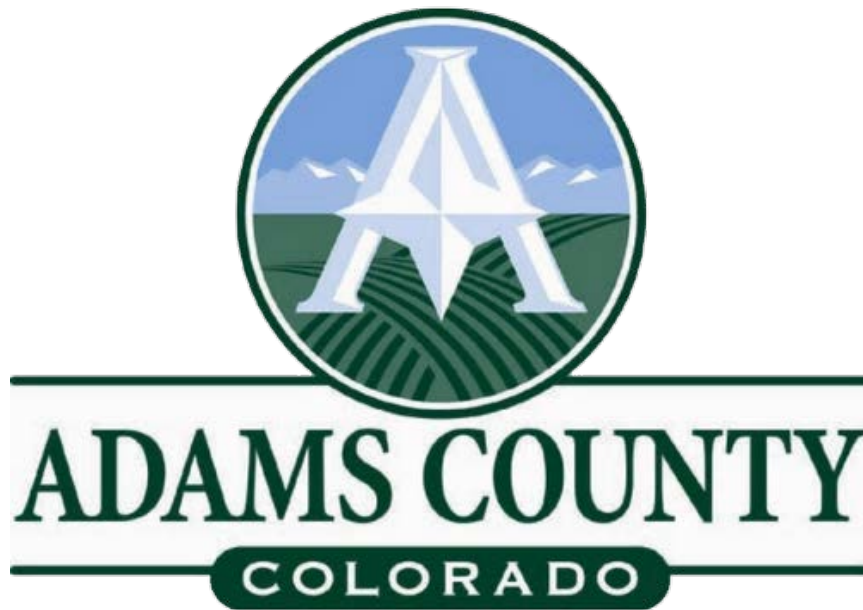


Adams County, CO

HOME-American Rescue Plan Grant
Allocation Plan



ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO
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Brighton, CO 80601
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HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Participating Jurisdiction: Adams County, Colorado

Date: 2/16/2023

Introduction

In September 2021, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced the allocation of \$3,848,071 to Adams County, Colorado for a new grant called the HOME Investment Partnerships Grant American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP). The purpose of HOME-ARP funds is to provide homelessness assistance and supportive services through several eligible activities. Eligible activities include acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter, tenant based rental assistance, supportive services, HOME-ARP rental housing development, administration and planning, and nonprofit operating and capacity building assistance.

HOME-ARP funds must assist people in HOME-ARP “qualifying populations” (QPs), which include:

- Sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations
- Those currently housed populations at risk of homelessness
- Those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence or human trafficking
- Other families requiring services or housing assistance or to prevent homelessness
- Those at greatest risk of housing instability or in unstable housing situations

To receive funding, the County must develop a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan which describes the distribution of HOME-ARP funds and identifies any preferences for eligible activities. This plan will be submitted and approved by HUD. The development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan must also be informed through stakeholder consultation and public engagement. The following is the County’s HOME-ARP Allocation Plan.

Consultation

Summarize the consultation process:

Adams County’s consultation process consisted of developing and disseminating an online stakeholder survey in order to capture broad assessments and recent observations of the community needs and areas for ARP allocation. The online survey was open from November 17, 2022 through January 15, 2023. The survey included seven ARP program-specific questions and several open-ended comments for community needs assessment and feedback. The survey received 25 respondents, including those representing homeless services providers, the Continuum of Care (CoC), Fair Housing agencies, affordable housing developers, domestic violence advocacy groups, Veteran’s Groups, and others.

List the organizations consulted, and summarize the feedback received from these entities.

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Metro Denver Homeless Initiative	CoC Lead	Survey	Lack of affordable rental housing remains the top gap for QPs. Homeless prevention supportive services are also highly needed, as is TBRA. Developing affordable housing and assisting with homeless prevention are needed. Case management is top need for supportive services, but we also need better/more Outreach, homeless prevention support, housing counseling, mental health care, substance abuse treatment.
Maiker Housing Partners	Housing Authority	Survey	The biggest gap is our housing inventory shortfall driving rents to unaffordable levels. This exasperates every element in the ranked chart above. It starts and ends with units - nothing else works without units to become homes for Adams County Residents. Best uses would be developing more affordable housing and developing an on-congregate shelter. The housing development value chain is fraught with risk & volatility - it's a battlefield fraught with fear, false narratives, diverging interests and superfluous, duplicative cost driving elements.
Gateway Domestic Violence Centers	Domestic Violence Service Provider	Survey	NCS would be best use of funds. Most needed supportive services are Housing Counseling Most Needed, Legal Services, Mental Health Services, Outpatient Health Services, Case management.
Bayaud Enterprises	Homeless Service Provider	Survey	Top unmet needs are supportive services and non-congregate shelter. Best uses of HOME-ARP funds would be for acquisition or development of NCS and conversion of nonresidential buildings to housing. Most needed supportive services are outreach services, case management, and employment assistance and job training.
Colorado Safe Parking Initiative	Homeless Service Provider	Survey	Greatest unmet community needs are supportive services, particularly housing counseling services, outreach services, case management, and employment assistance/job training. The County could also benefit from

