

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

HOME-ARP ALLOCATION PLAN

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS - AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN (HOME-ARP)

Date Submitted to HUD: 3/30/23



Mississippi Home Corporation 735 Riverside Drive Jackson, MS 39202

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Executive Summary

This Allocation Plan describes how the State of Mississippi intends to utilize funds appropriated under section 3205 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 17-2) (ARP) for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) to provide homelessness assistance and supportive services.

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed ARP into law, which provides over \$1.9 trillion in relief to address the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and businesses.

To address the need for homelessness assistance and supportive services, Congress appropriated \$5 billion in ARP funds to be administered through HOME to perform four activities that must primarily benefit qualifying individuals and families who are homeless, at risk of homelessness, or in other vulnerable populations. These activities include (1) development and support of affordable housing, (2) tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), (3) provision of supportive services; and (4) acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter units.

The State of Mississippi received an allocation of \$38,094,321 in HOME-ARP funding which will be administered by the Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC). To receive these funds, MHC must engage in consultation and public participation processes and develop a HOME-ARP allocation plan that meets the requirements established in HUD Notice CPD-21-10 and submit it to HUD as a substantial amendment to its Fiscal Year 2021 annual action plan. Upon HUD's approval of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, the funds will be available for expenditure until September 2030.

To comply with the requirements of CPD-21-10, MHC developed this HOME-ARP Allocation Plan that details the consultation process, the needs assessment and gap analysis, public comments, and proposed activities for the program. MHC engaged in consultations with the Continuum of Care (CoC) agencies, stakeholders, other state participating jurisdictions, and the public via in-person meetings, virtual meetings, and surveys. In addition, MHC conducted four public hearings and accepted public comments during the planning process.

MHC utilized data from the 2020 Point in Time (PIT) count, Housing Inventory Count (HIC), 2020 Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program data, Mississippi Parole and Reentry data, National Domestic Violence Hotline data, Mississippi Emergency Rental Assistance and Homeless Prevention data, the American Community Census data, HUD's Public Housing data, Comprehensive Housing Affordability data, and consultations with service providers to assess the needs of the qualifying populations.

Based on consultations and data collected, there was a uniform consensus that HOME-ARP funds be used to produce affordable housing units. However, it is also noted that due to the qualifying populations that will be served with this funding, tenant-based rental assistance, and supportive services will be necessary to accompany any affordable housing units produced.

Introduction

MHC's HOME-ARP Allocation Plan was submitted to HUD on March 30, 2023. It describes how the State of Mississippi intends to utilize its \$38,094,321 award to help qualified populations. This allocation plan has been prepared based on HUD Notice CPD-21-10 and contains the following:

Summary of the consultation process and results of the consultation	Page 6
A summary of comments received through the public participation process and a	Page 9
summary of any comments or recommendations not accepted and the reasons why	
A description of HOME-ARP qualifying populations within the jurisdiction	Page 10
An assessment of the unmet needs of each qualifying population	Page 10
An assessment of gaps in housing and shelter inventory, homeless assistance and	Page 10
services, and homelessness prevention service delivery system	
A summary of the planned use of HOME-ARP funds for eligible activities based on the	Page 26
unmet needs of the qualifying populations	
An estimate of the number of housing units for qualifying populations the State will	Page 29
produce or preserve with its HOME-ARP allocation	
A description of any preferences for individuals and families in a particular qualifying	Page 29
population or a segment of a qualifying population	
HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines	Page 29
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Prior to finalizing the HOME-ARP Plan, MHC will complete each of the following processes as required by HUD Notice CPD-21-10:

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Process



Qualifying Populations

HOME-ARP funds can only be utilized to primarily benefit "qualifying populations". HOME-ARP defines qualifying populations as individuals or families that meet one of the following criteria:

QP-1:	Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act;
QP-2:	At risk of homelessness, as defined in section 401 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act;
QP-3:	Fleeing, or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as defined by HUD in 24 CFR 5.2003) or human trafficking (as outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 as amended [22 USC 7102]; and
QP-4:	Other populations, where providing supportive services or assistance under section 212(a) of the National Affordable Housing Act 42 USC 12472(a) would prevent the family's homelessness or would serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability.

Veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meets the criteria for one of the qualifying populations described above are eligible to receive HOME-ARP assistance.

Eligible Activities

HOME-ARP funds may be used to benefit qualifying populations through:

- 1. Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
- 2. Development and support of affordable housing
- 3. Provision of supportive services
- 4. Acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter
- 5. Nonprofit capacity building and operating assistance
- 6. Program planning and administration

Ineligible Activities

HOME-ARP funds may not be used for any of the prohibited activities, costs, or fees in 24 CFR 92.214, as revised by the Appendix to Notice CPD-21-10.

Consultation

Summary of Consultation Process

To determine the best use of HOME-ARP funds in Mississippi and to solicit immediate feedback, MHC consulted with Balance of State Continuum of Care, Central MS Continuum of Care, Coastal Continuum of Care, homeless and domestic violence service providers, veterans' groups, and public housing agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations and with the Mississippi Parole Board, and public/private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities.

Consultations were conducted between February 9, 2022, and June 30, 2022. MHC focused on gathering feedback from stakeholders through virtual surveys to generate participation. In addition to the virtual surveys, MHC conducted in-person and virtual meetings, held a homeless focus group session, and conducted presentations at the local CoC meetings. These meetings produced consultations with 78 stakeholders from the recommended entities and 321 individuals from the qualifying population. Before each session, participants were asked to complete a survey regarding the needs of their community. Surveys provided MHC with insight into the priorities of each representative and the most prevalent needs of their community. MHC presented the results of the surveys at each meeting.

All consultation meetings included an overview of the HOME-ARP notice to facilitate understanding of qualifying populations and eligible activities, an opportunity to ask clarifying questions, requests for input on needs and gaps, priority populations and activities, and an overview of the allocation plan timeline and process.

MHC accepted written comments by email and on the advisory survey throughout the planning process. Invited attendees that did not participate were directly contacted and encouraged to provide feedback. All feedback received was considered in the drafting of this allocation plan.

Summary of Consultation Feedback

Results from the various forms of consultation revealed strong support for:

- Capital investments in affordable rental housing include a TBRA subsidy, including permanent housing for youth aging out of foster care, domestic violence survivors, seniors ages 65 and older, and those with a criminal background.
- 2. Supportive services of all kinds, with specific emphasis on:
 - Employment services
 - Mental health services
 - Rental assistance
 - Life skills

3. Operating support for rental housing units developed with HOME-ARP funds

Considering priority populations, the increasing number of those with mental illness experiencing and at risk of homelessness was frequently mentioned. Other frequently cited qualifying populations and subpopulations included people with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, those recently released from incarceration, unaccompanied youth, and the chronically homeless. Due to the wide range of qualified populations suggested, the State of Mississippi will not prioritize a specific population.

Comments and feedback received during MHC's consultation sessions are summarized as follows:

The Continuum of Cares and the Veteran Affairs Medical Center were the only stakeholders that advocated increasing shelter beds by the development of non-congregate shelters; however, without operating support and without a plan for the community to absorb the cost of operating a shelter post-HOME-ARP it would be difficult to ensure that the shelters would remain operable. Therefore, the State of Mississippi will only dedicate about 10% of HOME-ARP funds to non-congregate shelters. Many of the stakeholders including the homeless population, the CoCs, the Domestic Violence Coalition, and the VA Medical Center identified an urgent need to increase access to affordable housing through rental development. The homeless population was concerned about having affordable rental units with low barriers that will accept a homeless ex-felon, employment programs that will overlook their criminal background, and free mental health services. All three CoCs expressed their concerns about the anticipated gap in services post-ESG-CV and ERA. Some participants encouraged services to be available on-site and to include mobile outreach to meet the needs of the homeless and provide accessible wraparound services.

A listing of all consultation and feedback, including survey results, can be found in Appendix A.

Public Participation

MHC published an announcement of all scheduled public hearings on its website at www.mshomecorp.com on July 21, 2022. The announcement (Appendix B) outlined the dates, times, and locations of all four public hearings. In addition, MHC released a draft of the HOME-ARP Plan on its website on August 15, 2022.

The purpose of these public hearings was to encourage citizen participation in the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. MHC was required to hold at least one public hearing; however, to engage as much participation from the public as possible, MHC elected to host three in-person meetings and one virtual meeting.

During each meeting, MHC made the following information available to the public:

- The amount of HOME-ARP funds received
- The range of activities that MHC may undertake
- The public comment period start and end dates
- The various methods the public may submit their comments

MHC distributed an information bulletin to all individuals on its email distribution list, all three CoCs, and all ESG service providers notifying them of the opportunity to participate in our virtual or in-person consultation sessions held in 2022. For those who were not able to participate in the consultation sessions, MHC enlisted feedback through an informational survey regarding HOME-ARP and community needs. This survey was sent to all public housing authorities and community leaders. In addition, MHC provided a 15-day public comment period beginning August 16, 2022, through September 15, 2022. MHC conducted a total of four (4) public hearings in areas that were identified in the data as having high homeless numbers, poverty rates, and an increased percentage of the at-risk homeless population.

Held Public Hearings

August 16, 2022 Cleveland

August 18, 2022 Gulfport

August 25, 2022 Tupelo

August 26, 2022 Virtual (for individuals located in central Mississippi)

These locations were chosen based on the CoC, the count, and the poverty rate of those communities.

A combined notice of the public comment period and public hearing dates were published in newspapers across the state. In addition, the public notice was posted on MHC's website and an information bulletin notifying stakeholders and the public was distributed to MHC's and the CoC's mailing list.

Efforts to Broaden Public Participation

To broaden public participation, members of the public who are on the MHC email list were invited to attend the consultation sessions held in the formulation of the Allocation Plan. Additionally, outreach to key stakeholders was conducted from January 2022 to September 2022. MHC's outreach included intentional outreach to homeless service providers, developers, Continuum of Cares, veteran's service providers, Domestic Violence Coalition and service providers, individuals with lived experience, community advocates, and disability service advocates. MHC consulted with 73 stakeholders representing a variety of services provided throughout the state. Consultations consisted of in-person meetings, virtual meetings, written and verbal comments, surveys, and a focus group consisting of 31 homeless individuals. In each session, participants were encouraged to provide comments. Additionally, participants were requested to use a survey to provide information regarding community needs and recommendations for HOME-ARP.

Comments and Recommendations Received

A summary of comments and recommendations received during the public comment period and at the public hearing are included in **Appendix A on pages 30 -32.**

Comments and Recommendations Not Accepted and Reasons Why

A summary of comments and recommendations received but not accepted and the reasons are included in **Appendix A on pages 30 -32.**

Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis

MHC was required to evaluate the size and demographic composition of HOME-ARP qualifying populations and identify the unmet needs of qualifying populations. In addition, the needs assessment and gap analysis must identify any gaps within its current shelter and housing inventory, and service delivery system. This needs assessment and gap analysis focus on:

- 1. Sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations
- 2. Currently housed populations at risk of homelessness
- 3. Other families requiring services or housing to prevent homelessness
- 4. Those at greatest risk of housing instability or unstable housing situations

MHC evaluated the size and demographic composition of the qualifying populations and assessed the unmet need of each population.

