

City of Omaha, Nebraska
Jean Stothert, Mayor



HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Submitted to U.S. Department of
Housing & Urban Development



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Introduction

The following is the City of Omaha's HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, following the template provided by HUD. For reference, the Metropolitan Continuum of Care for the Homeless (MACCH) area is also known as NE-501 Continuum of Care, which covers Douglas and Sarpy Counties in Nebraska and Pottawattamie County in Iowa.

Consultation

The City consulted with partner agencies, service providers, and people with lived experience by holding public meetings, focus groups, attending the established meetings of pertinent organizations, and circulating a survey to providers, advocates, and people with lived experience.

The Metropolitan Area Continuum of Care for the Homeless (MACCH), provided time for the City to facilitate discussions at the following workgroup meetings:

- General Membership - November 10, 2021
- Street Outreach meeting - January 24, 2022
- Provider Council - January 27, 2022.
- Youth Housing Providers - February, 8, 2022

During the consultation processes, the City made a concerted effort to engage people with lived experience and front line staff at service agencies. In addition to the aforementioned workshops, City staff attended meetings of MACCH's Lived Experience Advisory Boards (general and youth). City Staff also held meetings with clients of the Stephen Center (shelter) and joined street outreach teams from August 2022 to November 2022 to meet people who were unsheltered and listen to their preferences, needs, and barriers. The specific meeting dates were:

- Youth Homeless Advisory Committee - January 20, 2022
- Stephen Center Guest Focus Group - February 1, 2022
- MACCH Lived Experience Board (General) - February 4, 2022

City staff also met with four members of the grassroots organization Omaha Autonomous Action (OAA) on December 14, 2021. OAA provides some street outreach-type support to unsheltered individuals, however they are not associated with MACCH or the CoC's efforts. A summary of the comments from this meeting are included in Appendix A.

On June 29, 2022, City staff attended a local summit on housing insecurity and domestic violence. The summit was hosted by researchers from Creighton University who analyzed eviction and emergency rental assistance funds as it related to households who were

attempting to leave or had left a domestic violence situation. The summit was also used to start building a resource map for those households.

The City also developed a survey to gather feedback from providers and advocates about the gaps in services and housing types their clients experience and how they would prioritize the activities and qualified populations for HOME-ARP projects. The survey was distributed to homeless service providers and partners, public housing authorities (PHAs), domestic violence and trafficking service and advocacy agencies, veteran service and housing providers, people with lived experience, and disability and civil rights organizations. The homeless service providers were contacted individually, through MACCH's listserv, or the CoC's Partners Facebook group.

MACCH staff distributed the survey to their lived experience boards and other providers were asked to forward the survey to their participants, if appropriate. The surveys were sent out in November 2022 and responses were received through mid January 2023.

The list of organizations consulted and a summary of feedback is located in **Appendix A**. However, this may be most easily accessible online and can be found at: bit.ly/homearp2

Throughout the consultation process, the most frequent comment was that there are not enough housing units that are safe, sanitary, and affordable to extremely low income households. Additionally, it has become increasingly difficult for rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, and households utilizing Housing Choice Vouchers, Douglas County General Assistance, or other assistance programs to find property owners and managers that will accept vouchers when an affordable unit is found.

Households experiencing homelessness often have significant barriers to obtaining housing including:

- Past Evictions
- Limited income, well below 30% AMI
- Locating unsheltered clients consistently
- Criminal history
- Lack of current address or rental history
- Significant mental health conditions
- Landlord intimidation
- Landlords not accepting assistance programs
- Transportation

MACCH's current prioritization evaluates people by their risk of COVID-19, placing people who are seniors over 65+ and/or have a chronic health condition (as established by HUD), and then HIV/AIDS status at the top of the community queue and then ranking people by their length of time homeless. Prior to establishing the COVID prioritization, veteran status (ineligible for VA housing) and chronicity were used to prioritize, a method that may return in the future. That

prioritization was established as an alternative to the VI-SPDAT when MACCH began using coordinated entry, as the VI-SPDAT did not meet the needs of the community and is seen as a tool that unintentionally furthers racial disparities in access to housing programs. While the current method prioritizes the most vulnerable guests, it does mean that the rapid rehousing programs that are intended to stabilize households in a fairly short time (24 months at most) are often filled with households who need longer term rental assistance and services.

Sixty six people responded to the survey. The list of contacted PHAs, veterans, domestic violence and trafficking advocates and service agencies, veteran services, and disability and civil rights groups can be found in **Appendix B**. **Appendix C** contains a summary of the survey responses. **Appendix D** contains the unedited survey responses, with names and titles of respondents removed. These three appendices can also be found at bit.ly/homearp2

This brief summary of the feedback received during consultation is expanded upon below in the Needs and Gaps Assessment.