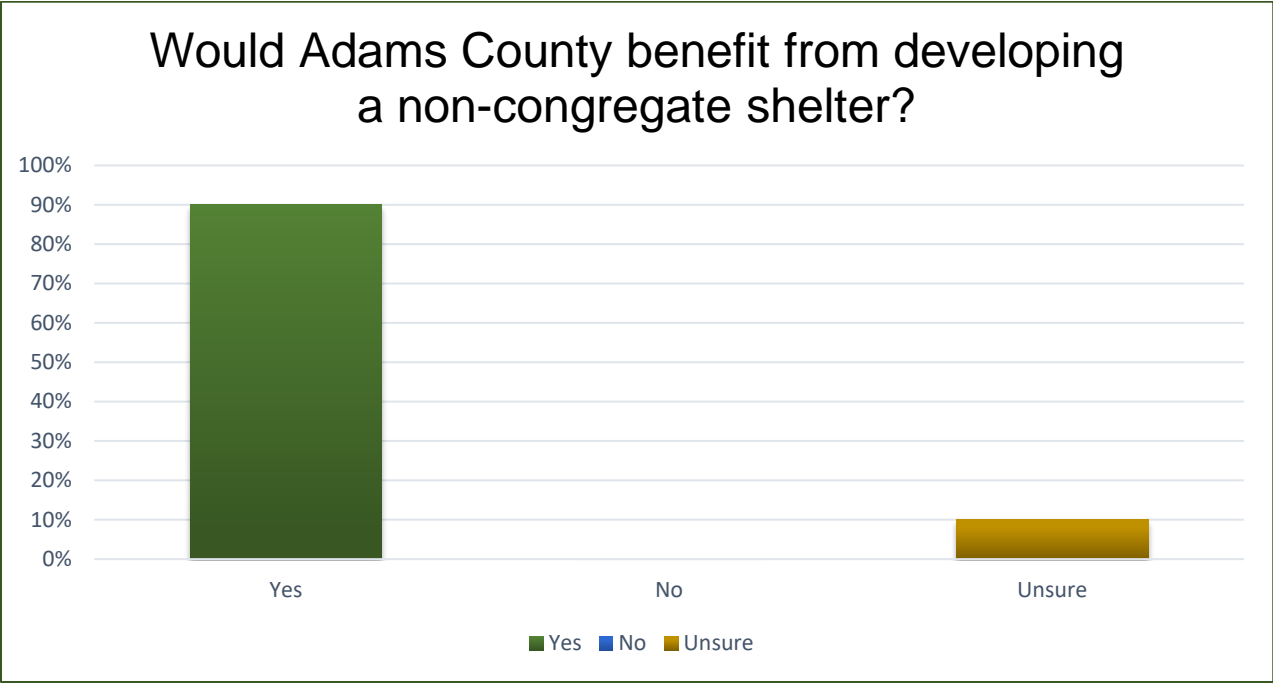
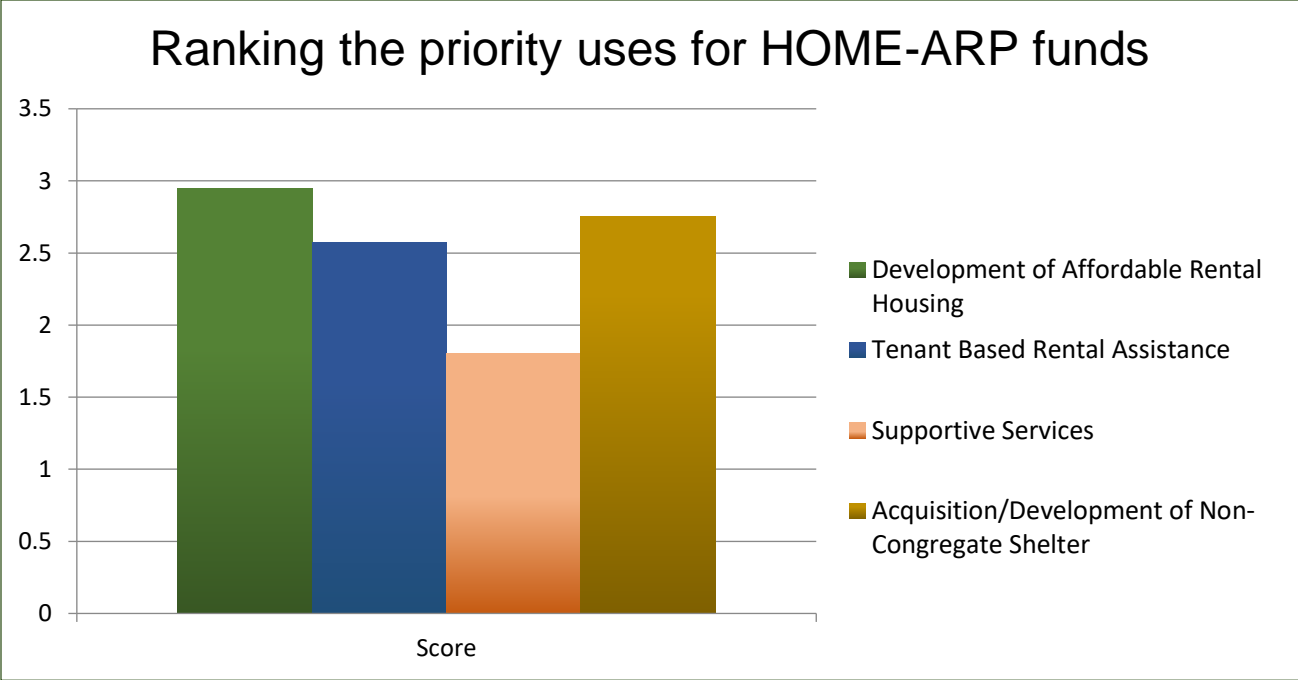
			development of non-congregate shelter and conversion of nonresidential buildings to affordable rental housing. For TBRA, security deposit assistance and rent payment assistance are the greatest needs. Additionally, there is great need for SafeLots for people living in vehicles and parking areas for people living in RVs. This and other solutions would meet the great need for affordable options for housing.
Warren Village	Homeless Service Provider, Continuum of Care Member	Survey	Greatest unmet needs are for homelessness prevention services such as case management, legal services, and moving cost assistance. Other high priority supportive services needs include mental health services, outpatient health services, and childcare. The County would also benefit from development of non-congregate shelter, rental assistance payments, and acquisition and construction of new affordable rental housing.
Mountain States Chapter Paralyzed Veterans of America	Veterans Group	Survey	Needs include affordable housing and supportive services. Assistance for disabled persons should be considered.
Center for People with Disabilities	Organization Serving People with Disabilities		Top needs include homeless prevention services and housing counseling. Most needed supportive services include Mental Health Services, Outpatient Health Services, Case management, job training, childcare, and Landlord/tenant liaison. With such a large county it is hard for someone in Brighton or other eastern areas to reach services closer to Westminster. Rental assistance and developing more affordable rental housing are needed. NCS would be beneficial. We have seen an increase in homeless encampments in the past year. This shows the increase in homelessness. The outreach groups are great, but they can only do so much.
Family Tree	Homeless Service Provider, Domestic Violence Service Provider, Continuum of Care Member	Survey	Greatest unmet needs in supportive services are homelessness prevention services and housing counseling services. The best use of HOME-ARP funds would be development of affordable rental housing, particularly through the conversion of nonresidential buildings to housing. The Count would also benefit from development of non-congregate shelter.