Gap Analysis: Sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations Homeless Population

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act defines homelessness in four categories: 1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, or 2) an individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, or 3) unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, or 4) individuals fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence. Domestic Violence is further defined as individuals fleeing or attempting to flee dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

Point in Time Count (PIT)

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, there was no street count conducted in 2021 to identify unsheltered homeless populations. The January 2020 PIT count of both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness was used for this analysis. In 2020 a total of 1,107 individuals from 922 households were identified as homeless.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC)

The annual Housing Inventory Count (HIC) provides useful context regarding the number and type of beds and units that are available for individuals and families experiencing homelessness on any given night. Table 1 summarize beds and units available as of January 2020 in the State of Mississippi by bed type.

Emergency housing beds include emergency shelter and transitional housing; emergency shelter generally allows for short-term or nightly stays, while transitional housing generally allows for a stay up to 24 months. Both types of emergency housing may include supportive services designed to facilitate movement to independent living.

Rapid rehousing provides security and utility deposits and/or monthly rental and utility assistance for rental units that rent for less than the fair market rent. Assistance is generally provided for the shortest period necessary for a household to gain stable housing and can range from 3 to 24 months. Permanent supportive housing provides for an unlimited lease term; residents receive services necessary to promote continued housing stability.

Table 1: Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

HOMELESS																
	Current Inventory				Homeless Population			Gap Analysis								
	Family	amily Adults Only		Family		Adults Only Vets		Family Adult HH (at HH		Adult HH (w/o child) Vets		Victims	Family		Adults (Only
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	least 1 child)	Vets	of DV	# of Beds		# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units			
Emergency Shelter	277	71	239	0	2											
Transitional Housing	191	71	233	0	30											
Permanent Supportive Housing	685	456	225	0	99											
Other Permanent Housing (RRH)	723	249	110	0												
Sheltered Homeless						75	325	37	97							
Unsheltered Homeless						1	516	31	20							
Current Gap										0	0	407	407			

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

Table 2: Point-in-Time Count (PIT)

Summary of Persons in Each Household (HH) Type						
	Emergency	Transitional	Unsheltered	Total		
	Shelter	Housing				
Persons in HHs w/o children	208	118	522	848		
Persons 18 – 24 yrs old	15	11	21	47		
Persons over 24 yrs old	193	107	501	801		
Persons in HHs with at least one adult	119	131	4	76		
and one child						
Children under 18 yrs old	74	83	3	160		
Persons 18 -24 yrs old	1	5	0	6		
Persons over 24 yrs old	44	43	1	88		

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Persons in HHs with only children	5	0	0	5		
Total	332	249	526	1,107		

Table 3: Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

NON HOMELESS	Current Inventory	Level of Need
NON-HOMELESS	# of Units	# of Households
Total Rental Units	348,677	
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	85,455	
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 50% AMI (Other Populations)	61,830	
0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (At-Risk of Homelessness)		98,865
30% - 50% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (Other Populations)		79,390

Data Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Substandard Housing Data:

- abstandard riedening Satar						
Selected Characteristics						
Occupied housing units	1,116,649					
Lack of completed plumbing	5,157					
Lack of completed kitchen	8,075					

Data Source: 2020 ACS 5-year estimates— S2504 PHYSICAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Unsheltered Homeless Populations

The 2020 unsheltered PIT count identified 526 people in 517 households experiencing unsheltered homelessness on January 22, 2020. People are considered unsheltered when they are residing in a place not meant for human habitation as defined in category one of the homeless definitions. Among individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness:

- 502 were over the age of 24; 21 were ages 18 to 24, and 3 were under the age of 18
- 392 identified as male, 132 identified as female, 2 identified as transgender, and 0 identified as gender non-conforming

- 515 identified as non-Hispanic, 11 identified as Hispanic, 278 identified as White, 8 identified as Native American, 15 identified as multiple races, 219 identified as Black or African American, 8 identified as Asian, and 5 identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- 104 met the definition of experiencing chronic homelessness
- 141 were adults with a serious mental illness
- 86 were adults with a substance use disorder
- 4 were adults with HIV/AIDS
- 20 were adult survivors of domestic violence
- 20 were Veterans

Sheltered Homeless Population

The 2020 sheltered PIT count identified 581 people in 405 households experiencing sheltered homelessness on January 22, 2020. People are considered sheltered when they are residing in an emergency shelter or transitional housing, but not when they are receiving rapid rehousing assistance or residing in permanent supportive housing. Among individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness:

- 387 were over the age of 24; 32 were ages 18 to 24, and 162 were under the age of 18
- 317 identified as male, 263 identified as female, 1 identified as transgender, and 0 identified as gender non-conforming
- 574 identified as non-Hispanic, 7 identified as Hispanic, 234 identified as White, 3 identified as Native American, 7 identified as multiple races, 335 identified as Black or African American, 2 identified as Asian
- 42 met the definition of experiencing chronic homelessness
- 66 were adults with a serious mental illness
- 126 were adults with a substance use disorder
- 23 were an adult with HIV/AIDS
- 97 were adult survivors of domestic violence
- 37 were Veterans

It is critical to note that the experience of homeless is disproportionally higher among Black/African American Mississippians. In 2020 Black/African American Mississippians represented 50% of those experiencing homelessness as compared to only accounting for 37% of the general state population in 2020.

The 2020 PIT count results estimated a total of 1,107 Mississippians experiencing homelessness. While the Balance of State is home to most individuals counted as sheltered or unsheltered homeless during the PIT count, the Central CoC has the highest concentration of homeless in one city. The Balance of State covers 72 rural counties and has pockets of homeless identified in 20 counties. The Balance of State homeless county PIT count ranges from one homeless individual to 121 homeless individuals.

According to the data, Mississippi does not need family shelter beds. Looking specifically at those who experience sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, it is estimated that 407 individuals require intervention to exit homelessness through a supportive service program or access to affordable housing units. The state estimated that supportive housing programs house 1859 households per year through RRH and PSH programs, leaving 246 on the Coordinated Entry System list waiting on housing. Coordinated Entry System waitlist numbers were not provided by the BoS.

The data does not support a statewide need for creating congregate and non-congregate shelters. The HIC data revealed that some areas in the state have an abundance of family shelter beds and no individual shelter beds. More specifically, in 2020, the Gulf Coast CoC identified 53 family shelter beds and only 9 single adult beds. That year the Gulf Coast CoC identified 186 unsheltered homeless individuals. Additionally, comparing the PIT data and the HIC data over the past three years, it is noted that three communities (Hinds County, Gulf Coast MS, and Forrest County) can identify a gap in shelter beds due to their unsheltered homeless population.

The data supports a need for 407 additional shelter beds for individuals.

Gap Analysis: Currently housed populations at risk of homelessness At-risk of Homelessness

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act defines at risk of homelessness as those with incomes below 30% AMI that lack sufficient resources or support networks to prevent homelessness, and 1) have moved more than two times due to economic reasons in the past 60 days, or 2) are doubled up with another household due to economic hardship, or 3) will be evicted within 21 days, or 4) live in a hotel or motel without financial assistance from a nonprofit or government entity, or 5) live in an efficiency apartment and are overcrowded, or 6) are exiting a publicly-funded institution or system of care.

The 2020 Coordinated Entry homeless program data provided by the local CoCs indicates that approximately 5% of individuals exiting emergency shelters, transitional, and permanent housing returned to homelessness within 12 months.

At greatest risk of housing instability are those households with incomes less than 30% AMI and experiencing severe housing cost burden.

On September 29, 2021, HUD released updated Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data for the 2014-2018 period. It is important to notate that these are pre-Covid data figures, and the data was pulled from the 2014-2018 CHAS report as recommended by HUD. According to the 2020 National Low-Income Housing Coalitions report on 2020 American Census 5-year data, there is a need for 48,005 affordable rental units in Mississippi. This is a 10k unit increase from 2014-2018 data. In 2020, the pandemic brought on significant housing challenges. Renters were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic financially due to having jobs that faced the most layoffs and furloughs. The rise in unemployment and loss of income caused Congress to enact much-needed assistance through the CARES Act of 2020 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. These funding sources allowed MHC to launch the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (RAMP) and the Emergency Solutions Grant CARES

Act Program (ESG-CV) to provide housing assistance to households in Mississippi. However, these are short-term programs that will phase out by 2023 leaving a gap in needed resources in a state impacted by poverty, lack of affordable housing, and feeling the ripple effects post-COVID.

The 2014-2018 HUD CHAS data provides information on households' income levels and housing problems. This CHAS data indicates there are approximately 79,390 households with incomes between 30% and 50% AMI that are at risk of homelessness in Mississippi.

The American Community Survey provided 2020 housing instability data revealing there are 150,617 renter households in Mississippi with annual income less than 30% AMI that has the greatest risk of housing instability. In addition, in 2020 a total of 20,437 households with income less than 50% AMI sought assistance through the Emergency Solution Grant-COVID (ESG-CV) and the Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) programs.

Overburden Data				
Gross Rent as a Present of Income	Statewide			
Cost burden: 30% to 50%	71,993			
Severely Cost burden: 51% or more	72,450			
	144,443			

Data Source: 2020 ACS 5-year estimates B25070 GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

At Risk of Homelessness						
	Households receiving ESG-CV	Households receiving ERA	Total			
30% AMI	685	19752	20,437			
50% AMI	135	9125	9,260			
80% AMI	56	5618	5,674			
Total	876	34,495	35,371			

Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

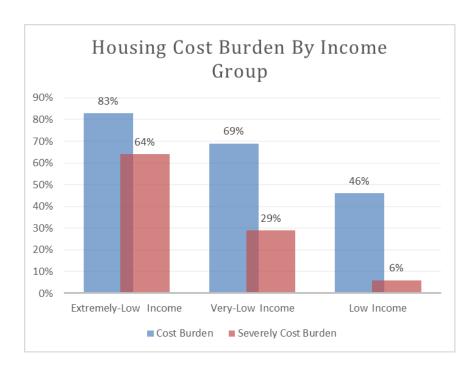
Domestic violence and human trafficking are defined in 24 CFR5.2003 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 as fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking. The human trafficking definitions includes both sex trafficking and labor trafficking.

The 2020 PIT identified 97 sheltered adult and 20 unsheltered adult survivors of domestic violence. The count of sheltered and unsheltered survivors of domestic violence does not include children in families. Providers of services to domestic violence survivors indicate the number of individuals in need of shelter is likely low due because isolation and physical distancing mandates often resulted in increased domestic

violence concerns which limits a victim's potential flight from the unsafe living situation. The 2020 PIT count only consists of data from Domestic Violence Shelters; however, data was collected from the Domestic Violence Hotline. According to the Domestic Violence hotline data, there were 503 calls made to the hotline with 14% of those calls coming in from the City of Jackson. According to the research, individuals in a domestic abusive home may not escape if they do not have somewhere to go. Additionally, in Mississippi, there are domestic violence shelters but there are no set aside affordable units just for domestic violence survivors.

Gap Analysis: Those at greatest risk of housing instability or unstable housing situations Greatest Risk of Housing Instability Due to Cost Burden

In Mississippi, more than 41% of renters are living with a housing cost burden as defined by HUD where rent charges are more than 30% of total income, and 21% of households live with a severe cost burden which is defined as rent being more than 50% of total income. Additionally, Mississippi has the highest poverty level in the nation where 19.6% of its residents are living below the poverty line according to US Census Bureau table S1901. The poverty rates and cost burden in the state point to the need for affordable housing.

