
- Food Bank/Home Delivered Meals
- Psychosocial Support Services
- Linguistic Services
- Medical Transportation

In addition, the HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program funds are made available for 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

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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:

- 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: 30 owner units rehabilitated.

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: 750 TBRA units, 35 new rental units constructed, and 37 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 and 1,000 homeless prevention cases.

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: 250 households receiving rental assistance, 150 households prevented from homelessness. Overall, the HOPWA programs one-year goal is to provide assistance to 2,225 persons.

HTF

- Grants to increase and preserve affordable housing

The one-year goal for the HTF program includes: 10 rental units constructed and 5 rental units rehabilitated.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: 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. (91.220(2))

Not applicable.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

As part of the Consolidated Planning process, the State of Kansas updated its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) in 2023. The following is a summary of the impediments to fair housing choice identified through the process:

- Stakeholders expressed how they invested CDBG funds to improve the quality of place in their communities, the challenges they faced in their efforts, and how the housing market was working against them, especially outside of metro areas. In some cases, the challenges were the same in both the urban and rural areas (e.g., lack of adequate housing inventory, lack of an adequate level of rental subsidies, rising rents, lack of landlords interested in participating in rental subsidy programs, etc.).
- 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.
- More testing is needed in the rental market as it seems there is a lack of Section 8 vouchers for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Furthermore, some landlords still charge pet deposits for tenant with emotions support animals and military families may be charged with higher monthly rent for their units.
- Access to adequate schools appears to be a widespread challenge with wide disparities among minority populations. Moreover, Labor Market Engagement among minority groups, particularly those in rural Kansas, also presents another potential challenge to access greater opportunities. Finally, exposure to environmental hazards is an area of concern for minority groups, especially those in metropolitan areas.
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit-financed housing (LIHTC) has been deployed across the State, but much of the investment has occurred near metropolitan areas, especially in the Kansas City urban region and Wichita. Montgomery County also has a large number of LIHTC units relative to the size of its population. Though a popular program, opposition in some local communities on the location of LIHTC projects, particularly near segregated areas, limits the impact of the program within the context of metropolitan areas, and within the context of a statewide need to sustain a viable income-diverse affordable housing inventory.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The following tables outline the HUD provided data points that are pertinent to the economic development in Kansas.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	18,463	18,635	4	4	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	56,548	45,224	11	11	0
Construction	31,823	25,325	6	6	0
Education and Health Care Services	91,644	70,285	18	17	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	27,537	18,399	6	4	-2
Information	7,488	5,380	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	99,624	108,838	20	26	6
Other Services	15,361	10,925	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	30,736	16,736	6	4	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	71,387	55,039	14	13	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	21,060	18,715	4	4	0
Wholesale Trade	27,310	22,606	5	5	0
Total	498,981	416,107	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	731,224
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	696,633
Unemployment Rate	4.56
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	15.12
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.76

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	144,084
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	24,590
Service	72,716
Sales and office	147,865
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	82,383
Production, transportation and material moving	51,066

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	519,486	78%
30-59 Minutes	122,402	18%
60 or More Minutes	27,322	4%
Total	669,210	100%

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	38,876	3,053	24,167

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	144,017	6,686	48,419
Some college or Associate's degree	206,214	7,208	48,972
Bachelor's degree or higher	159,463	2,741	22,723

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	2,494	5,252	6,382	12,895	13,666
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16,019	12,677	10,050	19,723	16,930
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	43,321	43,154	39,663	117,985	94,666
Some college, no degree	56,268	46,836	42,991	99,729	57,784
Associate's degree	11,283	21,601	19,710	36,342	12,490
Bachelor's degree	8,963	34,473	32,956	61,420	28,924
Graduate or professional degree	525	10,563	15,539	32,412	19,242

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	14,146,875
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	41,884,940
Some college or Associate's degree	51,571,220
Bachelor's degree	46,242,265
Graduate or professional degree	32,174,240

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

Accounting for 49% of employed workers, and remaining unchanged in the last five years, the three largest employment sectors within the state are: Manufacturing, Education & Healthcare Services, and

Retail Trade. Manufacturing is centered around the aviation industry, namely Spirit Aerosystems and Cessna Aviation both of which are headquartered in Wichita. The Education & Healthcare sector is anchored by Via Christi Health and Kansas University Medical Center, headquartered in Wichita and Kansas City, respectively.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

According to stakeholders, there is an inadequate supply of affordable rental units to accommodate workers for the open employment opportunities. There is also an inadequate supply of sales housing available for many income levels. This means that people are unable to live where they work, and it is an impediment to economic viability. Issues that arise due to this include:

- There are parts of the State that do not have construction trades persons to make home repairs and help maintain homes. Overall, there is a lack of contractors, particularly general contractors. This also exacerbates the issue of the number of properties in need of rehabilitation that contributes to the lack of inventory in affordable housing. Additionally, if contractors must travel, they are being paid for travel time and not time working, which drives up the cost. There is a need for education and outreach to younger individuals to bolster the number of individuals entering the workforce for trades. As contractors are already scarce, and many are retiring, more young individuals entering the workforce need to enter the trades. A concern that other professionals, such as lawyers and dentists, are also becoming scarcer, particularly in rural areas. Those who live away from where they work are not fully contributing to the community in which they work. People tend to invest in the economies where they live. If a community's workforce lives elsewhere, that community's economy is missing out on the business from its workforce. Furthermore, it is a challenge for businesses and organizations to grow or maintain a level of profitability if employees do not have a place to live. Aging and deteriorating infrastructure is a challenge, particularly for economic development. This includes deteriorating and/or vacant commercial buildings, that also contribute to blight and harm a community's aesthetic, that would take significant investment to revitalize. Rural area schools cannot recruit teachers due to lack of affordable housing, and they do not qualify to live in low-income housing.

Stakeholders reported that the working poor have nowhere habitable to live in many communities, forcing them to live away from where they work. They also mentioned that many individuals are aging-in-place in their larger homes because there are no affordable options with low- or no-maintenance housing in their communities. By remaining in their homes, these units are not making it to the sales market for buyers who need homes.

Other major impediments include the lack of access to affordable childcare, and the lack of transit options in many communities, which creates a struggle for those with limited access to vehicles or have lost their license. These two issues also create a struggle for those with limited access to vehicles or have lost their license. Many rural communities have streets in poor condition and no funding to fix them.