ACCESS Housing of Adams County, Inc.	Homeless Service Provider, Affordable Housing Advocate, CoC Member	Survey	There are not enough non-congregate shelter units across Adams County, particularly units which serve different groups in need. Highest priority need is for development of additional non-congregate shelter units. Also, existing housing inventory is too expensive for the average individual and young people and elderly populations are overlooked. Additionally, we request that funds are more evenly distributed to benefit a wider range of organizations and populations. A greater impact could be realized by giving funds to smaller organizations that are already doing work within Adams County and directly investing in the local nonprofit community.
Community Safety & Well-Being	Civil Rights, Continuum of Care Member	Survey	Highest priority needs are appropriate shelter and housing. We have navigators but no resources to navigate them too. HOME-ARP funds would be best used to develop non-congregate shelter and tenant-based rental assistance to help qualifying populations access affordable housing. Greatest needs are shelter beds for victims of domestic violence, non-congregate shelter for single adults, additional housing choice vouchers, and subsidized low-income housing. Homeless prevention services are most needed supportive services.
Homeless Outreach Team – City of Thornton	Homeless Service Provider	Survey	Greatest gaps in Adams County are all types of shelter – safe parking lots, tiny homes, emergency shelter, and additional staff/hotels to manage the Severe Weather Activation Plan. There is a very limited supply of affordable housing units and buildings. Other high priority needs are the need for non-congregate shelter and tenant-based rental assistance in addition to the development of new affordable housing. The need is too high. Clients are in need of much more than just outreach, such as case management and wraparound services. Homelessness is growing and the services are not.
The Initiative	Domestic Violence Service Provider	Survey	There is a consistent need for more affordable housing options and support services related to them. Funds would be best used for acquisition and rehabilitation of affordable rental housing. There is also need for tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services, including homeless prevention services, food assistance,