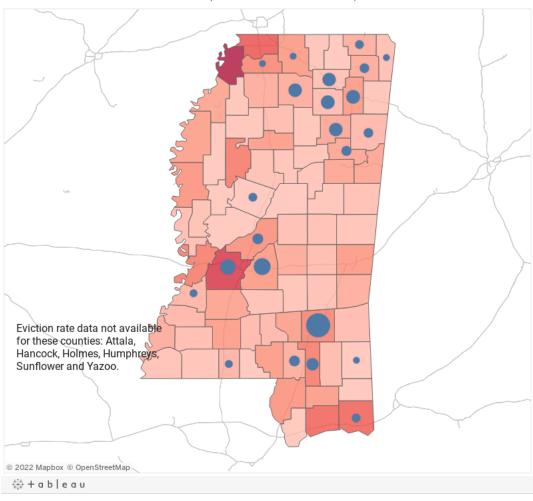


It is evident in the data that the cost burden in Mississippi combined with poverty is putting many Mississippians at great risk of experiencing homelessness or being evicted. The advisory surveys and information sessions conducted to gather input regarding the community need overwhelmingly pointed to a need for more affordable rental housing. The state will use collected data to dictate where affordable housing should be located. As illustrated below, traditionally low-income housing

developments were not always placed where there were high evictions and increased homeless numbers.

Eviction rate by county and new low-income housing locations

Sources: The Eviction Lab (data from 2007 to 2016) and Mississippi Home Corporation Note: Eviction rate equals the number of evictions per rental units



Gap Analysis: Other Families Requiring Services or Housing to Prevent Homelessness Other Populations

Reentry Population

Secretary Fudge's national address on June 3, 2021, identified the need for more housing services to be targeted toward the reentry population using the American Rescue Plan program to leverage services to the reentry population.

In Mississippi, the data points to a need for housing and services to be targeted toward the reentry population. According to the data, 450 inmates were paroled with no place to live. Additionally, 10,000 are eligible for parole in Mississippi and many of these individuals cannot be paroled due to a lack of housing.

Youth and Families Seeking Reunification Population

In 2010, HUD issued a challenge for communities to develop a plan and put an effective end to homelessness. Ending homelessness was described through four subpopulations: 1) Veterans, 2) chronic homelessness, 3) families, and 4) youth. Homelessness among youth may be experienced through family homelessness and domestic violence, which includes sex trafficking, runaway, or aging out of foster care. When young adults age out, often around 18 years old, it means that they are leaving the foster care system without having been placed in a permanent family or home. They weren't re-united or adopted; they basically just "timed out."

Nationally, 20% of children who transition out of foster care will experience homelessness before the age of 21. In Mississippi, according to the Mississippi Youth in Transition (MS-YIT) 2023 report, 52% of youth that responded to the MS-YIT survey indicated that most nights, they were not sure where they would sleep. Additionally, 27% of children in Mississippi live in households with high housing cost burdens. Two counties in the State of Mississippi have secured housing resources through the Foster Youth Initiative vouchers; however, other housing resources for homeless youth and families are limited.

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

Unmet Housing and Service Needs of Qualifying Populations

The greatest unmet housing needs of qualifying populations are:

- Permanent rental housing that is affordable to qualifying and other populations
- Permanent supportive rental housing that coordinates housing with TBRA for qualifying and other populations
- Permanent rental housing that coordinates with supportive services

The greatest unmet service needs of qualifying populations are:

- Job training programs
- Mental health and substance abuse services
- Legal services
- Utility assistance
- Case Management

Additional unmet service needs of qualifying include the following as described in HUD CPD Notice 2021-10, as may be amended:

- Financial assistance to secure stable housing, such as rental application fees, security and utility deposits, and first and last month's rent
- Education programs
- Life skills

Congregate Beds Shelter Units

Mississippi has 21 emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe-haven beds reported to the CoC. This includes 962 transitional housing and shelter beds. According to the data, there were shelter beds lost in each CoC due to COVID. The BoS CoC lost a total of 110 transitional housing and shelter beds, the Central CoC lost a total of 53 beds, and the Gulf Coast CoC had a reduction of 60 beds in their CoC area. The shelter bed numbers do not include RRH program beds. On average, Mississippi has about 760 RRH beds which include Supportive Services for Veterans and their Family (SSVF) and CoC RRH beds. In 2020 alone, ESG-CV provided an increase in 169 RRH to those who were homeless.

Supportive Services

Mississippi is a largely rural state consisting of 82 counties with 65 counties meeting the definition of rural. In Mississippi, many rural and urban areas are considered food and resource deserts. Additionally, the scarce supportive services are inconsistent. Urbanized and higher-density areas have a wider range of services while rural, lower-density, and/or more isolated areas have limited-service availability.

Tenant-based Rental Assistance

There are fifty-two housing authorities located throughout Mississippi. The PHAs administer the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program which includes Emergency Housing Vouchers. There are approximately 5,021 regular vouchers, 492 HUD-VASH vouchers, and 381 Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV).

Currently, there are waitlists for all Housing Authorities Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers in Mississippi. However, there are available vouchers in select programs. HUD-VASH has 109 vouchers not used and EHV has 108 vouchers currently not issued. Counties in Mississippi that are not at full capacity for their EHV are mainly in the delta region of the state. The delta is reported to have high poverty rates and limited rental housing availability.

HOPWA vouchers are available throughout the state. The state currently has two agencies administering a total of 185 HOPWA vouchers.

The State of Mississippi received an \$18 million increase in RRH services. Despite the increase in RRH funds, the availability of housing vouchers, affordable housing units, supportive services, and affordable housing is very difficult, and many individuals are required to go on a waitlist. As of July 31, 2022, the state had 246 individuals on the Coordinated Entry System wait list (CES numbers not provided by the BoS). Applicants to the RRH programs can receive up to 24 months of assistance; however, many individuals in the housing program are unable to obtain housing stability or remain on the waitlist due to limited access to affordable housing.

Affordable and Permanent Supportive Rental Housing

For the operating year of 2020, there were an estimated 32,119 HUD/Treasury affordable rental housing units with 66 in HOME development, 53 in HTF, and about 32,000 LIHTC units in Mississippi. In January 2020, there were 910 permanent supportive housing beds.

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

Shelter Gap Methodology

The shelter gap in Mississippi is sporadic and not consistent with the homeless population's location. More than 75% of counties in Mississippi do not have an emergency shelter. Additionally, there are very few low barrier shelters whereas many shelters in the state have requirements to enter the facility or are dedicated to victims of domestic violence. The unsheltered homeless rate of 47% and the limited access to shelter beds for single individuals signifies a gap in safe and welcoming emergency shelter beds in Mississippi. Additionally, many of the current shelters operating do not have separate (non-congregate) sleeping quarters for individuals.

The shelter gap methodology utilized the January 2020 point-in-time count of sheltered individuals, individuals in families and the CoC Housing Inventory Count for 2020, the seven-day homeless count as of June 30th, 2022, and the recurrent homeless count. The estimated homeless count was compared to the average shelter beds that were reported in 2018-2020. The formula to calculate the estimated homeless count and shelter bed gap was built upon the CSA Estimating the Need Methodology.

Formula: A

A + ((B * 51) * (1-C)) = annual estimate 1,107+((38*51)*(1-.05)=2,945.1(annual estimate) - (annual average of individual shelter beds) = shelter gap 2,945.1-1,136=1,812.

Where:

- A = PIT count of currently homeless (CH) people including adults and children, and don't forget to take out the people you counted who live in PSH
- B = number of CH adults and children who 1) became homeless within the last 7 days, whether for the first time or not, or 2) were already homeless, but just entered the boundaries of your community within the past 7 days
- C = proportion (expressed in decimals i.e., 15% = .15) of CH adults and children in A who have had a previous homeless episode within the past 12 months. It is important to understand what this formula says. "B" and "(B*51)" this part of the formula asks you to supply the number of people whose current homeless spell began within the past 7 days, or who, though homeless already, just came within your community's boundaries within the past 7 days (Burt & Watkins, 2005).

It is noted that the number of beds needed throughout the year is high because the data is considering nightly needs for one year based on the number of individuals entering the CES each week.

Affordable and Permanent Supportive Rental Housing Gap

NON-HOMELESS						
	Current Inventory	Level of Need	Gap Analysis			
	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households			
Total Low-Rental Units through the Housing Authority	8,268					
LIHTC	32,000					
LIHTC 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	439					
LIHTC 50% AMI (Other Populations)	3227					
Total number of individuals at risk of homelessness with a Cost Burden of 30% AMI		71,993				
Total number of individuals at risk of homelessness with a Cost Burden of 50% AMI		72,450				
Current Gaps			-135,414			

Data Source: PUBLIC HOUSING (PH) DATA DASHBOARD 2022; Low Income Housing Tax Credit data 2020, 2020 ACS 5-year estimates DP05 and B25070 GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

In the state of Mississippi, there are 8,268 low-rent units through the Housing Authority and 32,000 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit units. Tax Credit units consists of 80% AMI to 30% AMI. Out of the 32,000 LIHTC units, only 3,666 are dedicated to those whose household income is 50% or below AMI. Currently, Mississippi has a 95% occupancy rate for HUD housing units.

There is an estimated gap of 135,414 rental units affordable to renter households with income less than 50% AMI in Mississippi.

Affordable and Permanent Supportive Rental Housing Gap Methodology

The number of Affordable Rental Units was calculated using data from the Public Housing Data dashboard 2022, Low Income Housing Tax Credit, and the 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B2570 and DP05.

Service Delivery System Gaps and Methodology

Given the extensive rurality of Mississippi, the service delivery system has become strained and highly variable leaving gaps in supportive service delivery throughout the state. To identify gaps in the service delivery system, MHC consulted with stakeholders including individuals currently experiencing homelessness and drew on its experience working with organizations statewide. Consultation with stakeholders revealed numerous service delivery system gaps including employment programs and case management, connecting individuals and families to employment opportunities with sufficient income to afford housing, too few affordable rental units in general, programs to help the reentry population, move-in assistance, mental health services accessible to the homeless, substance abuse programs for the homeless, landlord outreach and liaison services. It was noted that about 20% of homeless individuals reported having a disabling condition; however, according to SAGE, only 19.8% of those disabled are connected to disability income. In addition, stakeholders discussed challenges in securing consistent operating funds for general administrative costs and building capacity to undertake development activities.

Finally, street outreach efforts have increased tremendously with funds provided through ESG-CV. The ESG-CV funds will expire in September 2023 which will create a gap in identifying and connecting unsheltered homeless individuals to supportive services and rental assistance programs.

Characteristics of Housing Associated with Increased Risk of Homelessness for Other Populations

For other populations, severe housing cost burden, or paying more than 50% of household income for rent and utilities is the primary characteristic of housing associated with increased risk of homelessness throughout Mississippi.

Priority Needs for Qualifying Populations

Priority needs for qualifying populations are:

- Affordable rental housing, including permanent supportive housing
- Non-congregate shelter
- Supportive services including:
 - Housing navigation
 - Case management
 - Education services
 - Employment assistance and job training
 - Housing search and counseling assistance
 - Coordinated service linkage
 - Legal services
 - Life skills training
 - Mental health services
 - Outpatient health services
 - Outreach services
 - Substance abuse treatment services
 - Landlord-tenant liaison services
 - Services for special populations, including trauma-informed services
 - Financial assistance to secure stable housing, such as rental application fees, security and utility deposits, and first and last month's rent

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:

The state considered renters' cost burden and substandard housing conditions when considering characteristics of housing instability. According to the 5-year 2020 American Community Survey, 144,443 Mississippi renters reported having a cost burden of 30% or more. The high-cost burden in Mississippi is linked to the state's poverty rate. Mississippi has the highest poverty level in the nation with 20.3% of its residents living below the poverty line according to Forbes.