There is a lack of employment opportunities and transportation options for individuals with disabilities. In Salina, 24% of the population is disabled and approximately 10% of those individuals are having trouble finding employment. They can work, and want to, but they are not being hired.

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.

KANSAS WORKS and RETAINWORKS along with initiatives outlined in the State's Consolidated Plan and Kansas Framework for Growth emphasize workforce development, job growth and retention, and will bolster economic development opportunities in the next five years and beyond. The Kansas Framework for Growth outlines the four pillars of talent, innovation, community assets, and policy to strengthen the sectors of:

- Advanced Manufacturing
- Aerospace
- Distribution, Transportation and E-Commerce
- Food and Agriculture
- Professional and Technical Services

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

According to stakeholder comments, there is a lack of contractors, particularly general contractors. There is a need for education and outreach to younger individuals to bolster the number of individuals entering the workforce for trades. As contractors are already scarce, and many are retiring, more young individuals entering the workforce need to enter the trades. Additionally, there is a need for other professionals, such as lawyers and dentists, who are also becoming scarcer, particularly in rural areas.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

KDC administers the KANSASWORKS workforce system, which links businesses, job seekers, educational institutions and training providers to ensure the state's workforce is equipped to meet industry needs.

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, KDC 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.

KANSAS WORKS collaborates with RETAINWORKS. It is a program for people with recent musculoskeletal injuries, mental health disorders, and chronic diseases such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) or Congestive Heart Failure (CHF). Conditions must be new, or an existing condition has become worse. It is also for individuals who have experienced a recent on- or off-site injury/illness, illness or exacerbation of a chronic condition that prevents them from returning to work right away. Other qualifications include:

- Currently employed or seeking employment.
- Living or working in Kansas and have a valid social security number.
- Between the ages of 18 and 65 years.
- Not receiving Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or have a pending application.

According to the Kansas Framework for Growth, investing in a comprehensive workforce development program to provide new or expanding employers with flexible, customized training solutions is a priority initiative.

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

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

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Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

See Unique Appendix

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

See Unique Appendix

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

The 2023 AI has identified many factors that affect segregation in general in Kansas acutely impact the severity and extent of R/ECAPs in the State. As such, in addition to community opposition, a lack of private investment, land use and zoning laws, and the location and type of housing, quality of affordable housing and private discrimination distinctly impact R/ECAPs in Kansas. The AI states the deteriorated state of affordable housing units and the presence of abandoned properties in these areas/neighborhoods remains of concern for local entities. Decades of disinvestment have led to a depleted number of adequate housing options for residents. Moreover, as stakeholders reported in 2023, many municipalities throughout the State have an increasing number of vacant parcels, thus adding to the blight and disinvestment. Without a regional or statewide push to deter more abandoned properties or place current vacant parcels back into productive use, the current trend may continue as owners and tenants may opt to defer maintenance of existing properties and thus adding to the visible decay and disinvestment in those areas.

The 2023 AI also states through discrimination in the private housing market continues to be illegal under the Fair Housing Act and related civil rights statutes, two private market practices continue to have an impact on R/ECAPs: real estate steering and restrictive covenants. Though illegal, both practices have contributed to segregated living patterns throughout the region, with residual residential patterns still in place in many communities to this day. Real estate steering, or the real estate practice of steering non-White home buyers only into certain areas or neighborhoods, continues to set the demographic framework for certain areas of the state, especially R/ECAPs. Moreover, restrictive covenants, or the practice of restricting the leasing or buying of properties to certain groups based on contractual agreements between real estate agents and homeowner associations, continues to plague certain developments and areas of the state, particularly urban and suburban areas. Though not at the scale of decades ago, practices such as real estate steering and restrictive covenants continue to affect potential tenants and homeowners based on race or ethnicity at the individual level. Making matters worse is the overall lack of allocated resources at the local and State level to monitor and enforce fair housing practices, thus leaving many protected classes without the proper tools or backing to protect themselves from private discrimination.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

According to the 2023 AI, in general, protected class groups near metropolitan areas, Kansas City (Wyandotte), Topeka, and Wichita (Sedgwick) fare better in the labor market than those same groups in the rural areas of the state. Counties near Kansas City showcase a robust engagement with the labor market.

Transportation is also a key community asset. Dense metropolitan areas are also more likely to have higher usage and access to public transit; Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka score the highest in terms of access to public transit.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Strategic opportunities in the two of the three R/ECAP areas in metropolitan areas could build upon the high engagement in the labor market and access to public transportation to bolster housing and education opportunities.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

See Unique Appendix

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

See Unique Appendix

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

In 2018, Kansas updated its Hazard Mitigation Plan. According to the Insurance Information Institute, Kansas ranked tenth in 2008 in terms of catastrophic losses. Because of its vulnerability to a variety of natural, technological, and societal hazards, Kansas has made a commitment to develop and implement a statewide mitigation program to eliminate or minimize these vulnerabilities. Mitigation, as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.” The statewide program is intended to encompass actions by the State as well as its local governments.

To head up this effort, the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Team (KHMT), a cooperative group of representatives of State agencies and other interested parties involved in mitigation, was established in the 1990s to develop and coordinate implementation of a statewide hazard mitigation program.

The Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed and is updated every five years to:

- Create a statewide vision for a disaster resilient future and define the State's goals for hazard mitigation programming
- Provide an effective mechanism to promote interagency coordination of Kansas' state agency programs related to hazard mitigation
- Ensure that all the hazards threatening Kansas are identified, evaluated, and addressed with a priority reflecting the risk they pose to the State
- Comply with federal requirements as they pertain to mitigation in a coordinated and integrated manner
- Provide an effective mechanism to plan, budget, monitor, and evaluate mitigation efforts
- Educate state and local officials, as well as the public, regarding the hazards threatening Kansas and methods to mitigate them, and
- Establish and define programs and policies to improve mitigation planning and programming at the local level

The plan identifies 12 Mitigation Planning Regions covering the entire State. The Risk Assessment section outlines the 22 Identified Hazards in the State. It then ranks on a scale of 1-4 with factors including probability, magnitude, warning time, and duration for each of the 22 hazards in each of the 12 regions. The overall score is calculated and labeled with low, moderate, or high planning significance. Five identified hazards are marked with a high planning significance and include flood, tornado, windstorm, winter storm, and wildfire.