			landlord/tenant liaison assistance, and employment assistance/job training.
City of Thornton	Local Government	Survey	Greatest gap within the current system is the need for an organized development corporation dedicated to alternative housing formation for affordable and transitional housing. They would focus on smaller unit development and coordinating supportive services for each development area. We need to be able to quickly produce affordable housing with development partners and increase affordable housing stock (through construction and conversion of nonresidential buildings) so that residents can be referred to appropriate housing units.
Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition	Organization Serving People with Disabilities, Civil Rights Organization, Fair Housing	Survey	Greatest need is more accessibility in shelters and housing units (larger bathroom stalls so an aid can provide assistance, shower stalls, other ADA accessible improvements and mechanisms for people with disabilities). Most needed supportive services are mental and physical health services, case management, and employment assistance. The County would also benefit from development of non-congregate shelter, increased availability of affordable and accessible housing units, and homelessness prevention services.
Adams County	Local Government	Survey	Greatest unmet needs are the lack of available affordable rental units and the lack of non-congregate shelter. The County would greatly benefit from the development of non-congregate shelter and the acquisition and construction of true affordable housing. Supportive service needs include outreach services, homelessness prevention services, housing counseling, mental health services, case management, food, and childcare.
Aurora Mental Health Center	Homeless Service Provider, Continuum of Care Member	Survey	Greatest unmet needs of qualifying populations in the County are the availability of affordable rental units and tenant-based rental assistance. There are inadequate housing options that are accessible to a low income or no income individual. Additionally, there are inadequate shelter options that feel safe for individuals who have experienced previous trauma. The County would benefit from development of non-congregate shelter. The County must utilize a Housing First model and prioritize

			treatment for mental health and substance abuse while also addressing stable housing for clients.
Rocky Mountain MS Center	Organization Serving People with Disabilities	Survey	Greatest unmet needs are for additional affordable rental housing (through acquisition and conversion of nonresidential buildings) and tenant-based rental assistance for rent payments and security deposits. There is not enough available low-income housing and we need additional HUD vouchers.
Denver Indian Family Resource Center	Resource Center	Survey	Greatest unmet needs are the need for shelter and supportive services to help residents get into stable, affordable rental units and additional supportive services such as mental healthcare and disability services. The Count would benefit from development of non-congregate shelter, construction of new rental housing, and more culturally responsive services and tribal awareness.
Community Reach Center	Continuum of Care Member	Survey	Greatest unmet need is for affordable rental housing units. Funds would best used to address this need through rehabilitation and construction of affordable rental housing. Additional unmet needs are for non-congregate shelter and rental assistance payments.
City of Northglenn Crisis Response Unit	Homeless Service Provider, Continuum of Care Member, Fair Housing	Survey	There is unmet need for emergency overnight shelters in Adams County and a project site for permanent supportive housing units within the County. Since PSH units are issued through Community Reach Center or Second Chance Center, they are difficult to access for Adams County residents. Other important needs are stabilizing services, such as case management, transportation, and food support. The County would greatly benefit from development of non-congregate shelter.
Domestic Violence Initiative for Women with Disabilities	Organization Serving People with Disabilities, Domestic Violence Service Provider	Survey	The cost of housing in Adams County is way too high. The County would benefit most from development of non-congregate shelter and the acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable housing units. There is also unmet need for rental assistance payments. Supportive service needs include employment assistance and childcare in addition to housing counseling and other stabilization services.
Urban Peak	Homeless Service	Survey	The County would most benefit from development of non-congregate shelter and