In addition to the cost burden, some Mississippi renters are living in substandard housing. HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy 2014- 2018 (CHAS) data reports that 178,255 Mississippi renter households have at least one of the four severe housing problems. Additionally, the 5-year 2020 American Community Survey reported that 13,232 Mississippians' housing lack a completed kitchen or completed plumbing. These households lack safe, economically sustainable housing and are at an increased risk of housing instability and homelessness. Therefore, households that spend more than 30% of their income and live in substandard housing are considered unstable housed and at risk of homelessness.

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

The priority needs among the qualifying populations are affordable and supportive housing and supportive services. The data also revealed a need for shelter in some parts of the state.

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:

The data analysis is addressed previously in this plan. MHC pulled from resources recommended by HUD including the 2020 American Community Survey 5-year data, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Public Housing (PH) Data Dashboard 2022, Emergency Housing data, Point in Time count, Housing Inventory Data, and data pulled from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The state used the Cooperation for Supportive Housing (CSH) Estimating the Need formula was used to calculate the expected homeless count. This formula was transferred to identify the shelter gap.

HOME ARP Activities

Describe the method for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, sub-recipients, and/or contractors and whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly.

MHC will solicit applications from developers, service providers, and/or non-profit organizations who has prior experience developing non-congregate shelters and/or with developing affordable rental housing. Organizations eligible to receive funding through the HOME ARP program are non-profit and for-profit organizations with demonstrated development and capacity in creating, rehabilitating, or preserving affordable housing. Eligible entities will be required to complete a development experience certification.

A Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) will be issued. The NOFA will, at a minimum, specify eligible applicants, eligible activities, minimum and maximum funding amounts, application threshold and scoring criteria, as well as underwriting criteria, and will provide instructions on how to apply. MHC will leverage Tax Credit and HOME funding to increase development production. The amount and production goals of Tax Credit and HOME leveraged funds will not be described in this plan.

MHC will not directly administer HOME-ARP activities beyond program administration and planning and no sub-recipients or contractors are responsible for program administration and planning on behalf of the state.

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

The state did not allocate funds to a sub-recipient or contractor to administer the entire HOME-ARP grant.

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

Table 4: Breakdown of Allocated Funds by Activity

Activity	Funding Amount	Percent of Allocation	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$5,714,148		
Development of Non-congregate Shelter	\$3,714,196		
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	\$7,714,100		
Development of Rental Housing	\$11,428,297		

MISSISSIPPI HOME-ARP ALLOCATION PLAN				
Non-profit Operating	\$1,904,716	5%	5%	
Non-profit Capacity Building	\$1,904,716	5%	5%	
Administration and Planning	\$5,714,148	15%	15%	
Total HOME-ARP Allocation	\$38,094,321			

Additional narrative, if applicable:

MHC will allocate 30% of its funds, for the development of affordable housing and 10% for the development of a Non-Congregate Shelter. To help subsidize the rent due to the high-cost burden in the State of Mississippi, 20% will be allocated to Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). An additional 15% will be allocated to supportive services which will focus on employment, case management, and other services needed to increase housing stability.

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.

MHC reviewed the gap for shelter, affordable and supportive housing, as well as feedback, experience, and input of those working to end homelessness and those who are experiencing homelessness. The analysis of data and feedback from stakeholders revealed a significant need throughout Mississippi for each of the HOME-ARP eligible activities. The lack of affordable supportive housing was emphasized by all stakeholders and was identified in the gap analysis. Increasing the stock of affordable housing and providing TBRA vouchers will help close the gap in affordable housing accessibility for Mississippians. Stockholders also identified a need for support services. As a rural state with services more accessible in cities, Mississippians may not have access to supportive services in their communities. Affordable housing, TBRA, and supportive services can help reduce long-term shelter stays, and unsheltered homeless, and provide a safe and affordable place for those with disabling conditions. Additionally, supportive services can help increase income and provide needed services to improve housing stability and reduce the reoccurrence experience of homelessness.

The availability of appropriate supportive services also varies across Mississippi's vast geography. Ensuring that occupants of HOME-ARP non-congregate shelters and rental housing are offered appropriate services, including those that are less frequently available or unavailable in each service area, will support long-term housing stability and decrease the likelihood of a return to homelessness.

Finally, the CoCs and the Veteran Affairs Medical Center (VA) identified non-congregate shelters as a need in the community. The VA and CoC recommendation for increased shelter services was supported by the shelter bed gap reported in the data analysis. According to the CoCs' data, MS Gulf Coast (186), Hattiesburg (121), and Jackson (113) reported the highest numbers of unsheltered homeless. MS Gulf Coast only has one shelter with beds for individuals, Hattiesburg does not have shelter beds that serve individuals, and Jackson has limited individual shelter beds.

The CoCs and agencies that identified non-congregate shelters as a need have not presented a clear pathway to secure operating expenses for the shelter past HOME-ARP. Agencies applying for non-congregate will be responsible for operating expenses past the funding period. Investment in HOME-ARP funds in non-congregate shelters will provide continued opportunities to serve people who are experiencing homelessness.

Other needs identified in the gap analysis that drove MHC's plan to fund activities are the cost burden and substandard housing conditions in Mississippi. In 2019, HUD's Fair Market Rent Reports pointed to a steady increase in Mississippi rent charges for efficiencies, one-bedrooms, two-bedrooms, and three-bedroom units. The increase in rental charges compiled with high poverty levels and limited low-rent units in Mississippi accounts for the state's high housing burden. According to the National Low-Income Housing Coalition data obtained from the 2020 5-Year ASC PUMS 32% of Mississippi renters have income less than 30% AMI or extremely low income. Furthermore, 83% of renters in Mississippi with income less than 30% AMI are living at a cost burden with an additional 64% with a severe cost burden. The addition of HOME-ARP rental units, coupled with TBRA and supportive services will help to ease the burden of housing costs for Mississippi's lowest-income renters who are at high risk of housing instability and homelessness or are currently experiencing homelessness and seeking opportunities for housing stability. Permanent supportive rental housing will help to address the needs of Mississippi's growing population of people experiencing chronic homelessness or people with disabilities who need supportive services coupled with affordable housing.

Many nonprofit partners can deliver services and manage shelters yet lack development and property management experience. Others can develop, manage, and deliver services, yet struggle to secure the operating funds necessary to ensure consistency in operations. Nonprofit partners will benefit from operating and capacity-building assistance to support their efforts to develop an appropriate shelter, housing, and services. Operating assistance will help fill gaps in available administrative funding, particularly in organizations that are expanding and/or serving areas with few providers and limited shelter and/or affordable rental housing.

HOME-ARP Housing Production Goals

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

MHC will produce and support an estimated 80 new affordable rental units with HOME-ARP funds. Funds will not be restricted to new construction. Rehabilitation Development will be considered at \$104,500/unit. The type of development will be based on the community and available resources. Supportive services would provide a bridge to housing stability. Support will include unit operating funds and supportive services for qualifying populations. Because most qualifying populations are also extremely low-income, the HOME-ARP affordable rental units will be paired with Tenant Based Rental Assistance vouchers to ensure housing sustainability.

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

HOME-ARP funds may be used to acquire, rehabilitate, or construct affordable housing primarily for the occupancy of households that meet the definition of a qualifying population. As noted, MHC estimates it can support the development of 80 new units without considering any leverage funds. Additionally, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) will assist households to subsidize rent charges to increase housing affordability. TBRA will be administered based on household income.

Preferences

The State of Mississippi will not provide preference to any population or subpopulation. Research was conducted on the community needs, which included Point-In-Time Count data, CoC's Coordinated Entry data, American Community Census data, input from all three CoCs, advisory meetings, and community surveys. The research revealed that survey results and the data vary among populations recommended for preference; therefore, no preference was selected. Additionally, survey feedback shows strong support for housing resources dedicated to families; however, data and current housing inventory do not support a need for additional housing dedicated to families.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

The State of Mississippi will not utilize HOME-ARP funds for refinancing properties that may be rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds.

APPENDIX A: Consultation Feedback

Organizations Consulted by Organization Type and Method of Consultation

Organization Consulted	Type of Organization	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Mississippi Housing Partnership	Central CoC	CoC meeting 1 st meeting - 2/9/2022 in-person 2 nd meeting-5/19/2022 virtual 3 rd meeting-	The CoC provided feedback on the need for rental housing programs and supportive services. ESG-CV provided employment programs and rental assistance, without ESG-CV, the CoC will not have enough resources. The Central CoC also identified a need for non-congregate shelters.
МИТЕН	BoS CoC Homeless Service Provider	CoC Virtual Meeting 1 st meeting - 2/9/2022 2 nd meeting- 3 rd meeting-	The CoC provided feedback on the need for rental units and non-congregate shelters. The CoC will like to consider scattered shelter units if allowable.
Open Doors Homeless Coalition	Coast CoC Homeless Service Provider	CoC Virtual Meeting 1st meeting - 2/9/2022 2nd meeting- 7/2022 3rd meeting-	The CoC provided feedback on the need for a non-congregate shelter that can be converted to PSH beds. The CoC mentioned existing partnerships to increase the sustainability of non-congregate shelters.
City of Jackson	PJ	PJ Virtual Meeting 3/7/2022	The Local PJ suggested layering their HOME ARP Funds with the State PJ to complete construction projects located in the City of Jackson. The City of Jackson is also seeking resources to continue the projects that were started with ESG-CV including non-congregate shelter programs and increased supportive services.
City of Hattiesburg	PJ	PJ Virtual Meeting 3/7/2022	PJ did not attend the meeting.
Biloxi Gulf Coast	PJ	PJ Virtual Meeting 3/7/2022	The PJ would like to work with MHC to ensure services are not duplicated.
VA Medical Center, Jackson	Veteran Services	Advisory Meeting 4/12/2022	The VA identified a need for affordable rental properties and non-congregate shelters
Health Department	Public Agency	Advisory Meeting 4/12/2022	The health department is seeking ways to partner with HOME-ARP to provide mental health and medical care to those who are HIV+.
Hinds Behavior Health	Public Agency Mental Health Center	Advisory Meeting 4/12/2022	DMH expressed a need for supportive services to address the needs and barriers that are preventing individuals from accessing housing. DMH also expressed the need for affordable housing that can be accessible to someone exiting a hospital on a fixed income.
Mississippi Coalition for	Advocacy Organization	Advisory Meeting 4/12/2022	 Given that the newest CDC data show that 20% of Mississippi's adult population currently have a mobility impairment,