The plan has also added a section detailing the potential climate change impacts on the 22 identified hazards in Kansas. In addition to the previously mentioned factors, the change in threat level due to

climate variability was added to indicate if there is an increase or if the impact is unknown. Fifty percent of the identified hazards have been marked to increase due to climate change. Two of the 11 marked to increase are already in the high planning significance category.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

See Unique Appendix

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

- Funds are distributed on a competitive basis rather than on a geographic or entitlement/formulaic basis.
- The State of Kansas has identified seven (7) priority needs for the five-year Consolidated Plan, they are as follows:
 - Water and sewer improvements
 - Affordable housing
 - Economic development
 - Homeless prevention and housing
 - Community facility improvements
 - Downtown commercial rehabilitation
 - Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS
- All priority needs are addressed at the statewide level and are identified as “High” priorities.

- Preservation of affordable housing is the most pressing issue facing the housing market in Kansas. The most impacted households are those with an income that is 80% or less of the Area Median Income (AMI). As market conditions yield higher rates for housing, those households unable to increase their income at the same rate have fallen into positions of unstable housing. This issue is seen in both urban and rural areas of the state.
- Kansas anticipates receiving the following amounts in FY 2024; estimated projections for the complete five-year plan follows in parentheses:
 - CDBG: \$14.8 million (\$59.29 million)
 - HOME: \$7.1 million (\$28.29 million)
 - HOPWA: \$793,084 (\$3.17 million)
 - ESG: \$1.7 million (\$6.65 million)
 - HTF: \$3.1 million (\$12.27 million)

- 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. Over the next five years, the State plans to provide funding to work towards the following goals: Water and sewer improvements Increase quality of

affordable housingCommunity facilitiesEconomic developmentDowntown commercial rehabilitationUrgent NeedState administration and technical assistanceFirst-time homebuyersHOME rental developmentTenant-Based rental assistanceEmergency solutions grant (ESG) programHousing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA)Each goal is associated with specific outcome indicators, selected from twenty (20) options provided by HUD.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Are a N am e:	Are a T yp e:	Other Tar get Area Descriptio n:	HUD A pprov al Dat e:	% of Low/ Mod :	Revi tal Typ e:	Other R evital D escripti on:	Iden tify the neig hbo rho od bou ndar ies for this targ et area .	Incl ude spec ific hou sing and com mer cial char acte risti cs of this targ et area .	How did your cons ulta tion and citiz en part icipa tion proc ess help you to iden tify this neig hbo rho od as a targ et area ?	Id en at the opp ortu nities s for imp rove ment in this targ et area ?	Wh at are the opp ortu nities for imp rove ment in this targ et area ?	Are ther e barr iers to imp rove ment in this targ et area ?
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Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA

for HOPWA)

The State distributes HUD dollars on a competitive basis rather than on an entitlement/formulaic basis. HOME and HTF funding for rental development is available statewide, in both entitlement and non-entitlement areas. Kansas only makes HOME TBRA funds available to entities providing assistance to low-income households in non-entitlement communities. However, TBRA funds are made available to entities serving special needs populations within entitlement communities. The HOME First-Time Homebuyer Program does not operate in entitlement communities within the state.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Water & 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	
	Associated Goals	Water and Sewer Improvements
	Description	It is estimated that approximately 20-40 percent of the annual allocation will be spent over the course of the Consolidated Plan. The grants can be used to supplement a regional water/sewer implementation project through a rolling round or a traditional water/sewer project through a competitive round. Regional water implementation grants will remain on a rolling round and can be used to supplement a regional water/sewer implementation project. Two million dollars will be allocated to regional water/sewer implementation with a maximum award of \$1 million. The annual competition water/sewer infrastructure projects will not require a consent order from applicants. One million dollars will be allocated to the annual water/sewer competition.
	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

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Increase the quality of affordable housing Urgent Need State Administration and Technical Assistance First Time Homebuyers HOME Rental Development Tenant Based Rental Assistance Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program Housing Trust Fund (HTF)</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>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 rolling round 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 \$300,000. Housing Assessment Tool (HAT) is required.</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>A State Housing Strategy outlined a list of the customer priorities to address housing issues in Kansas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Owners 2) Renters 3) Vulnerable populations as described in 92.253(d)(3) 4) Homeless persons <p>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).</p> <p>The following are the housing programs under both the CDBG and HOME programs:</p> <p>CDBG: housing rehabilitation, both owner-occupied and renter occupied.</p> <p>HOME: First Time Homebuyer Program, multi-family Rental Development, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)</p>
3	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	<p>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 by attempting to remain in business. Technical assistance is available from the State during the preparation of the application to ensure that the application will meet threshold requirements.</p> <p>The maximum amount that can be applied for is \$750,000. Projects must meet the public benefit test of at least one full-time job per \$35,000 of assistance. All projects must meet the “low-and-moderate income” national objective. Funding comes from program income.</p>

	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	Community Facility Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Water and Sewer Improvements Community Facilities Public Services
	Description	Projects may fall into one of four sub-categories: Community Centers, Senior Centers, Parks, Storm Shelters, and Libraries. Projects may consist of Non-Profit Early Childhood Facilities, Sidewalks and Trails, Architectural barrier removal, and other Community Facilities. Other community facilities could consist of, but are not limited to, bridges, health facilities, streets, public service activities, and nonprofit entities. These grants are awarded on a competitive basis once per year. This project grant amount is limited to \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$600,000 for less than 5,000 population and \$800,000 for over 5,000 population. Architectural barrier removal is limited to \$200,000 max award.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Non-Profit Early Childhood Facilities, Sidewalks and Trails, architectural barrier removal, and other Community Facilities. Other community facilities could consist of projects ranging from improving bridges and streets to public facilities or gathering places, especially in low-moderate income and rural areas, were identified as a high priority during community meetings and feedback from stakeholders.
5	Priority Need Name	Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Commercial Rehabilitation
	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. It is hoped that strategic investment of grant funds will help prevent the spread of blighted conditions to other nearby structures. Max Grant \$300,000.
	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” or “LMI job” national objective.
6	Priority Need Name	Public Service
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	The Youth Job Training program will convert to a one-year program instead of two-years like our other programs. The annual allocation will remain at 3% for this category. Communities may apply in continual years contingent upon serving different participants and/or expanding the scope of a project.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Youth job training is a critical piece of developing skills for long term success.