	Provider, Continuum of Care Member		increase in the supply of affordable housing. Most needed supportive services are mental health services, outpatient health services, employment assistance and job training, substance abuse treatment services, and childcare.
Community Economic Defense Project	Homeless Service Provider, Organization Serving People with Disabilities, Continuum of Care Member	Survey	Affordable housing inventory is scarce. Most units that are affordable fall under LIHTC regulations that have cumbersome application processes and strict background requirements, disproportionately excluding BIPOC communities. Highest priority needs include tenant-based rental assistance, and housing counseling services and homelessness prevention services. Most needed supportive services include homelessness prevention, housing counseling, legal services, case management, and landlord/tenant liaison services. Securing housing is becoming more challenging due to landlords circumventing source of income discrimination law by requiring funds upfront in order to lease a unit, which makes it difficult for people on housing subsidies to meet the requirement and secure housing to transition out of homelessness.
Reaching HOPE	Domestic Violence Service Provider	Survey	The County has very limited shelters for victims of domestic violence. Adams County would most benefit from development of additional affordable rental housing (through rehabilitation and conversion of nonresidential buildings) and the development of non-congregate shelter. Most needed supportive services include legal services, outpatient and mental health services, case management, and landlord/tenant liaison services.



Public Participation

Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan:

- ***Public Notice: 2/16/2023***
- ***Public comment period: start date - 2/16/2023 end date - 3/3/2023***
- ***Public hearing: 2/28/2023***

Describe any efforts to broaden public participation:

Adams County posted the public notice, draft HOME-ARP allocation plan, and presentations were on the County 's website.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process:

TBD.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why:

TBD.

Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

	Homeless												
	Current Inventory					Homeless Population					Gap Analysis		
	Family		Adults Only	Youth Only*	Vets	Persons in Families (at least 1 child)	Persons in Adult HH (w/o child)	Persons in Youth Only HH*	Vets	DV Victims	Family	Adults Only	Youth Only*
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of beds	# of Beds						# of Units	# of Beds	# of Beds
Emergency Shelter	627	169	2,656	35	0								
Transitional Housing	1,395	336	797	35	226								
Sheltered Homeless						409	2,861	6	462	528			
Unsheltered Homeless						12	1,433	2	165	130			
Current Gap											84	-841	62

Data Sources: 1. 2020 Point in Time Count (PIT); 2. 2020 Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count (HIC); 3. Consultation

*Youth Only includes Youth (18-24) and Child only (Under 18)

Describe the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within the PJ's boundaries:

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The CoC releases an annual Point-in-Time (PIT) Count that includes valuable data for addressing the needs of residents who are experiencing homelessness. According to the 2022 Metro Denver CoC Point-In-Time count for Adams County the majority of persons were reported as single-person households; about fifteen percent were adults with children. White residents are the largest demographic of people experiencing homelessness. Sixty five percent of people experiencing homelessness are White. Forty Veterans were identified as homeless during the PIT count. Two hundred and seven households were in emergency shelters, forty-seven were in transitional housing and one hundred eighty-eight unsheltered. One hundred thirty-five homeless persons reported having a disability. Overall, men are more likely to experience homelessness than women. Approximately forty-seven people have a severe mental illness and one hundred fifteen have chronic substance abuse. Lastly, seventy-four homeless persons were survivors or were fleeing domestic violence.

Table: Demographic Composition of Homeless Persons

Demographic	Percentage	Total
Homeless Males	58%	267
Homeless Females	41%	191
Gender Non-Conforming or Transgender	1%	4
Adult(s) with no Children Household (Single-person or two adults)	83%	381
Family Household (Adult with children)	15%	71
Single Children Household	2%	10
White	65%	301
Black or African American	14%	65
Other Race	21%	96
Veteran	--	40
Disability	--	135
Domestic Violence Experience or Fleeing	--	74

Data Sources: 1. 2022 Adams County Point in Time Count (PIT)

Populations At-risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

HUD defines those at risk of homelessness as individuals and families who have an income at or below 30% of the area median income (AMI), do not have sufficient resources or support networks to prevent them from becoming homeless, or live with instability. Using HUD's 2015-2019 ACS, CHAS data, the County has 22,515 households with incomes at or below 30% AMI, (13.5% of all county households).