Citizens with			what are we doing to ENSURE that 20% of
Disabilities			our HOUSING STOCK are wheelchair
			accessible, including bathrooms with a
			roll-in shower and accessible kitchen? \
			How are we ever going to empower
			people with low incomes to live in
			"better" (middle-class) neighborhoods?
			How can we INTEGRATE people with
			various income levels (middle-class) with
			low income into the SAME developments?
Homeless	31- Individuals with	Focus groups with	The common theme of the homeless focus group
individuals in	lived experience	homeless individuals in	includes a need for more support services, the
the area		downtown Jackson.	need for affordable rental units that are low barrier
			(willing to take someone with no income and a
		Among the cities in	criminal background), and more mental health
		Mississippi, Jackson has	services. No one in the focus group advocated for
		the highest	an emergency shelter in their community.
		concentrated number	Surprisingly, a few individuals were vocal regarding
		of homeless.	not wanting a shelter in their community.
Southwest	Affordable Housing	Online survey	More affordable rental properties are needed and
Development	Developer	·	a storm shelter that can also be used to
Corporation			temporarily house the homeless
TVRHA	Public Housing	Online survey	There is a severe need for affordable housing
	Agency		development in our jurisdiction. There have been a
			number of properties torn down within the last 5-
			10 years that have not been replaced at a 1:1 ratio.
			I believe that I calculated a 1:18 replacement ratio
			of units torn down vs. units that have been re-
			developed. There were two whole apartment
			complexes torn down in the City of Tupelo that
			were replaced with individual town house units.
			This reduction in the supply of rental housing
			altogether has resulted in a self-inflicted increase
			in the demand for rental property. This is driving
			the cost of rents much higher than what is
			affordable for middle- and low-income populations
			within our jurisdiction, even with assistance from
Damaski- Al	Damaskia) (Islamas	Online sumus:	the HCV program.
Domestic Abuse	Domestic Violence	Online survey	Emergency shelter for homeless clients is a must.
Family shelter	Service Provider		Chronically homeless clients may never enter a shelter but those that fall into homelessness for
			the first time and may have kids need a resource.
			There is a severe need for substance detox that is
			not routed through the back door of the hospital
			and admitting the possibility of suicide when
			someone is just trying to get detoxed from
			substances to enter a rehab program. If we had a
			system that was more connected and had a "flow",
			our days would go better, and clients would have
			the warm handoffs they need. Group therapy, as
	ı	l	and manufacture and process of our and apply as

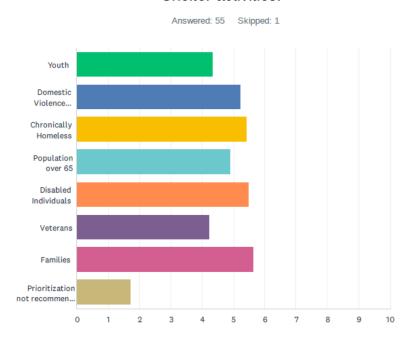
			well as one on one support or advocating, is
			needed for homeless people.
Tupelo Public Hearing	General Community	Public Hearing	Q. Will the state consider allocating the HOME-ARP funds by state region so that each community will have a set amount of funds?
			A. The state funding plan is based on community needs and data.
Grace House	Homeless Service Provider	Email inquires	 Q. Of the \$2,000,000.00 earmarked for a Non Congregate Shelter (NCS), is it solely for acquisition and construction or could some of the funds be used to furnish the property with beds and other necessities? A. The \$2million for NCS is for acquisition and construction only not operations. However, if furniture is included in the construction budget, it allowable as a one time cost. Furniture is restricted to what is needed and does not include bedsheets and lining. Q. If the money that is earmarked for Non-Congregate Shelter is solely for acquisition and construction, what dollars (grants) can be used for operation, salaries and meals? Would it be possible to apply for other grant categories within the HOME ARP application? A. HUD recommends the use of ESG shelter funds to help with the operations post HOME-ARP funds. NCS falls under the definition of ESG Emergency Shelter. Q. Which funds can be used to maintain the upkeep of the project over time? A. ESG Emergency Shelter funds. Q. Does Non-Congregate Shelter fall under the purview of Emergency Shelter? Meaning that Emergency Shelter funds can be utilized to provide meals and other vital service that fall under Emergency Shelter. A. Yes NCS is considered an Emergency Shelter and Emergency Shelter funds can be used to operate NCS.
Mississippi Center for Justice	Civil Rights and Fair Housing	Survey	Education and outreach about rights under the Fair Housing Act is greatly needed.

Agencies that attended the advisory meetings and/or the public hearings and completed the HOME-ARP input surveys but did not have additional comments include:

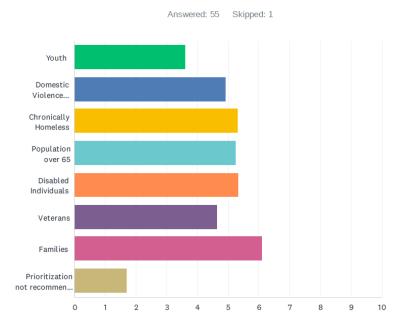
Organization Consulted	Type of Organization	Method of Consultation
Resilience Development Corporation	Community-Based Service Provider; Affordable Housing Developer	Advisory Meeting 4/12/2022
Community Action Agency Inc.	Community-Based Service Provider	Online survey
Multi-County Community Services Agency	Community-Based Service Provider	Advisory Meeting 4/12/2022
Center for Violence Prevention	Domestic Violence Service Provider	Online survey
Climb CDC	Youth Service Provider	Advisory Meeting 4/12/2022
Jackson Housing Authority, Canton Housing Authority, Vicksburg Housing Authority, TVRHA, McComb Housing Authority	Public Housing Agencies	Online survey
Lifestyle Education & Resource Services	Community Service Provider	Online survey
Youth Improvement Services	Youth Service Provider	Advisory Meeting 4/12/2022
Delta Design Build	Social Impact Design-build firm in the MS Delta	Online survey
R19 Architecture	Affordable Housing Developer	Online survey
Hughes Spellings	Affordable Housing Developer	Online survey
Stewpot	Homeless Service Provider	Advisory Meeting 4/12/2022
Mississippi Center for Justice	Civil Rights and Fair Housing	Online survey

Survey Results: Housing Authorities, Community Agencies, Advisory group

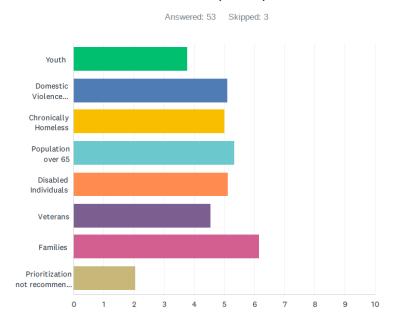
Q2 Prioritize the following populations for HOME-ARP Non-Congregate Shelter activities.



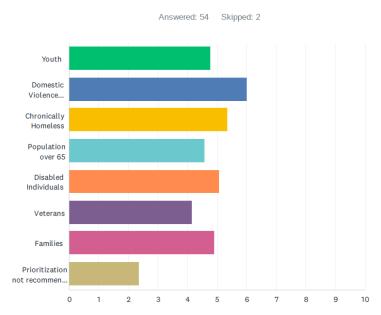
Q3 Prioritize the following populations for HOME-ARP Affordable Rental Housing activities.



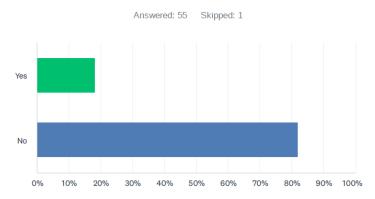
Q4 Prioritize the following populations for HOME-ARP Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) activities.



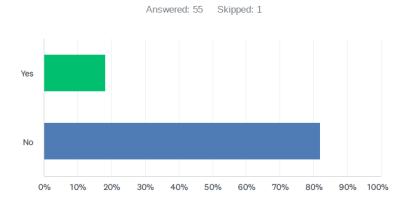
Q5 Prioritize the following populations for HOME-ARP Supportive Services activities.



Q6 Does your community have access to sufficient affordable housing?

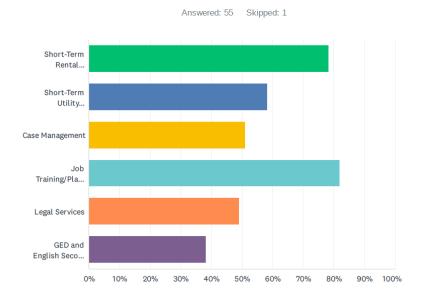


Q7 Does your community have access to sufficient shelter?



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Q8 What unmet support services needs do you see in your community? (Select all that apply)



MISSISSIPPI HOME-ARP ALLOCATION PLAN

APPENDIX B: Public Hearing Announcement



MHC will conduct public hearings to obtain input from citizens for the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. Citizens, local officials, nonprofit organizations, stakeholders, and community groups are invited and encouraged to participate.

Date August 16, 2022	Time 10:30 AM	Location Cleveland MS (St Paul Church, 401 Church Ave.)
August 18, 2022	10:30 AM	Gulfport, MS (Knight Nonprofit Center, Regions Banquet Room, 11975 Seaway Rd)
August 25, 2022	11:30 AM	Tupelo Mississippi (Tupelo Police Department Community Room, 400 N Front St.)
August 26, 2022	10:00 AM	Virtual (check mshomecorp.com/ calendar for more info)

The virtual and in person meetings are accessible to all persons with disabilities. If a translator is needed for non-English speaking persons, please contact Tamara Stewart at (601) 718-4654 or Kimberly Stamps at 601-718-4638 at least 5 days prior to the meeting to accommodate the request. The hearing impaired may contact us at 601-718-4688 or 601-359-3119 (TTY).

MHC does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admissions or access to or treatment or employment in its programs or activities. We are piedged to the letter and spirit of U.S. Policy for the achievement of equal housing opportunity throughout the Nation. We encourage and support an affirmative advertising and marketing program in which there are no barriers to obtaining housing because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin.







APPENDIX C: Certifications and SF-424

See Attached

Clarion Ledger Hattiesburg American

BILLING ACCOUNT NAME AND ADDRESS Ms Home Corporation- Legals Kim Johnson 735 Riverside DR

Jackson, MS 39202-1166

p			
ACCOU	NT NAME	ACCOUNT#	PAGE #
Ms Home Cor	Ms Home Corporation- Legals		1 of 1
INVOICE #	BILLING PERIOD	PAYMENT DUE	DATE
0004889398	Aug 1- Aug 31, 2022	September 20	, 2022
PREPAY (Memo Info)	UNAPPLIED (included in amt due)	TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72.86	
BILLING INQUIRIES/	ADDRESS CHANGES	FEDERAL ID	
1-877-736-7612 or smb@ccc.gannett.com		71-000464	- 1
Terms and Conditions:	Past due accounts are subject	to interest at the rate of	100/ por

Terms and Conditions: Past due accounts are subject to interest at the rate of 18% per annum or the maximum legal rate (whichever is less). Advertiser claims for a credit related to rates incorrectly invoiced or paid must be submitted in writing to Publisher within 30 days of the invoice date or the claim will be waived. Any credit towards future advertising must be used within 30 days of issuance or the credit will be forfeited.

All funds payable in US dollars.

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To sign-	up for E-mailed invoices and online	payments please contact a	abgspecial@gannett.co	om. Previous account nun	nber: C58851.
Date	Description	,			Amount
8/1/22	Balance Forward				\$15.99
Package /	Advertising:				
Sta	rt-End Date Description	Products	Run Dates	PO Number	Package Cost
8/10/2	2-8/10/22 0005364739 PUBLIC HEAR	RING ANNO		HOME APP	650.07

HONE-ARP

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR PAYMENT

LOCALIQ		ACCOUNT NAME		PAYMENT	DUE DATE	AMOUNT PAID
LUCI	-VITTOR	Ms Home Cor	poration- Legals	als September 20, 2022		
Clarion	Ledger	ACCOUN	TNUMBER	INVOICE	NUMBER	
Hattiesburg	g American	212590		00048	889398	
CURRENT DUE	30 DAYS PAST DUE	60 DAYS PAST DUE	90 DAYS PAST DUE	120+ DAYS PAST DUE	UNAPPLIED PAYMENTS	TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
\$56,87	\$0.00	\$15.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72.86
REMITTANCE AD	DRESS (Include Account#	& Invoice# on check)	т	PAY WITH CREDIT O	ARD PLEASE FILL O	JT BELOW:
			VISA	MASTERCARD	DISCOVER AN	MEX
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Mississippi Home Corporation MHC 735 Riverside Dr. Jackson, MS 39202

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nal justice students on physical training and to teach them MHP-related curriculum to better prepare them for patrol school upon successful completion of the two-semester program.