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
<p>Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition’s (NLIHC) annual report Out of Reach for 2022, the income needed to afford a 2-BR unit in Kansas is \$16.91 and FMR ranges from \$681 to \$946. Adjusting for inflation, rent increased by 6.2% from 2017 to 2021. These figures are on a state-wide basis, but some regions have a more acute affordability issue.</p> <p>The State has established criteria for funding an activity based on project needs 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>
<p>TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>	<p>TBRA also serves non-homeless special needs, including the elderly and the disabled.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	<p>The production of new rental units is the most effective method to address the state-wide shortage of affordable units defined earlier in this Consolidated Plan.</p> <p>Through partnership with non-profit housing organizations, funding will support the objective of the HOME and HTF programs 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. To satisfy the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) set-aside requirements of the HOME program, KHRC shall reserve at least 15% of the total HOME allocation for CHDOs acting as owner, developer, or sponsor of a housing development.</p> <p>Eligible activities under the HOME Rental Development Program (HOME Rental) and the HTF will be acquisition and rehabilitation of existing rental housing, rehabilitation of existing rental housing, and new construction of rental housing.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>Approximately 60% of all housing units (owner-occupied and rental) in Kansas were constructed prior to 1979. 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 \$300,000(or \$20,000 per unit). A Housing Assessment Tool (HAT) is required to define the housing market characteristics.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>Eligible activities under the HOME Rental Development Program (HOME Rental) and Housing Trust Fund (HTF) include acquisition and preservation of housing.</p>

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(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. The 2024 HUD allocations are reflected in the “Annual Allocation” column below. The “Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan” column is a projection of funds to be available for program years 2025-2028. As with previous Consolidated Plans for the State of Kansas, the “Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan” column is generated by multiplying the annual allocation by four, representing years 2-5 of the Consolidated Plan cycle. The relevant years will be adjusted as allocations are made and more precise assumptions can be made on program income.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	14,786,581	2,000,000	0	16,786,581	67,146,324	Kansas requires all CDBG funds to be matched by receiving communities. While not federally required, leveraging CDBG dollars maximizes the benefit to LMI persons.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	5,871,509	0	0	5,871,509	23,486,036	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 ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	800,244	0	0	800,244	3,200,976	Kansas HOPWA funds to be matched by receiving communities, especially through paring funding with local non-profits. While not required by HUD, leveraging HOPWA funds maximizes benefits for persons with aids.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	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	1,645,105	0	0	1,645,105	6,580,420	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	3,144,833	0	0	3,144,833	12,579,332	The Housing Trust Fund does not require matching funds.

Table 52 - Anticipated Resources

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

The State of Kansas makes every attempt to leverage CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds with additional non-federal funding resources. In the past CDBG funds have typically seen a greater than 50% match on most projects, bringing in other federal dollars, state funds, or local government/private funds.

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.

All subrecipients and/or the ESG funded agency must make matching contributions to supplement the ESG program in an amount that equals the amount of the ESG award. Match contributions may be cash or non-cash and may be from any source. The 100% match requirement for ESG will be met through reporting of the subrecipient or ESG funded agency contributions.

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 work closely together to ensure the most efficient use of rental housing funding.

KCTH uses HOPWA funds to collaborate with Shelter Plus Care, Section 8 Housing, LIEAP, and other food pantry resources. KCTH also closely collaborates with the Kansas STI/HIV Care Program, which has provided Ryan White Part B rebate funding to KCTH since 2017.

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 to State Grantee

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
KANSAS HOUSING RESOURCES CORPORATION	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental public facilities public services	State
Kansas Department of Health and Environment	Government	Homelessness Planning	State
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	Government	Non-homeless special needs Planning public facilities public services	State
Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness	Government	Homelessness	State
United Way of the Plains, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
United Community Services	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
City of Topeka	Government	Homelessness	Region

**Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

See Unique Appendix

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

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	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

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. In 2018, the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program began in Kansas. The ESG Program Manager is very involved with the BoS CoC 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 with 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, 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.

The BoS CoC is complex due to geographic differences among the counties, ranging from rural/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, quality permanent housing. Some rural and frontier counties have limited units available for persons experiencing homelessness. Often the available units in rural areas are in poor condition and in need of repairs. In the urban counties, there are housing units available, however, they are often not affordable without a housing subsidy. This is especially true in the neighborhoods that have access to quality schools, employment, and desirable amenities.

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

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

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	2024	2028	Water and sewer improvements		Water & Sewer Improvements Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$15,432,905	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
2	Increase the quality of affordable housing	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$7,500,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 150 Household Housing Unit
3	Community Facilities	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$36,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150000 Persons Assisted
4	Public Services	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$2,250,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted
5	Commercial Rehabilitation	2024	2028			Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$10,000,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 25 Business

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Urgent Need	2024	2028	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$500,000	Other: 1 Other
7	State Administration and Technical Assistance	2024	2028	Administration		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$2,250,000 HOME: \$2,935,754	Other: 1 Other
8	First Time Homebuyers	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2,796,791	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 170 Households Assisted
9	HOME Rental Development	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HOME: \$14,875,000	Rental units constructed: 145 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit
10	Tenant Based Rental Assistance	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HOME: \$8,750,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 3090 Households Assisted
11	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program	2024	2028	Homeless		Affordable Housing	ESG: \$8,225,525	Homelessness Prevention: 7750 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 1500 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS - HOPWA	2024	2028	Homeless			HOPWA: \$4,001,220	Homelessness Prevention: 6750 Persons Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 750 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 2500 Household Housing Unit Other: 0 Other
13	Housing Trust Fund (HTF)	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HTF: \$15,724,165	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit
14	Economic Development	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG: \$10,000,000	Jobs created/retained: 275 Jobs Businesses assisted: 15 Businesses Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Water and Sewer Improvements
	Goal Description	The Water and Sewer category will utilize approximately 20-40 percent of the annual allocation over the course of the Consolidated Plan. The grants can be used to supplement a regional water/sewer implementation project through a rolling round or a traditional water/sewer project through a competitive round. Regional water implementation grants will remain on a rolling round and can be used to supplement a regional water/sewer implementation project. Two million dollars will be allocated to regional water/sewer implementation with a maximum award of \$1 million. The annual competition water/sewer infrastructure projects will not require a consent order from applicants. One million dollars will be allocated to the annual water/sewer competition.
2	Goal Name	Increase the quality of affordable housing
	Goal Description	A State Housing Strategy outlined a list of the customer priorities to address housing issues in Kansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owners • Renters • Vulnerable populations • Homeless persons <p>The Strategy stated that Kansas views affordable single-family housing as a priority activity and goal. Top priorities include: First Time Homebuyers, Existing Homeowners, and Renters (unit shortage). CDBG programs include housing rehabilitation, both owner-occupied and renter occupied. The maximum amount for rehabilitation and/or demolition is \$300,000.</p>
3	Goal Name	Community Facilities
	Goal Description	Projects may fall into one of four sub-categories: Community Centers, Senior Centers, Parks, Storm Shelters, and Libraries. Projects may consist of Non-Profit Early Childhood Facilities, Sidewalks and Trails, Architectural barrier removal, and other Community Facilities. Other community facilities could consist of, but are not limited to, bridges, health facilities, streets, public service activities, and nonprofit entities. These grants are awarded on a competitive basis once per year. This project grant amount is limited to \$2,000 per beneficiary up to a maximum of \$600,000 for less than 5,000 population and \$800,000 for over 5,000 population. Architectural barrier removal is limited to \$200,000 max award.