Those at-risk of homelessness include an estimated 22,120 households who are extremely cost burdened, paying over 50% of their income toward housing. Of those, 8,725 are renting households in the extremely low-income range (<30%). An estimated 48,670 LMI (<80%) households are cost burdened at the 30% mark, 27,170 (56%) being LMI renters. Of the severe cost burdened, 8,725 are renter households who are also in the extremely low-income range (<=30%) and considered at greatest risk of housing instability.

According to the recent U.S. Census' ACS data (2016-2020) estimates, 29,567 renters in this area were cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income towards rent) between 2016-2020. Of those renters, 11.1% were over the age of 65. Additionally, according to ACS, 25.5% (7,533 households) of cost burdened renters earned less than \$20,000 between 2016-2020, while only approximately 2,052 rental units offer a gross rent price within the needed range to prevent being cost burden. In other words, there is a shortage of about 5,481 affordable rental units for households making under \$20,000 a year. These numbers of households at-risk of homelessness or housing instability are noteworthy and show the elevated degree for extremely LMI, but higher-end income earners are still at risk given lack of affordable housing, stagnant wages, and rising cost of living. Recent trends in rent increases and inflation have compounded the housing affordability and financial challenges of at-risk populations.

Table: Cost Burden Estimates by HUD adjusted median family incomes (HAMFI)

Income by Cost Burden (Owners and Renters)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	18,060	14,285	22,515
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	16,660	5,995	23,895
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	13,950	1,605	35,055
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	3,675	105	21,810
Household Income >100% HAMFI	2,365	125	63,180
Total	54,710	22,120	166,450
Income by Cost Burden (Renters only)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	8,580	7,415	10,610
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	8,700	4,005	10,145
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	8,270	1,000	14,460
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	2,090	80	7,245
Household Income >100% HAMFI	625	40	14,720
Total	28,265	12,540	57,180
Income by Cost Burden (Owners only)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	5,340	4,360	6,980
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	5,900	2,960	9,205
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	7,575	1,640	17,220
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	2,885	255	12,545
Household Income >100% HAMFI	3,270	195	61,225
Total	24,970	9,410	107,175

Data Sources: 1. HUD Consolidated Plan/ CHAS Data 2015 – 2019 ACS

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking, as defined by HUD in the Notice

According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence 36.8% of women and 30.5% of men in Colorado experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner sexual violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes. Colorado Crime Statistics from the Colorado Bureau of Investigation document that there were 4,976 cases (victims) of domestic violence reported by police departments in Adams County in 2021.

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability, as defined by HUD in the Notice

There is a large overlap between those at-risk of homelessness (above data) and households in need of assistance to prevent homelessness or at greatest risk of housing instability. Lack of affordability is the primary issue highlighted in data and consultation. Of the severe cost burdened, 8,725 are renter households who are also in the extremely low-income range ($\leq 30\%$) and considered at greatest risk of housing instability.

While there is insufficient data sources that match the exact definition of QP #4, we can glean general demographics and need from looking at the County's poverty levels and characteristics. Poverty is often a direct correlation as it relates to households requiring housing assistance to prevent homelessness or to those being at-risk of housing instability. According to ACS, there are 49,946 (9.9 % of County) residents below the poverty level, of which 36% are under 18 years old and 21.1% are above the age of 60. Of those living under the poverty level, an estimated 34,200 are White, 2,576 are Black or African American, 2,057 are Asian, 26,978 are Latino, and 6,290 are mixed race. There are more females (27,888) under the poverty level than males (22,058).

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations:

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The primary unmet need as it pertains to homeless needs inventory is the availability of beds and units for households with only adults present. In the CoC there is a need for approximately 841 beds in order to provide housing services for adults.

The overwhelming response from stakeholders was the need for increased inventory of true affordable housing and an insufficient number of shelter beds available to homeless populations and other QPs. Almost all stakeholders agree that Adams County would benefit from development of a non-congregate shelter to meet the needs of the community.

Operations funding for shelter programs and supportive services is also needed. Safe places for the homeless to stay with resources to help them get to the next phase in their journey to independence readily available. There is critical need for mental health and counseling support. Experienced case managers, with mental health backgrounds are desperately needed. For household with compounding challenges, having case management services for 12 months or more is needed. Case management was particularly identified as an essential need for qualifying

populations. Additionally, employment services and job training were identified as other priority needs.