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Candidates must be at least 18 years old.

For more information about the program, email Core@ hindscc.edu or call Buie at 601-857-3927. Also see the website at hindscc.edu/core.

PUBLIC HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT State of Mississippi HOME-American Rescue Plan Allocation Plan (HOME-ARP)

Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) will conduct virtual and in person public hearings to obtain input from citizens for the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. The HOME-ARP Allocation Plan is a requirement of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and sets forth the state's method for the use and distribution of the \$38,094,321 million in HOME-ARP funds awarded to the state.

The HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Public Hearings are scheduled at the following dates, times, and locations:

Date	Time	Location
August 16, 2022	10:30 AM	Cleveland Mississippi (St Paul Church, 401 Church Ave. Cleveland, MS)
August 18, 2022	10:30 AM	Gulfport Mississippi (Knight Nonprofit Center, Regions Banquet Room, 11975 Seaway Road, Gulfport)
August 25, 2022	11:30 AM	Tupelo Mississippi (Tupelo Police Department Community Room, 400 N Front St, Tupelo)
August 26, 2022	10:00 AM	Virtual Meeting Please visit mshomecorp.com for call-in information.

Citizens, local officials, nonprofit organizations, stakeholders, and community groups are invited and encouraged to participate.

The virtual and in person meetings are accessible to all persons with disabilities. If a translator is needed for non-English speaking persons, please contact Tamara Stewart at (601) 718-4654 or Kimberly Stamps at 601-718-4638 at least 5 days prior to the meeting to accommodate the request. The hearing impaired may contact us at 601-718-4688 or 601-359-3119 (TTY).

MHC does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admissions or access to or treatment or employment in its programs or activities.

We are pledged to the letter and spirit of U.S. Policy for the achievement of equal housing opportunity throughout the Nation. We encourage and support an affirmative advertising and marketing program in which there are no barriers to obtaining housing because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin.

Bolivar Bullet PO Box 117 Cleveland, MS 38732

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10:00 AM	11:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
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Bolivar Bullet

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF BOLIVAR

SCOTT COOPWOOD, Publisher of THE BOLIVAR BULLET, weekly newspaper and published in the City of Cleveland, deposes and says that the annexed printed copy is a true copy that was published in said paper on the following dates:

August 10, 2022

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1	Ad August 10. PUBLIC NOTICE	150.00	150.00
		Total	\$150.00

Web Site
lanoticianewspaper.com







ANUNCIO DE AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA

Plan de Asignación del Plan de Rescate HOME-American del Estado de Mississippi (INICIO-ARP)

Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) llevará a cabo audiencias públicas virtuales y en persona para obtener aportes de los ciudadanos para el desarrollo del Plan de Asignación HOME-ARP. El Plan de Asignación de HOME-ARP es un requisito del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) de EE. UU. y establece el método del estado para el uso y la distribución de los \$38,094,321 millones en fondos de HOME-ARP otorgados al estado.

Las Audiencias Públicas del Plan de Asignación de HOME-ARP están programadas en las siguientes fechas, horarios y lugares:

16 de agosto de 2022 10:30 a.m. Cleveland Misisipi (Iglesia de San Pablo, 401 Church Ave. Cleveland, MS)

18 de agosto de 2022 10:30 a.m. Gulfport Misisipi (Knight Nonprofit Center, Regions Banquet Room, 11975 Seaway Road, Gulfport)

25 de agosto de 2022 11:30 Tupelo Misisipi (Sala comunitaria del Departamento de Policía de Tupelo, 400 N Front St, Tupelo)

26 de agosto de 2022 10:00 AM Reunión virtual Visite mshomecorp.com para obtener información sobre llamadas.

Los ciudadanos, los funcionarios locales, las organizaciones sin fines de lucro, las partes interesadas y los grupos comunitarios están invitados y alentados a participar.

Las reuniones virtuales y presenciales son accesibles para todas las personas con discapacidad. Si se necesita un traductor para personas que no hablan inglés, comuníquese con Tamara Stewart al (601) 718-4654 o Kimberly Stamps al 601-718-4638 al menos 5 días antes de la reunión para atender la solicitud. Las personas con problemas de audición pueden comunicarse con nosotros al 601-718-4688 o al 601-359-3119 (TTY).

MHC no discrimina por motivos de discapacidad en las admisiones, el acceso, el tratamiento o el empleo en sus programas o actividades.

Estamos comprometidos con la letra y el espíritu de la Política de los EE. UU. para lograr la igualdad de oportunidades de vivienda en todo el país. Alentamos y apoyamos un programa de publicidad y mercadeo afirmativo en el que no haya barreras para obtener vivienda debido a la raza, el color, la religión, el sexo, la discapacidad, el estado familiar o el origen nacional.



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	MEMO INVOICE	
Order No.:	299371	
Memo Date:	08/23/2022	
Bill-To Account:	16243	
Sales Rep:	Derrick Ivy	

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Date	Ad No.	PO	Description	Size	Notes	Net Amount
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MS HOME CORP 735 RIVERSIDE DRIVE JACKSON MS 39202

2	MEMO INVOICE	
Order No.:	299371	
Account No.:	16243	
Account Name:	MS HOME CORP	
Order Amount:	\$650.00	

Email questions to ssccreditandcollections@mcclatchy.com

McClatchy Company LLC PO Box 510150 Livonia MI 48151

Russian forces begin assault on two eastern Ukraine cities

BY SUSIE BLANN Associated Press

RYIV, UKRAINE
Russian forces began an
assault Saturday on two
key cities in the eastern
Donetsk region and kept
up rocket and shelling
attacks on other Ukrainian
cities including one close cities, including one clos

cities, including one close to Europe's largest nuclear power plant, Ukraine's military and local officials said.

Both cities of Bakhmut and Avdilvka have been considered key targets of Russia's ongoing offensive across Ukraine's east, with analysts saying Moscow needs to take Bakhmut if it is to advance on the it is to advance on the regional hubs of Sloviansk and Kramatorsk.
"In the Donetsk direc-

tion, the enemy is con-ducting an offensive oper-

ation, concentrating its main efforts on the Bakh-mut and Avdiivka direcmut and Avdnivka direc-tions. It uses ground at-tack and army aviation," the Ukrainian General Staff said on Facebook. The last Russian strike on Sloviansk was July 30, but Ukrainian forces are

on Sloviansk was July 30, but Ukrainian forces are fortifying their positions around the city in expectation of new fighting. "I think it won't be calm for long. Eventually, there will be an assault," Col. Yuril Bereza, head of the volunteer national guard regiment, told The Associated Press. Russian shelling killed five civilians and injured 14 others in the Donetsk proemor Pavlo Donetsk governor Pavlo Mrylenko wrote Saturday on Telegram, saying two people were killed in Poprosny, and one each in

Avdiivka, Soledar and Pervomaiskiy. The governor of the eastern Dnipropetrovsk region said three civilians were injured after Russian rockets fell on a residential neighborhood in Nikopol, a city across the Dnieper River from the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power station. The nuclear power station. The nuclear polant has been under Rusplant has been under Rus-sian control since Mos-

cow's troops seized it early in the war. "After midnight, the Arter midnight, the Russian army struck the Nikopol area with (Soviet-era) Grad rockets, and the Kryvyi Rih area from bar-rel artillery," Valentyn Reznichenko wrote on

Telegram.
Another Russian missile attack overnight damaged unspecified infrastructure in the regional capital of Zaporizhzhia. On Thurs-

day, Russia fired 60 rockets at Nikopol, damaging 50 residential buildings in the city of 107,000 and leaving residents without

leaving residents without electricity.
Rafael Grossi, head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, warned this week that the situation was becoming more perilous day by day at the Zaporizhzhia plant.
"Every principle of nuclear safety has been violated" at the plant, he said. "What is at stake is extremely serious."

said. "What is at stake is extremely serious."
He expressed concern about the way the plant is being operated and the danger posed by the fighting going on around it. Experts at the U.S.-based Institute for the Study of War said Russia is shelling the area intentionally. the area intentionally, "putting Ukraine in a difficult position."



The Dnipro-1 regiment fortifies its position Friday near Sloviansk in the Donetsk region of eastern Ukraine. Russian forces on Saturday began an assault on Bakhmut, which analysts say Moscow needs to take if it is to advance on Sloviansk and Kramatorsk.

The Ukrainian company operating the nuclear power station said Sat-urday that Russian troops

urday that Russian troops are using the plant's base-ment to hide from Ukrai-nian shelling and have barred its Ukrainian staff from going there. "Ukrainian personnel do not yet have access to these premises, so in the event of new shelling, people have no shelter and

are in danger," Ener-hoatom, a Ukrainian state enterprise, said on its Telegram channel. Enerhoatom said Friday

Enerhoatom said Friday that Russian rockets had damaged the plant's facilities, including a nitrogen-oxygen unit and a high-voltage power line. Local Russian-appointed offi-cials acknowledged the damage, but blamed it on the Ukrainians.

Lollipops hustle on Amazon costs family candy business millions

BY SPENCER SOPER

Mitchell Owens recently discovered that mysterious entities were selling bulk orders of Dum Dums lollipops on Amazon for a couple of bucks less than the price charged by his company. Owens, who runs e-commerce operations for Spangler Candy Co., was concerned the ations for Spangler Candy Co., was concerned the sweets could be potential-ly dangerous counterfeits. So he placed an order from one of the Amazon merchants. A few days later a 500-pack of lolli-pops arrived on his door-step. They weren't coun-terfeit and strangely had been shipped directly from Wallmart's Sam's Club.

Owens had stumbled owens nad stumbled upon a price-arbitrage scheme on Amazon.com's imperfectly policed online marketplace. The hustle works like this: Sellers, often guided by how-to tutorials on YouTube, nttorials on YouTube,
TikTok and Instagram,
scour the internet for
products with lower prices
than on Amazon. Then
they post the items on the
web site, wait for someone
to place an order, purchase the product from
another retailer, have it
shipped directly to the
customer and pocket the
difference. The rogue
Amazon merchants are
selling everything from selling everything from breath mints and cereal to

breath mints and cereal to baking powder and femi-nine hygiene products. They never actually touch the merchandise, a practice known as "drop-shipping." The scheme is a violation of Amazon policy, which prohibits merchants from shipping products from other retail-ers, but the neperators. ers, but the perpetrators are betting that they'll elude detection amid the clutter of the company's

vast web store.

With Dum Dums, the sellers are leveraging a yawning price gap between Sam's Club, which rewards its members by selling a deeply discount-ed 500-pack for about \$15, and Amazon, where Spangler sells its exclusive 400-pack for about \$26. Sellers can charge \$25 on Amazon to lure price-conscious shoppers and pocket about \$6 after subtracting Amazon fee pocket about \$6 after subtracting Amazon fees due to the \$10 price differ-ence. Amazon shoppers might find it odd receiving a box from Sam's Club but they get an extra 100 lollipops and so are less likely to report the issue.