4	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	The Youth Job Training program will convert to a one-year program instead of two-years like our other programs. The annual allocation will remain at 3% for this category. Communities may apply in continual years contingent upon serving different participants and/or expanding the scope of a project. Match 10%.
5	Goal Name	Commercial Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	The purpose of the program is to help communities improve the quality of their commercial districts by assisting private property owners in the rehabilitation of blighted buildings. All projects must meet the “slum and blight” or “jobs retained” national objective. Applications will be scored and awarded on a rolling basis. The maximum grant award is \$300,000. A private match of at least 25% will be required.
6	Goal Name	Urgent Need
	Goal Description	These awards assist local government in meeting community needs created by severe natural or other disasters that pose immediate threats to the health or welfare of the community and for which no other financial resources are available. Application for Urgent Need must be completed within 6 months of the issue occurring. The Urgent Need category may utilize up to \$100,000 of the annual allocation. The funding ceiling for Urgent Need grants will be \$100,000 per grant.
7	Goal Name	State Administration and Technical Assistance
	Goal Description	The State will use no more than \$100,000 plus 3% of the total CDBG grant amount, program income, and revolving loan funds for State administration and technical assistance of the program. No more than 20% of the total CDBG grant may be used for administrative, planning, and/or technical assistance combined costs from both state and local levels. Technical assistance is available to businesses and communities from the State during preparation of the business financing/infrastructure loan application process to ensure that the application will meet threshold requirements. In addition, the State provides or will provide technical assistance to units of local government in connection with community development programs.

8	Goal Name	First Time Homebuyers
	Goal Description	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. Assisted households must meet HUD's definition of low-income, with household income at or below 80% of an area median gross income (AMGI) as published annually by HUD. They must qualify as first-time homebuyers as defined in 24 CFR Part 92 and agree to occupy the home purchased as their principal residence for the required affordability period.
9	Goal Name	HOME Rental Development
	Goal Description	Eligible activities under the HOME Rental Development Program (HOME Rental) will be acquisition and rehabilitation of existing rental housing, and new construction of rental housing. Through partnerships with non-profit and for-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 housing providers, strengthening the ability of state and local governments to provide housing, and leveraging private sector participation. To satisfy the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) set-aside requirements of the HOME program, the KHRC shall reserve at least 15 %, per program year, of the total HOME allocation for CHDOs acting as owner, developer, or sponsor of a housing development.
10	Goal Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) funding will be allocated under written agreement to local jurisdictions and non-profits that apply as third-party program administrators, referred to as subrecipients, 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 subrecipient agencies. Rental assistance is paid month by month by the recipient directly to the landlord and/or the local utility (electric, gas, water) provider. Program funds are made available for TBRA activities to local housing authorities and other non-profit organizations, throughout the state. Scoring criteria will reflect a preference for activities outside local HOME jurisdictions.

11	Goal Name	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program
	Goal Description	KHRC administers ESG for the State. ESG is allocated to the state through a formula-funded program by HUD. KHRC is awarded these funds annually and makes them available for application to local units of government of non-ESG entitlement communities of Kansas. The State of Kansas supports a Continuum of Care (CoC) 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. CoC 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. 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 subrecipient 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.
12	Goal Name	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS -HOPWA
	Goal Description	<p>The State's primary housing activities under HOPWA will consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant-based rental assistance • Short-term rent, mortgage, and utilities assistance • Transitional/emergency housing • Housing coordination • Technical assistance <p>The supportive service that will be available include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional supplements • Mental health, drug and alcohol counseling and treatment • Transportation
13	Goal Name	Housing Trust Fund (HTF)
	Goal Description	The Housing Trust Fund program will provide grants to increase and preserve the supply of rental housing for extremely low- and very low-income families, including homeless families.

14	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	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. Technical assistance is available from the State during preparation of the application to ensure that the application will meet threshold requirements. Funds are available for PY2019 through an “open window process” starting on January 1st and closing on December 10th. The maximum amount that can be applied for is \$750,000, and the minimum amount is \$25,000. Projects must meet the public benefit of at least 1 full-time job per \$35,000 of assistance. All projects must meet the “low-and-moderate income” national objective.

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

- 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: 30 homeowner rehabs

HOME

- HOME Rental Development- Includes the acquisition and rehabilitation 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: 618 TBRA units, 29 new rental units constructed, and 34 households to receive first time homebuyer assistance.

ESG

- Emergency Shelters
- Street Outreach
- Homeless Prevention
- Rapid Rehousing
- Eradication of poverty

The one-year goal for ESG housing programs includes: In total 1,500 Households assisted with emergency shelter, 50 households with homeless prevention, and 300 households assisted with rapid rehousing.

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: 1,350 persons prevented from homelessness, 150 persons with HIV/AIDS provided housing, and HIV/AIDS housing operations for 500 households units.