Populations At-risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The common theme highlighted from the stakeholders as it pertains to those at-risk of homelessness is the lack of available affordable rental housing and a lack of supportive services for those who may need assistance. Inadequate supply of affordable rental housing inventory was repeatedly noted during consultation and was listed as the top unmet need of survey responses to that question. Lack of inventory and an affordability gap challenges both populations recovering from homelessness and those households at risk of homelessness. Stakeholders primarily cited the need to rehabilitate old rental housing and convert nonresidential buildings into housing.

Tenant-based rental assistance was identified as a need to support populations at-risk of homelessness, particularly security deposit payments and rent payments. Tenants often experience housing instability due to low income or not having enough financial support to pay an upfront security deposit to become stably housed.

Young people and elderly populations were cited by stakeholders as most in need of affordable housing and stabilizing supportive services. In addition to affordable housing and rental assistance more efforts can be made to provide wraparound supportive services, including job training, housing counseling, and mental health services.

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking, as defined by HUD in the Notice

According to the 2021 Domestic Violence Counts Report for Colorado conducted by the National Network to End Domestic Violence victims of domestic violence made 245 requests for shelter, housing, and other supportive services that providers could not provide. With approximately 56% of these unmet requests being for housing and emergency shelter.

Victims of domestic violence and single mothers were also highlighted as QPs needing particular support. Stakeholders highlighted consistent reporting that the County does not have enough beds available to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence. Domestic violence or human trafficking survivors often lack easy access to short-term shelter and quick access to medical and psychological services. They need specialized housing security, healthcare, and counseling services (to included networking and economic independence). Case management and financial assistance were highlighted as specific needs for this category.

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability, as defined by HUD in the Notice

The unmet needs for the populations needing assistance to prevent homelessness or at risk of greater housing instability mirror those from above, including increased supply of affordable housing units, non-congregate shelter, tenant-based rental assistance, and supportive services. Housing counseling, mental health services, employment assistance, and homeless prevention

were highlighted during our consultation as supportive service needs for those at greatest risk of housing insecurity.

Identify and consider the current resources available to assist qualifying populations, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, TBRA, and affordable and permanent supportive rental housing:

Metro Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI) serves as metropolitan Denver area's Continuum of Care (CoC). MDHI coordinates services and housing for people experiencing homelessness. They partner with local agencies and organizations to coordinate street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, prevention and diversion, and permanent supportive housing.

Maiker Housing Partners is the primary housing authority for the County. They administer Emergency Housing Vouchers in partnership with MDHI. They also administer 1,498 Housing Choice Vouchers in addition to Project-Based Vouchers, VASH Vouchers for veterans, Family Reunification Program Vouchers, and an employment-based Family Self-Sufficiency Program. They also distribute TBRA and utility assistance and operate 15 affordable housing developments.

Brighton Housing Authority operates public housing and administers Housing Choice Vouchers, TBRA, and career and college coaching services for residents of Brighton, Colorado.

Almost Home operates emergency shelter and provides supportive services for qualifying populations and those experiencing housing instability. Services include rental and mortgage assistance, utility assistance, water assistance, severe weather activation planning, GED and ESL programs, and more.

Growing Home is a nonprofit organization that provides basic needs services and a continuum of housing supports. Basic needs services include food pantry, homelessness prevention assistance, referrals to medical care, Parents as Teachers Home Visitations program, parenting classes, community organizing, and advocacy. Growing Home also provides TBRA, utility assistance, housing case management, and operates 20 affordable housing units.

ACCESS Housing operates a family shelter program, which includes eight 2-bedroom apartment units for caregivers and children. They also operate transitional housing units and provide case management, financial planning assistance, and connection to supportive services to help families transition to permanent housing.

Mile High Behavioral Healthcare/Comitis Crisis Center provides year-round emergency shelter beds and overflow emergency shelter beds during cold weather to accommodate more individuals and families. MHBH provides behavioral health services in addition to housing for vulnerable populations in the metropolitan Denver area.

Cold Weather Care provides emergency shelter, meals, and case management support for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

Almost Home, Growing Home, and ACCESS Housing together provide a total of 62 year-round shelter beds for families with children. Comitis Crisis Center, Almost Home, and Cold Weather Care cater to single individuals experiencing homelessness with 84 year-round beds and 185 seasonal beds.

The Senior Hub provides supportive services to help older adults to age in place where possible. Services include Meals on Wheels, food pantry, technology assistance, and socialization for seniors.

Family Tree provides domestic violence shelter and services for Adams County. Their House of Hope provides 90-day shelter, case management, and support for homeless women and children, particularly those fleeing situations of domestic abuse and violence.