At first, the lollipop drop-shippers were a rare occurrence. Spangler would complain to Amazon, which typically suspended the seller a week later. But in the past six pendicud the senier a week later. But in the past six months, the number of merchants selling Dum Dums on Amazon has proliferated so quickly that Spangler can't keep track of them. Owens believes that a concurrence of forces - the workfrom-home trend, rising prices, online tutorials - has prompted more people to seek side hustles. Bloomberg identified about 20 merchants selling 400-packs of Dum Dums on the site in July, but that number is always changing as sellers get booted off or new ones start up.

start up.
"It became a tsunami
we can't control," Owens
said. "There's an entire

we can control, Owens said. "There's an entire cottage industry encouraging people to start their own business selling on Amazon and drop-shipping from other retailers." Complaining to Amazon no longer works because by the time Spangler has a seller suspended, more have popped up to replace them. It's too expensive to have attorneys police the problem, and consultants that help companies navigate the online market-place have been of limited their place have been of limited also makes candy canes also makes candy canes and Sweethearts at its factory in Bryan, Ohio, says the Dum Dums rack

factory in Bryan, omo, says the Dum Dums racket has cost it millions of
dollars in lost business
and legal fees - real
money for an enterprise of
its size.

"Amazon is too big to
listen to anyone," Owens
said. "If you actually get a
hold of someone, they'll
says, 'I don't know what to
tell you. Even though it's
violating our policy,
there's nothing we can
do."

In an emailed statement, Amazon spokesperson Nathan Strauss
said the the company has
long banned sellers from
shipping products from
shipping products from

shipping products from other retailers to custom other retailers to custom-ers. "We monitor a variety of data and signals to detect, investigate and enforce violations of this policy," Strauss said. He declined to provide furth-er details about how Ama-zon enforces the policy or how many merchants have been supeneded for have been suspended for violating it. Sam's Club, which lets drop-shippers ship products for free to 10 addresses, declined to

comment.
U.S. shoppers this year will spend almost \$400 billion on Amazon, which captures more than \$1 for every \$3 spent online, according to Insider Intelligence lan. That markets according to Insider In-telligence Inc. That mar-ket dominance makes the online marketplace a con-venient place for brands to reach shoppers. The reach also makes Amazon.com an ideal hangout for un-scrupulous people looking to make a quick buck. Amazon is constantly betting counterfeits. fake battling counterfeits, fake reviews and even employreviews and even employ eses taking bribes from merchants buying favorable treatment. But the company's efforts are largely reactive, and the problems persist because anyone can create a business selling virtually anything on Amazon with little more than an email address. The Dum Dums racket doesn't amper to racket doesn't appear to hurt Amazon because it hurt Amazon because it still makes a commission on each sale even if the product is sourced from Sam's Club.

The drop-shipping method practiced by the Dum Dums sellers is a twist on a long-standing version of retail arbitrage.

For many years, enterprising Americans have been buying up clearance mer-chandise at brick-andchandise at brick-and-mortar chains and resell-ing it at a markup on Ama-zon and EBay. These folks must visit multiple stores and pay up front for the inventory and shipping costs. By contrast, dropcosts. By contrast, drop-shipping can be done from home without spending any money until orders come through. Proponents advocate using store credi-tic ards with cash-back bonuses to sweeten the rewards. As one TikToker pushing the drop-shipping method said: "It costs you zero dollars to list a thou-sand items on Amazon." sand items on Amazon.

It's hard to assess the is a shard to dissess the size of the phenomenon, but it appears to be growing. Monthly Google searches for "Amazon dropshipping" hit 22,200 in June, up 50% over the previous year, according to BuzzSumo, a social-media analytics tool. And how-to videos are proliferating online. In one posted on YouTube last year, someone calling himself "ecomTom" shows how easy it is to find ceiling fans that are cheaper on the Lowe's Cos Inc. web-site, create an Amazon account to sell them, ship the fans from the home improvement chain to the size of the phenomenon improvement chain to the improvement chain to the customer and pocket the difference. EcomTom, whose video generated almost 200,000 views, says those following his system can make between \$5,000 and \$10,000 a month. His and other free online videos often serve as commercials for other naid services including. paid services, including classes and consulting.

Frontline workers feel overlooked by diversity initiatives

Though workers of color are overrepresented in many of the lowest-paid frontline jobs, promotions generally go to white workers.

That's according to new

research by management consulting firm McKinsey & Co., which analyzed mobility for the 95 million workers in industries like retail and food service who fill hourly and sala-ried roles for an average annual income of \$33,000. It's not for lack of interest - while more

than 70% of those employees want to move up, only 4% make the leap to

corporate. The lack of equitable The lack of equitable opportunity is reflected in a survey of nearly 15,000 employees that found frontline hourly workers are nearly 20% less likely than those in corporate offices to believe that touted diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives are effective. are effective

re effective. More than 60% of large employers are still struggling to hire and retain hourly frontline workers, a new survey by consulting firm Willis Towers Watson found. One of the top reasons workers quit is a lack of opportunity for career advancement, ac-cording to a different McKinsey report last

Even when the chance Even when the chance to move up exists, people of color face additional barriers in the ingrained biases of managers.
"Many of the roles with pathways lean more on interpersonal skills than on formal education," the report's authors wrote. on formal education," the report's authors wrote. "Since the assessment of these skills is inherently more subjective, it allows bias to have a great influence on promotion

PUBLIC HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT State of Mississippi HOME-American Rescue **Plan Allocation Plan** (HOME-ARP)

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19. Andrey Wright	Awright 200739 & yahoo. com
20. Lakenya bras	Inside Out Academ Smail. com
anyanet Robinson	P.O. Box 163, Weveland, Ms 662-402-2183



NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ORGANIZATION, E-MAIL ADDRESS or PHONE
21. Shanden Gund	Congressional Representative voce Green Ara Milanon tel-9003
ETTA Cheiston	Alderwoman (metable etta christon O yahoo, com
Henry Greyen	-
Eddie Clay	Purifiedred Cayohao, com
25. Roberta Clay	
Juanita Reed	Sweet juanitareed Ogmail, com
27. Elnora Littleten	capelir@bolivarcaa.org
28. Fanesia Johnson	Sheade 95 e jaho com
Lauline Davis	Benoil, MS 38725 5800 Davline davis 089 @ gravicon
30. Trena L. Robinson	St. Gabriel Mercy Center, Inc. trenar@saintgabrielmc. pung 662-74/-3255
Linden HOWZe	Temple of Praise Constend 300 09, 1507 temple of Praise minister 2/300 09,
	Cloveland, MS 38731



NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ORGANIZATION, E-MAIL ADDRESS or PHONE
31. Mary Moerce	662-641-0645
32. Johne Townsend	662-402-6645
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34. Amanda 6 1 05 5/ey	662-545-1471 agrossley@gma:11com
35. SAPITA SIMMONS	6625458825 Sritamsmons@gmail.com
36. Anneste Raylitt	ratiff_ annette & Yahod.com 662-303-1797
37. Dorothy King Gin	0gr.m (3 NbCSd, K12.Ms. 45 662-588-9060
38. Deborah Moor	dmoore=1977@yzhoo.com
39. CathyWb/fe	thesreat XDQ+4. net 662 347 3472
40. Shirley Green-Turner	Toyota-04@hotmail.com 662-719-1154



NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ORGANIZATION, E-MAIL ADDRESS or PHONE
41. Linda Halges	1000 Parkin (leveland
42. 11	179 Fisackerly Rd SunflowerMS nermeniaclark talego yahoo.com
43.	29 Fisackerly Rd Sunflower MS
44. Acmara Stewart	MUC
45. Kindowy Stewart.	MHC Kimberly. Starpsemshercom
46.	
47.	
48.	
49.	
50.	



NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ORGANIZATION, E-MAIL ADDRESS or PHONE
1. John Johnson	North Gulfport Community Land Conscrey e-mail: NorthGulfporteLC @gmail. Com
2. Dan Munn	Les sal foudton leosealfounther Dyma
3. TonyA Kidd	COAstal Family Health org
4. JAMIES PENNINGTON	BACK BAY Mission 608,628.5040
saran Smith	Shome e the backbaymission org
6. Babrielle Drun	galdydynhhr org
Deborah McCree	Community Care Network deborah@ccnms.org
8. BRUUKE JUNES	Hancock HRC
9. Akeba Deloach	adeloachahancockhrc.org Hancock HRC
Mitch Bauman	Mbaumane Hancockhic. org Hancock Resource Center, Waveland



NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ORGANIZATION, E-MAIL ADDRESS or PHONE
11. Alan Johnson	It RC, ajchnson@hancockhrc.org
12. Jonathan Green	Steps Coalition / 215.715.9330 Jgreene steps coalition, org Steps coalition / 804.690.6181
13. MARIAN ROBINSON	
14. 12mmy Vartinez	Mari an Ostepa coalition, org New Season, Bilovi Ix Center temmy Martinez a conglose, com
15. Cysta Gardner	Community care Network Crystal Conms. org 6012013928
Diane Easley	diamed comms. org 228-219-2987
Tr. Sue Smith	CCN
18. Lim to Black	CCN kim 6 ccNMs. 07 g 351-5197
18. Kim to Black 19. Broken Rynolds	brooklyneconmsorg (228) 355-7277
20. Tamara Stewart	ta MHC tamara, stewart Omshe.com



NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ORGANIZATION, E-MAIL ADDRESS or PHONE
21 Dena Withmann	Open Poors Horneles Coalition dwittmann@opendoors he. or
Delena Phillips	Climb CDC Sphillips @climb drog 208-8615672
23 Carrissa Carbett	Climb CDC 228-234-4272 Corbette climb cdc. org
24. Daniel Caridad	Back Bay Misson
25. Kimbrehy Stags	Kimberly. 8to 8@mshe.com
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	



ATTENDANCE ROSTER

NAME (PLEASE PRINT) ORGANIZATION, E-MAIL ADDRESS or PHONE

31. Christopher Jackson	MHA cjackson@msmentalhealth.org
32.	awens @ opendoors hc.
iAntwon werrs 33. Pontany Hosey	228-357-1437 Consendant C. Org
1	KKowa Iski Chancockhic.or
34. Kelly Huwalski 35. Linda Davis	Idavis@hancockhrc.org
36.	
37.	
38.	
39.	
40.	



NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ORGANIZATION, E-MAIL ADDRESS or PHONE
41. NICOle Bedsole	Mental Health Association of South Mississippi nbedsole@msmentalhealth.
42. Denise Coots	The salvation Army denise. coals @ USS. Salvationarmy org
43. Casey Rozniak	The Salvation Army Casey rozniak @ss Salvationarry org
44. Kerry Boylan	Goodwill Industries of South Ms.
45. Courteney Potter	KBOYLana goodwillsms.org GCCFN apotter Dgccfn.org
46. Shandrea' Spriks	Sspinhs @ gccfn.org Bulf Coast Center for Wonviolence
47. Meredith Monforton	mmonforton@thebackboynission. Back Bay Mission
48. Elizabeth Sandoval	esandovalethe backbay mission.org BACK BAY Mission
49.	•
50.	