The state has the one-year goal to provide affordable housing to 435 extremely low-, 435 low-, and 240 moderate/middle-income households.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

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

N/A

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

N/A

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

N/A

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

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 – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As part of the Consolidated Planning process, the State of Kansas updated its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) in 2023. The following is a summary of the impediments to fair housing choice identified through the process:

- Stakeholders expressed how they invested CDBG funds to improve the quality of place in their communities, the challenges they faced in their efforts, and how the housing market was working against them, especially outside of metro areas. In some cases, the challenges were the same in both the urban and rural areas (e.g., lack of adequate housing inventory, lack of an adequate level of rental subsidies, rising rents, lack of landlords interested in participating in rental subsidy programs, etc.).
- 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.
- More testing is needed in the rental market as it seems there is a lack of Section 8 vouchers for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Furthermore, some landlords still charge pet deposits for tenant with emotions support animals and military families may be charged with higher monthly rent for their units.
- Access to adequate schools appears to be a widespread challenge with wide disparities among minority populations. Moreover, Labor Market Engagement among minority groups, particularly those in rural Kansas, also presents another potential challenge to access greater opportunities. Finally, exposure to environmental hazards is an area of concern for minority groups, especially those in metropolitan areas.
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit-financed housing (LIHTC) has been deployed across the State, but much of the investment has occurred near metropolitan areas, especially in the Kansas City urban region and Wichita. Montgomery County also has a large number of LIHTC units relative to the size of its population. Though a popular program, opposition in some local communities on the location of LIHTC projects, particularly near segregated areas, limits the impact of the program within the context of metropolitan areas, and within the context of a statewide need to sustain a viable income-diverse affordable housing inventory.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

See Unique Appendix

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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), HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-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 is available during the KSHC's Annual Summit on Homelessness and during the regional mini summits. The Summit on Homelessness is a two-day conference hosting workshops that cover a wide range of issues intersecting on homelessness with the goal of leaving attendees with new skills and knowledge to best serve the homeless population.

Providers also share best practices for homelessness outreach during the regional committee meetings and 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 PATH programs engaging families through street outreach to connect them to housing, two in the BoS CoC and one each in Topeka, Wyandotte, Wichita. 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.

Each CoC's Coordinated Entry System has a Street Outreach component that supplements the PATH programs in the area. While localized to each specific area, this part of the system was developed to reach and serve the families and individuals least likely to seek out and connect to services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC) will continue to utilize Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing through the ESG Program and existing BoS CoC HUD funded projects to move individuals and families from homelessness to permanent housing. In 2022, the BoS CoC was awarded funding through the HUD CoC Special NOFO – Rural Set Aside funding. This was a highly competitive grant process. This included over \$1 million being awarded to Southeast Kansas for permanent

supportive housing. The BoS CoC has a total of 744 emergency shelter beds. In the 2022 PIT count, a total of 929 people reported being literally homeless: Sheltered in Emergency Shelter Total Persons - 429, Sheltered in Transitional Housing Total Persons - 239, Unsheltered Total Persons - 261.

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 Kansas Balance of State CoC Coordinated Entry Committee (CEC) oversees the Coordinated Entry process to ensure that those who request or need assistance in all eight regions are matched with appropriate housing and services. To standardize the process, the CEC developed and implemented policies and procedures including a policy for the eight Regional Coordinated Entry Teams (RCET) to use the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) along with policies that focus on client choice and safety. To date, all RCETs have been trained in the policies and procedures as well as on the VI-SPDAT. The RCETs include CoC, ESG, PATH, and SSVF funded organizations. This also includes community-based organizations that serve at risk populations. The RCETs meet monthly as does the CEC to review the regional and BoS CoC master lists to ensure that clients are receiving the resources they need. Apart from Domestic Violence providers, the shared Homeless Management Information System is used to enter the VI-SPDAT data and generate the by-name master list for the BoS CoC, that can be sorted by region.

Additionally, the State gave preference to the four qualifying populations for HOME-ARP funding.

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

Health Care

Kansas is still in the development phase of establishing a protocol/policy preventing health care institutions from discharging patients into homelessness. KDHE 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

KDADS, which includes mental health and substance use disorder services, 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.

KDRC led a coalition of providers who brought forward a case against the State regarding residents of Nursing Facilities for Mental Health (long term residential facilities). The case focused on the residents of these NFMHS not having access to adequate community support needed for them to live independently. The State entered into an agreement with this coalition to expand less expensive community-based services and provide more community residential options for individuals living in or at risk of being admitted to the NFMHS. Within this agreement, the State agreed to expand supported housing services to 400 individuals currently residing in NFMHS and 300 individuals at risk of admission to an NFMH. As a result, KDADS is working with community agencies to develop additional community-based support.

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 individuals involved in the re-entry process taking a multi-disciplinary approach. The release planning process begins sixteen months before the inmate is released from prison.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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. In 2010 the Kansas Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Prevention Program officially implemented the Environmental Protection Agency's Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) rules. These rules dictate certifications among those responsible for rehabilitating housing units.

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?

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

Kansas requires all projects as they relate to construction or rehabilitation of housing to be compliant with federal and state laws and regulations described above.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

See Unique Appendix

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

The State partners with non-profit agencies and businesses to 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, and, in turn, improve family and individual housing situations.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Desk monitoring:

Desk monitoring includes 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 unless the risk assessment determines more frequent level of monitoring. 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.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(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. The 2024 HUD allocations are reflected in the “Annual Allocation” column below. The “Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan” column is a projection of funds to be available for program years 2025-2028. As with previous Consolidated Plans for the State of Kansas, the “Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan” column is generated by multiplying the annual allocation by four, representing years 2-5 of the Consolidated Plan cycle. The relevant years will be adjusted as allocations are made and more precise assumptions can be made on program income.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	14,786,581.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	16,786,581.00	67,146,324.00	Kansas requires all CDBG funds to be matched by receiving communities. While not federally required, leveraging CDBG dollars maximizes the benefit to LMI persons.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	5,871,509.00	0.00	0.00	5,871,509.00	23,486,036.00	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 ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	800,244.00	0.00	0.00	800,244.00	3,200,976.00	Kansas HOPWA funds to be matched by receiving communities, especially through paring funding with local non-profits. While not required by HUD, leveraging HOPWA funds maximizes benefits for persons with aids.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	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	1,645,105.00	0.00	0.00	1,645,105.00	6,580,420.00	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	3,144,833.00	0.00	0.00	3,144,833.00	12,579,332.00	The Housing Trust Fund does not require matching funds.

Table 56 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The State of Kansas makes every attempt to leverage CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds with additional non-federal funding resources. In the past CDBG funds have typically seen a greater than 50% match on most projects, bringing in other federal dollars, state funds, or local government/private funds.

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.

All subrecipients and/or the ESG funded agency must make matching contributions to supplement the ESG program in an amount that equals the amount of the ESG award. Match contributions may be cash or non-cash and may be from any source. The 100% match requirement for ESG will be met through reporting of the subrecipient or ESG funded agency contributions.

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 work closely together to ensure the most efficient use of rental housing funding.