Extended Hands of Hope provides housing and supportive services to survivors of minor sex trafficking through their Avanti House Safe Home, Carriers of Hope Mentoring Program, community-based outreach, and Forward Learning Academy.

Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system:

Current gaps within the shelter, housing inventory, and service delivery systems include: non-congregate shelter, sufficient (specialized) case management to quickly resolve the household's homelessness, non-congregate shelter beds for single adults, and permanent supportive housing affordable housing, and mental healthcare resources. Service delivery needs highlighted by stakeholders include improved access to outreach services, case management, employment assistance job training, and housing counseling services.

As noted above, the primary gap in the shelter and housing inventory is the availability of beds and units for adults with no children present. There is a need for over 840 more beds for this population.

The availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the qualifying population. There is not enough transitional housing options or adequate rental properties to meet the need of homeless/fixed income. There is a need for quality affordable housing units of multiple sizes in neighborhoods throughout the County. Housing inventory gaps include affordable 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom units. For extremely low-income households, there is a lack of about 5,000 affordable rental units for households.

Identify the characteristics of housing associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness if the PJ will include such conditions in its definition of “other populations” as established in the HOME-ARP Notice:

Adams County recognizes the definition of Other Populations set forth by HUD in the CPD Notice (Families Requiring Services or Housing Assistance to Prevent Homelessness or At Greatest Risk of Housing Instability). The criteria related to these categories include households/persons who are (1) extremely low-income with a severe cost burden, or households with (2) an annual income that is less than or equal to 50% of the area median income meet one of the following conditions from paragraph (iii) of the “At risk of homelessness” definition established at 24 CFR 91.5. No further characteristics of housing instability have been defined in the County’s ConPlan; thus the County will use the criteria listed in first six conditions listed in the “At risk of homelessness” definition established at 24 CFR 91.5.

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

The data and the feedback and insights from the stakeholders highlight multiple and overlapping needs of the qualifying populations. Although close in priority the top needs have been identified as the following:

1. Lack of Affordable Housing
2. Lack of sufficient shelter units/beds for single adults with no children
3. Need for more supportive services that will help build stability and recovery for QPs

Explain how the level of need and gaps in its shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan were determined:

To determine the level of need and gaps Adams County looked at both qualitative and quantitative measures. Data from the US Census and CHAS data were used in partnership with feedback and on-the-ground insights from key stakeholders in the area. The takeaways from data analysis and stakeholder input were incorporated into the needs assessment.

HOME-ARP Activities

Describe the method for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors and whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly:

The County expects to administer programs directly. Once the County has received the full HOME-ARP grant award from HUD, the County will determine which project(s) and developer or subrecipient(s) are eligible to apply for funding, based on their ability to deliver on the priority needs identified within this plan. Each applicant will also be reviewed for their ability to carry out the project meeting all eligibility criteria.

Award(s) will be made based on the applicant's project scope as it pertains to the outlined priority needs in this plan as well as the County's final determination of projects receiving funding.

If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds were provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP allocation plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ's HOME-ARP program:

The County will administer the program. The County has not yet used the HOME-ARP administrative funds.

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services			
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$3,270,861		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)			
Development of Affordable Rental Housing			
Non-Profit Operating		0%	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building		0%	5%
Administration and Planning	\$577,210	15 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 3,848,071		

Additional narrative, if applicable:

The County has determined to use the bulk of the funds for the development or acquisition of non-congregate shelter.

Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gap analysis provided a rationale for the plan to fund eligible activities:

The County has identified activities that will assist individuals and families of the most vulnerable qualified populations based on reviewing the community needs assessment, by incorporating both analyzed data (PIT county, HMIS, ACS, and CHAS) and the stakeholder feedback as it relates to the current trends and highest needs. Nearly all of the stakeholders recognized the need for NCS in the community to assist with those households and individuals who are literally homeless. This was also seen in the data that was analyzed. The County recognizes that there are significant needs throughout the region for each of the HOME-ARP eligible activities; however, for this one-time allocation, the County will pursue a long-term solution via NCS development. Other programs and funding resources will continue to be leveraged to address the need for affordable rental housing, TBRA, and supportive services.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for qualifying populations that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation:

Not applicable, the funds will be for NCS development.

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how it will address the PJ's priority needs:

Not applicable, the funds will be for NCS development.

Preferences

Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project:

The County will not provide preferences to any population or subpopulation

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

The County does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing.

Supporting Documents

HUD-related required documents will be added prior to submission.