

Expansion Project Proposal

HUD will allow project applicants to apply for a new expansion project through reallocation, CoC Bonus, and DV Bonus. Expansion projects must increase the number of units, persons served, services provided to existing project participants, or add additional activities to HMIS and SSO-Coordinated Entry projects. If the new expansion project will expand an existing eligible CoC Program renewal project HUD will not fund capital costs (i.e., new constructions, rehabilitation, or acquisition) and will only allow 1-year funding requests.

You can apply for a new project that will expand an existing eligible CoC Program renewal project, so long as it is the same component and type (e.g., both the new and renewal project applications are PSH). To apply for a new project that will expand an existing eligible CoC Program renewal project, applicants will create and submit two project applications: a “Stand-alone New” and a “Stand-alone Renewal”.

Eligible Renewal Grant PIN. *(Enter the PIN exactly as it was entered in the renewal project application):*

Eligible Renewal Grant Project Name. *(exactly as it was entered in the renewal project application):*

Will the expansion increase the number of project participants?

Yes No

If yes, respond to the chart below:

Current	Additional (to be added)
Participants:	Participants:
Units:	Units:
Beds:	Beds:

Will this expansion project provide additional supportive services to the project participants?

Yes, check all that apply:

Increase number of supportive services provided

Increase frequency/intensity of support services

No

Please describe in detail the need for this expansion and the new/expanded activities that this funding will provide.

Estimated Budget for New Project Solicitation

Eligible Costs	Quantity AND Description	Total Amount Requested (1 Year)
1a. Acquisition		
1b. Rehabilitation		
1c. New Construction		
2a. Leased Units		
2b. Leased Structures		
3. Rental Assistance <i>(Please include number of units in description)</i>		
4. Supportive Services*		
5. Operating		
6. HMIS		
7. Sub-total Costs Required		
8. Admin (Up to 10%)		
9. Total Assistance Plus Admin Requested		
10. Match (25% of #9) <i>(please include source of match in description)</i>		
11. Total Budget		

****Supportive Services Detailed Budget:***

Eligible Costs	Quantity AND Description	Total Amount Requested (1 Year)
Assessment of Service Needs		
Assistance with Moving Costs		
Case Management		
Child Care		
Education Services		
Employment Assistance		
Food		
Housing/Counseling Services		
Legal Services		
Life Skills		
Mental Health Services		
Outpatient Health Services		
Outreach Services		
Substance Abuse Treatment Services		
Transportation		
Utility Deposits		
Operating Costs		

Housing First Approach

Housing First is an approach to quickly and successfully connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing without preconditions and barriers to entry, such as sobriety, treatment or service participation requirements. Supportive services are offered to maximize housing stability and prevent returns to homelessness as opposed to addressing predetermined treatment goals prior to permanent housing entry.

Housing First emerged as an alternative to the linear approach in which people experiencing homelessness were required to first participate in and graduate from short-term residential and treatment programs before obtaining permanent housing. In the linear approach, permanent housing was offered only after a person experiencing homelessness could demonstrate that they were “ready” for housing. By contrast, Housing First is premised on the following principles:

- Homelessness is first and foremost a housing crisis and can be addressed through the provision of safe and affordable housing.
- All people experiencing homelessness, regardless of their housing history and duration of homelessness, can achieve housing stability in permanent housing. Some may need very little support for a brief period of time, while others may need more intensive and long-term support.
- Everyone is “housing ready.” Sobriety, compliance in treatment, or even criminal histories are not necessary to succeed in housing. Rather, homelessness programs and housing providers must be “consumer ready.”
- Many people experience improvements in quality of life, in the areas of health, mental health, substance use, and employment, as a result of achieving housing.
- People experiencing homelessness have the right to self-determination and should be treated with dignity and respect.
- The exact configuration of housing and services depends upon the needs and preferences of the population.

Quick Screen: Does Your Project Use Housing First Principles?

1. Are applicants allowed to enter the project without income?
2. Are applicants allowed to enter the project even if they aren't “clean and sober” or “treatment compliant”?
3. Are applicants allowed to enter the project even if they have criminal justice system involvement?
4. Are service and treatment plans voluntary, such that tenants cannot be evicted for not following through?

Important Definitions

Definition of “Chronic Homelessness”

- The definition of chronically homeless is a homeless individual with a disability as defined in section 401(9) of the McKinney-Vento Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(9)), who:
 - Lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and
 - Has been homeless and living as described for at least 12 months* or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months and each break in homelessness separating the occasions included at least 7 consecutive nights of not living as described.
- An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility for less, including jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria of this definition before entering that facility**; or
- A family with an adult head of household (or, if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria of this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

*A “break” in homeless is considered to be 7 or more nights.

**An individual residing in an institutional care facility does not constitute a break in homelessness.

Definition of a Disability

has an adult head of household (or a minor head of household if no adult is present in the household) with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 15002 of this title), post traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of 2 or more of those conditions.

HUD’s Four Categories of Homelessness

Within the homeless definition there are four categories of homelessness:

1. Literally Homeless
2. Imminent Risk of Homelessness
3. Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes
4. Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence

Category 1: Literally Homeless

Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; or
- Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or
- Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution.

An individual or family only needs to meet one of the three subcategories to qualify as Homeless Category 1: Literally Homeless.

Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness *(not eligible under this NOFO)*

An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:

- Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
- No subsequent residence has been identified; and
- The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.

Includes individuals and families who are within 14 days of losing their housing, including housing they own, rent, are sharing with others, or are living in without paying rent.

Category 3: Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes *(not eligible under this NOFO)*

Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with Category 3 children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:

- Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes;
- Have not had a lease, ownership interest in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application;
- Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during in the preceding 60 days; and
- Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to special needs or barriers

HUD has not authorized any CoC to serve the homeless under Category 3. HUD determines and approves the use of CoC Program funds to serve this population based on each CoC's Consolidated Application. See 24 CFR 578.89. Individuals and families that qualify as homeless under Category 3 may be served by the ESG program if they meet required eligibility criteria for certain ESG components.

Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence

Any individual or family who:

- Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence;
- Has no other residence; and
- Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing

“Domestic Violence” includes dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or family member that either takes place in, or him or her afraid to return to, their primary nighttime residence (including human trafficking).