KCTH uses HOPWA funds to collaborate with Shelter Plus Care, Section 8 Housing, LIEAP, and other food pantry resources. KCTH also closely collaborates with the Kansas STI/HIV Care Program, which has provided Ryan White Part B rebate funding to KCTH since 2017.

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

Not applicable to State Grantee

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

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	2024	2028	Water and sewer improvements		Water & Sewer Improvements	CDBG: \$3,086,581.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
2	Increase the quality of affordable housing	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,500,000.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit
3	Community Facilities	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$7,200,000.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30000 Persons Assisted
4	Public Services	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Service	CDBG: \$450,000.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
5	Commercial Rehabilitation	2024	2028			Downtown Commercial Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$2,000,000.00	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 5 Business

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Urgent Need	2024	2028	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$100,000.00	Other: 1 Other
7	State Administration and Technical Assistance	2024	2028	Administration		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$450,000.00 HOME: \$587,150.00	Other: 1 Other
8	First Time Homebuyers	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HOME: \$559,359.00	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 34 Households Assisted
9	HOME Rental Development	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2,975,000.00	Rental units constructed: 29 Household Housing Unit
10	Tenant Based Rental Assistance	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2,117,477.23	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 618 Households Assisted
11	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program	2024	2028	Homeless			ESG: \$1,645,105.00	Homelessness Prevention: 1550 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 300 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS - HOPWA	2024	2028	Homeless			HOPWA: \$800,244.00	Homelessness Prevention: 1350 Persons Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 150 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 500 Household Housing Unit Other: 0 Other
13	Housing Trust Fund (HTF)	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	HTF: \$3,144,833.00	Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
14	Economic Development	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG: \$2,000,000.00	Jobs created/retained: 55 Jobs Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Water and Sewer Improvements
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Increase the quality of affordable housing
	Goal Description	

3	Goal Name	Community Facilities
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	Commercial Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Urgent Need
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	State Administration and Technical Assistance
	Goal Description	
8	Goal Name	First Time Homebuyers
	Goal Description	
9	Goal Name	HOME Rental Development
	Goal Description	
10	Goal Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	The amount of \$367,477.23 of Program Income was expended in TBRA.
11	Goal Name	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program
	Goal Description	
12	Goal Name	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS -HOPWA
	Goal Description	
13	Goal Name	Housing Trust Fund (HTF)
	Goal Description	

14	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The projects within this plan will support the three overarching objectives identified in the 2024 - 2028 Consolidated Plan:

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

The State conducts a competitive application process to select eligible projects and award funds to subrecipients. The projects to be funded for the first year of the Consolidated Plan had not been selected as of the submission date of the plan.

Projects

#	Project Name

Table 58 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

State funding is allocated in such a way as to address areas of greatest need and the needs determined by communities through their participation in the development of the priority needs as part of the Strategic Plan. Obstacles to addressing underserved needs relate to limited capacity and limited funding that fails to grant resources to all qualified applicants.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Description	Target Date	Est nu of f wil the act
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AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The State of Kansas has chosen not 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. The Housing Trust Fund is available statewide, on a competitive basis. See below for further discussion.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The State will distribute development resources in proportion to development needs and based on a competitive application process for all funding sources. In general, KDC, KHRC, and 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 rating system for the highest priority needs listed above includes points for those applications demonstrating the highest percentage of low- moderate-income persons. A bonus is granted to communities who have not applied for funds in the last five years. 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.

Discussion

The Housing Trust Fund applications will be evaluated for local need. Geographic priorities will be communities (cities, counties, geographic regions, neighborhoods) with significantly higher rates of poverty or shortage of housing for Extremely Low Income (ELI) households compared to other locations. Applications will receive higher scoring if located in a city or county with more than 20% of total people living below the poverty line. Applications will receive higher scoring if 30% or more of households in the community are paying gross rent equal to 35% or more of household income. Applications demonstrating a greater need for units affordable to ELI households, as supported by a market study or analysis will be prioritized over those which have lesser need or have not clearly documented the local market. Age of local housing stock: Subject to housing need, applications will score higher in communities where more than 80% of local housing stock was built prior to 1980.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(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.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	200
Non-Homeless	392
Special-Needs	100
Total	692

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	618
The Production of New Units	39
Rehab of Existing Units	35
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	692

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The above goals and metrics are reported on annually in the Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER).

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

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

To encourage public housing residents to become more involved in homeownership, KHRC has begun sending emails to the PHAs regarding the First Time Homebuyer Program. KHRC will ask that they post the information in a common area for residents viewing.

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

As this plan is for a State grantee. No summary information is available on the actions planned for the multiple public housing authorities in Kansas.

Discussion

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The Emergency Services Grant (ESG) program works diligently with the Balance of State CoC, and other CoCs, as well as with our state agency partners to better serve the needs of communities and homeless persons across the state.

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 Re-housing

The one-year goal for ESG housing programs includes: In total 1,550 Households assisted and 300 homeless prevention cases.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC) will continue to utilize Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing through the ESG Program and existing BoS CoC HUD funded projects to move individuals and families from homelessness to permanent housing. In 2022, the BoS CoC was awarded funding through the HUD CoC Special NOFO – Rural Set Aside funding. This was a highly competitive grant process. This included over \$1 million being awarded to Southeast Kansas for permanent supportive housing. The BoS CoC has a total of 744 emergency shelter beds. In the 2022 PIT count, a total of 929 people reported being literally homeless: Sheltered in Emergency Shelter Total Persons - 429, Sheltered in Transitional Housing Total Persons - 239, Unsheltered Total Persons - 261.

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 Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC) Coordinated Entry Committee (CEC) oversees the Coordinated Entry process to ensure that those who request or need assistance in all 8 regions are matched with appropriate housing and services. To standardize the process, the CEC developed and implemented policies and procedures including a policy for the 8 Regional Coordinated Entry Teams (RCET) to use the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) along with policies that focus on client choice and safety. To date, all RCETs have been trained on the policies and procedures as well as on the VI-SPDAT. The RCETs include Continuum of Care (CoC), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), and Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) funded organizations. This also includes community-based organizations that serve at-risk populations. The RCETs meet monthly as does the CEC to review the regional and BoS CoC master lists to ensure that clients are receiving the resources they need. Apart from domestic violence providers, the shared Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is used to enter the VI-SPDAT data and generate the by-name master list for the BoS CoC, that can be sorted by region.