Jackson Public Hearing Comments and Attendance

[8/26 9:56 AM] David Hancock was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 9:59 AM] Melvin Stamps (Guest) and 7 others were invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:00 AM] Kimberly Stamps was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:00 AM] Ernestine Bilbrew (Guest) and 2 others were invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:01 AM] Chelsea Brannon (Guest) and 3 others were invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:01 AM] Shlanda Byrd (Guest) and Sullivan, John (Guest) were invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:01 AM] Kendra Home (Guest) and 2 others were invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:02 AM] cynthia young (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:02 AM] Judy Mellard (Guest) and Christopher McKissick (Guest) were invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:02 AM] Ben Washington (Guest) and Bourne, Anita (Guest) were invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:02 AM] Jan Hillegas (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:03 AM] Reggie (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:03 AM] Linda Caldwell (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:04 AM] Kay Daneault (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:04 AM] Reggie (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:05 AM] Reggie (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:05 AM] John Gomez (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:07 AM] Kelvin , SSVF (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:07 AM] Linda Carter (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:09 AM] Ming Ming Lin (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:10 AM] Aleicha Carter (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:11 AM] Benita (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:13 AM] Janice Wilder (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:14 AM] April Tucker (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:14 AM] britton (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:14 AM] Kelvin, SSVF (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:15 AM] Sullivan, John (Guest)

Is the deadline the 12th or 15th?

[8/26 10:15 AM] Patricia H Ross (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:16 AM] Benita (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:16 AM] Patricia H Ross (Guest)

What have I missed? Have we just being instructed regarding the public comments

[8/26 10:16 AM] Kelvin , SSVF (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:16 AM] Kay Daneault (Guest)

when you you anticipate the rfp will be posted

[8/26 10:18 AM] Patricia H Ross (Guest)

Ok! thank you.

[8/26 10:19 AM] Lisa Coleman

HOME Investment Partnership Program – Mississippi Home Corporation (mshomecorp.com)

[8/26 10:19 AM] Lena Hampton (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:20 AM] Steve Pickett (Guest) was invited to the meeting.

[8/26 10:21 AM] Linda Carter (Guest)

Can private non-profit housing organizations apply?

[8/26 10:21 AM] Aleicha Carter (Guest)

Will this be a draw down grant or reimbursement

[8/26 10:21 AM] Minton, Brooke (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:21 AM] Aleicha Carter (Guest) Meaning will need match funfs [8/26 10:24 AM] Patricia H Ross (Guest)

I have pulled off your Home-ARP, I have not reviewed everything, but do you have all the areas listed where funding is available.

[8/26 10:24 AM] Aleicha Carter (Guest) Thanks!!

[8/26 10:25 AM] Linda Carter (Guest)

If you are planning a rental project, is acquisition eligible

[8/26 10:26 AM] Aleicha Carter (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:26 AM] Linda Carter (Guest)

Thank you

[8/26 10:28 AM] Kelvin, SSVF (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Allison Cox (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] John Gomez (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Steve Pickett (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Shlanda Byrd (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Laurie Lawson (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Ernestine Bilbrew (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Melvin Stamps (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Linda Caldwell (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Jan Hillegas (Guest) no longer has access to the chat. [8/26 10:30 AM] Judy Mellard (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Sullivan, John (Guest)

thank you!

[8/26 10:30 AM] Reggie (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Bourne, Anita (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] BCCAA, Inc. (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Mattie Stevens (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Patricia H Ross (Guest) You are Welcome!

[8/26 10:30 AM] Benita (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:30 AM] Derrit Loper/Hattiesburg Housing Authority (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:31 AM] britton (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:31 AM] Johnson, Lisa (Wicker) (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:33 AM] Nekieta Carter (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:33 AM] Steve (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:33 AM] Oma Hibbler (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:33 AM] Benita (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:34 AM] Linda Carter (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:38 AM] April Tucker (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:39 AM] Lena Hampton (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 10:42 AM] gRup2G (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 11:47 AM] Christopher McKissick (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

[8/26 1:36 PM] Janice Wilder (Guest) no longer has access to the chat.

MISSISSIPPI HOME CORPORATION MISSISSIPPI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY











Public Hearing for HOME-ARP Funds 2021 AAP Substantial Amendment

August 18, 2022





Welcome / Overview David Hancock

VP Executive Division

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing / HOME-ARP Overview Kimberly Stamps

AVP Grant Management

Mississippi Allocation Plan and AAP amendments Tamara Stewart

AVP Grant Management

Public Comment Directions Tamara Stewart

AVP Grant Management

Questions / Adjourn

Citizens, local officials, non-profit organizations, for-profit organizations, developers, and community groups are invited to attend. If a translator is needed for non-English speaking persons or hearing impaired, please contact Tamara Stewart at (601) 718-4654 or Kimberly Stamps at (601) 718-4638 at least 5 days prior to the public hearing in an effort to accommodate the request.

MHC will begin accepting public comments for 30-days on the use and location of HOME-ARP funds starting on August 16, 2022, and ending on Thursday, September 15, 2022. All comments are welcome and must be submitted in writing to: Mississippi Home Corporation, Attn: Tamara Henderson or Kimberly Stamps 735 Riverside Drive, Jackson, MS 39202 or by email to: tamara.stewart@mshc.com and kimberly.stamps@mshc.com.

 $\label{lem:mississippi} \mbox{ Home Corporation does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admissions or access to or treatment or employment in its programs or activities.}$





HOME-American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) Allocation Plan

Public Hearing Announcement



MHC will conduct public hearings to obtain input from citizens for the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. Citizens, local officials, nonprofit organizations, stakeholders, and community groups are invited and encouraged to participate.

Date August 16, 2022	Time 10:30 AM	Location Cleveland MS (St Paul Church, 401 Church Ave.)
August 18, 2022	10:30 AM	Gulfport, MS (Knight Nonprofit Center, Regions Banquet Room, 11975 Seaway Rd)
August 25, 2022	11:30 AM	Tupelo Mississippi (Tupelo Police Department Community Room, 400 N Front St.)
August 26, 2022	10:00 AM	Virtual (check mshomecorp.com/ calendar for more info)

The virtual and in person meetings are accessible to all persons with disabilities. If a translator is needed for non-English speaking persons, please contact Tamara Stewart at (601) 718-4654 or Kimberly Stamps at 601-718-4638 at least 5 days prior to the meeting to accommodate the request. The hearing impaired may contact us at 601-718-4688 or 601-359-3119 (TTY).

MHC does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admissions or access to or treatment or employment in its programs or activities. We are pledged to the letter and spirit of U.S. Policy for the achievement of equal housing opportunity throughout the Nation. We encourage and support an affirmative advertising and marketing program in which there are no barriers to obtaining housing because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin.















Purpose of Public Review Meetings:

- Gather public input on the State's proposed HOME American Rescue Plan Allocation (ARP) Plan
- Present MHC's HOME-ARP Plan.
- Recommend an amendment to the 2022 AAP to include HOME-ARP
- Explain how to provide written comments on actions proposed to be taken by MHC.



MHC Federal Programs Process:

MHC is proposing to accept its HOME-APR Allocation Plan through the amendment of the 2021 AAP. In amending the 2021 AAP and creating a plan regarding HOME-ARP funds, MHC will conduct four (4) public input meetings throughout the state and virtually scheduled to be held between August 16, 2022 – August 26, 2022

Public comments will be accepted from August 16, 2022 – September 15, 2022. Comments received will be considered for incorporation in the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan and the Amended 2021 Annual Action Plan for the state.



Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

MHC works to affirmatively further fair housing by taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics.



HOME-American Rescue Plan (ARP) Overview

- The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("ARP")
 appropriated \$5 billion to communities across the
 U.S. to provide housing, services, and shelter to
 individuals experiencing homelessness and other
 vulnerable populations.
- In September 2021, HUD awarded the MHC \$38,094,321 in HOME-ARP funds.



HOME-American Rescue Plan (ARP) Overview: Eligible activities

- Rental Housing: development and support of affordable housing;
- 2. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance;
- 3. Supportive Services
- 4. Non-congregate shelter units- acquisition and development.



HOME-American Rescue Plan (ARP) Overview: Target Population

Funds must primarily benefit individuals and households in the following qualifying populations:

- Experiencing homelessness
- At risk of homelessness
- Fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking
- Other populations with high risk of housing instability (including households that are low-income and highly cost-burdened; that have moved two or more times in the last 60 days; and that are living in a hotel/motel)



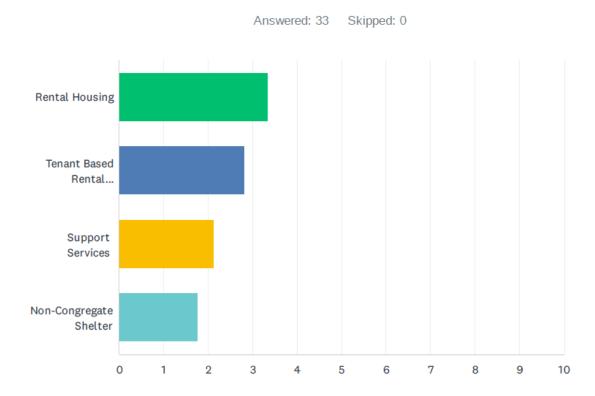
HOME-ARP Proposed Spending Plan

Activity	Funding Amount	Percent of Allocation	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$5,714,148.15		
Development of Non-congregate Shelter	\$3,714,196.30		
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	\$7,714,100.00		
Development of Rental Housing	\$11,428,296.30		
Non-profit Operating	\$1,904,716	5%	5%
Non-profit Capacity Building	\$1,904,716	5%	5%
Administration and Planning	\$5,714,148	15%	15%
Total HOME-ARP Allocation	\$38,094,321		



Advisory Meetings Overview

Q9 Rank the following housing activities from most needed to least needed in your community. One will be considered the highest priority, and four will be considered the least priority.



PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public Input Meeting

August 16, 2022

August 18, 2022

August 25, 2022

August 26, 2022

Public Comment Period

August 16 – September 15, 2022 Additional Questions

If you have any questions, please call Kimberly
Stamps @ 601-718-4638
and Tamara Stewart @ 601-718-4654









Public Comments can be submitted in one of the following ways:

- 1. Online survey- https://www.mshomecorp.com/federal-programs/home/
- 2. Emails: tamara.stewart@mshc.com Kimberly.stamps@mshc.com
- 3. Mailed letters-
 - Attn: Kimberly Stamps or Tamara Stewart
 735 Riverside Drive
 Jackson, MS 39202









Homebuyers

Lenders/Realtors

Developers

Property Managers

Federal Grants

HOME Investment Partnership Program

The HOME Investment Partnership Program, "HOME Program", provides safe, decent, affordable housing for very-low and low-income citizens. The HOME Program is governed by 24 CFR Part 92 and other federal cross-cutting regulations. The activities funded by the HOME Program include homebuyer assistance, homeowner rehabilitation, substantial rehabilitation of multi-family rental units, and new construction of multi-family rental units.

Programs

Homeowner Rehabilitation

Homeowner Rehabilitation funding is provided through a competitive process where local units of government identify households and submit information to be reviewed. Applications are ranked according to rating factors identified in the Program Policy and Procedures Manual and those applications that rank within the funding range available will

HOME-ARP

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan (DRAFT)

HOME-ARP Survey

Take Survey

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("ARP") appropriated \$5 billion to communities across the U.S.

CONTACT INFORMATION











Tamara Stewart - (601) 718-4654

Kimberly Stamps - (601) 718-4638







CONTACT INFORMATION











Mississippi Home Corporation

735 Riverside Drive

Jackson, MS 39202

601-718-4642

www.mshomecorp.com





MISSISSIPPI HOME CORPORATION MISSISSIPPI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY











Emergency Solutions Grant Funding

August 18, 2022





HOME – ARP MHC Website Notification Citizen Participation Announcement

<u>HOME-ARP Allocation Plan (Draft) –</u> <u>For Public Comment</u>

August 15, 2022 / MHC News, Public Notice / By Brittany Sistrunk

CLICK HERE to read/download the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan (DRAFT)