Additionally, the Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition (KSHC) received a Coordinated Entry Improvement Project grant that was implemented at the end of 2019 to increase the capacity of the BoS CoC to support the CEC and RCETs in their implementation of coordinated entry. Partnerships between KHRC and KSHC and other integral organizations will be essential for assuring the continued success of coordinated entry across the state. Coordinated Entry is a critical component of providing the transition to permanent housing and independent living to prevent individuals and families from returning to homelessness.

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's 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

Kansas is still in the development phase of establishing a protocol/policy preventing health care institutions from discharging patients into homelessness. KDHE, 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

KDADS, which includes mental health and substance use disorder services, works to ensure 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 16 months before the inmate releases from prison.

Housing Trust Fund

It is expected that the Housing Trust Fund will create new permanent rental housing opportunities for Extremely Low-Income families, including homeless families.

Discussion

The ESG program is designed to identify sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, as well as those at risk of homelessness, and provide the services necessary to help those persons and/or families quickly

regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness.

The State will conduct a competitive application process to solicit proposals from subrecipients to fund street outreach programs. Programs selected for funding will include activities that reach out to persons experiencing homelessness and connect them with essential services including emergency shelter, housing, or critical services and provide urgent, non-facility based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter. The activities that are expected to be funded include engagement, case management, emergency health services, emergency mental health services, transportation, services for special populations. The implementation of these activities are intended to meet the goal of supporting homeless households to achieve permanent and sustainable housing.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)

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	90
Tenant-based rental assistance	30
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	30
Total	150

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

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.

As part of the Consolidated Planning process, the State of Kansas updated its AI for 2024.

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

See Unique Appendix

Discussion:

Section MA-40 has a summary of the impediments to fair housing choice identified through the process.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

In addition to the actions detailed in the previous sections of this plan, Kansas will continue to address the other issues including the following:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The greatest obstacle to meeting the underserved needs in the State, 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 CDBG program attempts to overcome this challenge by utilizing the assistance of 7 Regional Program Managers by KDC to help locate and identify available services and resources.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

KHRC, KDC, and the 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. The Kansas Healthy Homes Program can be found here: <http://www.kshealthyhomes.org/>

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The State developed an Economic Development Strategic Plan 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 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. Additionally, 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

KHRC continues to enhance collaboration and coordination with public and private housing and social service agencies, including USDA Rural Development and KDADS and KDHE. KHRC will also cooperate with cities, counties, and regions of the state for the best locations for affordable housing development using Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), HTF, HOME, and the State Housing Trust Fund (SHTF).

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(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	0
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.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
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	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
<small><TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A698417B4C924AE0218B42865313DACF] DELETE_TABLE_IF_EMPTY=[YES]></small>	
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	85.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(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:

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 of less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) 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.

Principal amounts of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or greater shall be reduced on a pro rata monthly reduction for one-half (1/2) of the principal balance over a period of one hundred twenty (120) months and the remaining one-half (1/2) of principal shall be forgiven after one hundred twenty (120) months, *provided* that 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:

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

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

THIS TEXT BOX DOES NOT ALLOW SPACE FOR THE FULL RESALE/RECAPTURE PROVISIONS, THIS WAS CUT OFF WHEN SAVING. PLEASE SEE THE REMAINING RESPONSE IN THE FAR BELOW DISCUSSION. OUR APOLOGIES, AS THIS BOX DOES NOT ACCOMODATE THE FULL CORRECT RESPONSE.

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 120 month period depending upon the level of assistance received.

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.

5. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). <TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A0BBB986408D8C25582AC4BE59FA99C5]>

At this time, HOME TBRA activities do not give preference to persons with special needs or disabilities. 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.

6. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of how the preference for a specific category of individuals with disabilities (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness) will narrow the gap in benefits and the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(ii) and 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).

At this time, HOME TBRA activities do not give preference to persons with special needs or disabilities. 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.

7. If applicable, a description of any preference or limitation for rental housing projects. (See 24 CFR 92.253(d)(3) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). Note: Preferences cannot be administered in a manner that limits the opportunities of persons on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a).

At this time, there is no preference or limitations for rental housing projects.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

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) 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.

The State requires all subrecipients of ESG funding to participate in the coordinated entry process designated by their local Continuum of Care (CoC), which includes an assessment system based

upon the individual community needs. Subrecipients that operate within the Kansas Balance of State BoS CoC utilize the Vulnerability Index Services Prioritization Decision Tool (VI-SPADT).

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.

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.

The State requires subrecipients to establish written standards for their ESG programs and submit those standards along with policies to KHRC when applying for funds. KHRC establishes minimum standards acceptable for subrecipients for all programs, as well as specific standards for Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, Homelessness Prevention, and Rapid Re-housing. A copy of those minimum standards are included in the unique appendices.

HOPWA

Describe the method for selecting project sponsors including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community organizations.

The state will conduct a Request for Proposal (RFP) process to seek proposals from qualified vendors to administer the HOPWA program. The RFP is an open competitive process which allows for full access to qualified organizations interested in implementing HOPWA funded programs. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) submits a Request for Proposals (RFP) to the Kansas Department of Administration, which is then posted on their website at Kansas Department of Administration Bidding & Contracts. Upon receipt of proposals, the KDHE team evaluates each submission, prioritizing organizations that demonstrate the capacity to serve all Kansans living with HIV who require housing and supportive services. Preference is given to applicants with proven experience in the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program and who provide comprehensive details of their expertise and understanding of the program within their proposal.

Principal amounts of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or greater shall be reduced on a pro rata monthly reduction for one-half (1/2) of the principal balance over a period of one hundred twenty (120) months and the remaining one-half (1/2) of principal shall be forgiven after one hundred twenty (120) months, *provided* that 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:

HOME Investment / (HOME Investment + Homeowner investment) = HOME Percentage

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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:

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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 120 month period depending upon the level of assistance received.

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.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name 2016 ACS Data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Kansas Housing Resource Corporation

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>2016 five-year ACS table B01003, S1101, B19013</p> <p>Bureau of Labor Statistics Inflation Calculator</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To update data automatically populated within Consolidated Plan template, and to put median household income in the same dollar terms taking inflation into account</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>This data covers the state of Kansas</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2016 five-year dataset - 2012-2016</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Kansas Housing Resources Corporation</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The system typically automatically populated this table, in the State's case it did not automatically generate the data with the given source.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To update the data</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data is based on data statewide</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The dataset is based on annual numbers</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>