Public Participation

Meeting Name	Date(s) of Public Notice	Date(s) of Public Comment Period	Date(s) of Public Hearing
HOME-ARP Informational Meeting	Email - 10/8/2021	N/A	10/29/2021
2022 Action Plan Public Hearing (HOME-ARP section)	Omaha World Herald - 1/13/2022	N/A	1/27/2022
Council Bluffs Community Development Meeting	Daily Nonpareil - 8/4/2022	N/A	8/15/2022
2023 Action Plan Public Meeting	Omaha World Herald - 7/27/2022	N/A	8/9/2022
HOME-ARP and Section 108 Public Meeting	1/11/2023	1/25/2023 to 2/24/2023	1/25/2023

The City of Omaha held multiple public meetings where HOME-ARP was discussed. This included holding a HOME-ARP informational meeting, which was announced through email and social media posts. The notice for public hearings and comment periods was advertised in three

papers: the Omaha World Herald, the Omaha Star, and Mundo Latino (in Spanish). Copies of the public notices for these meetings may be found in **Appendix E**.

During the consultation and public participation processes, the City made a concerted effort to engage people with lived experience and front line staff at service agencies. City staff attended meetings of MACCH's Lived Experience Advisory Boards (general and youth) and held a meeting with clients at one of Omaha's shelters, the Stephen Center. City staff also participated in MACCH Street Outreach efforts.

Over the past five years, the City of Omaha has expanded its efforts to make the public aware of opportunities to attend public meetings and participate in comment periods. This includes posting English and Spanish flyers in places of interest and utilizing virtual public meeting boards such as the Empowerment Network's community calendar. Event reminders are sent using Facebook, Twitter, and Constant Contact. Simultaneous interpretation services are provided in Spanish and American Sign Language, and real time captioning is provided. Virtual meetings are offered through Zoom and livestreamed on Facebook, and meeting recordings are posted to Youtube as well as the Planning Department website.

Two comments were received during the public comment period. One was received after the comment period had closed. The City accepted all comments but did not respond. Comments reinforced the need for additional permanent supportive housing, specific needs for veterans, and noted many of the barriers to obtaining and maintaining housing identified in the Plan. One comment, received after the public comment period had closed, advocated for prioritization to include veterans. While the inclusion of veterans was considered, the City determined that there are resources for veterans which are currently increasing utilization and that HOME-ARP-assisted projects should not rely on veteran status. All comments received are included in **Appendix F**.

Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

The most recent ACS Data is the 2021 5-year estimates; therefore, the 2021 HUD Income Limits will be used in this report. In 2021, the median family income was \$87,800.

The 2022 Point-in-Time (PIT) and Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data will be used.

2021 HUD Income Limits for the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Area					
Persons in Family	1	2	3	4	5
Very Low (50%)	\$30,750	\$35,150	\$39,550	\$43,900	\$47,450
Extremely Low (30%)	\$18,450	\$21,100	\$23,750	\$26,500	\$31,040
Affordable Rent to 30% MFI	\$461	\$528	\$594	\$662	\$785

Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Homeless													
	Current Inventory					Homeless Population				Gap Analysis			
	Family		Adults Only		Vets	Family HH (at least 1 child)	Adult HH (w/o child)	Vets	Victims of DV	Family		Adults Only	
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds					# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units
Emergency Shelter ¹	293	80	924	n/a	20								
Transitional Housing ¹	85	31	170	n/a	39								
Permanent Supportive Housing ¹	195	81	602	n/a	326								
Sheltered Homeless ²						87	809	90	78				
Unsheltered Homeless ²						1	160	1	4				

Data Sources: 1. Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count (HIC), 2022; 2. Point in Time Count (PIT), 2022

Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Non-Homeless			
	Current Inventory	Level of Need	Gap Analysis
	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households
Total Rental Units ¹	125,966		
Rental Units Affordable to HH up to \$24,999 (At-Risk of Homelessness) ²	8,774		
Rental Units Affordable to HH \$25,000-\$49,999 (Other Populations) ²	50,204		
0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (At-Risk of Homelessness) ²		17,965 (79%)	
30%-50% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (Other Populations) ²		12,830 (77%)	
Current Gaps (for households making less than \$25,000)²			19,206

Data Sources: 1. American Community Survey (ACS)(2021 5 year estimate); 2. City of Omaha Housing Affordability Action Plan

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

During the 2022 Point in Time Count (PIT), 1,346 individuals were identified as homeless - 1,010 in emergency shelters, 175 in transitional housing, and 161 identified as unsheltered. The PIT covers the CoC's entire geography, which includes all of Douglas and Sarpy counties in Nebraska and Pottawattamie county in Iowa. The Consortia includes only the geographic limits of the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs. People experiencing homelessness in the three-county area frequently move between locations and past PIT data shows that 75 to 80% of unsheltered homeless individuals are found within the Consortia's geographic boundaries. All emergency shelters are located within the Consortia's geographic area, with the exception of one domestic violence shelter in Sarpy County. However, there is only one small domestic violence-specific shelter within the Consortia, so those fleeing domestic violence are likely to utilize the Sarpy County shelter. This makes the full PIT data important to assessing gaps and needs that may be addressed with HOME-ARP funds.

The total number of individuals experiencing homelessness was below the 15 year average. However, the number of unsheltered individuals has been increasing since 2019 and 2022 saw significantly more unsheltered individuals than any other year.

2008-2022 Point In Time Count Data				
Year	Total Homeless	Sheltered (Emergency and Transitional)	Unsheltered	Chronic
2008	1,197	1,125	72	550
2009	1,262	1,201	61	322
2010	1,426	1,335	94	293
2011	1,580	1,544	36	281
2012	1,530	1,508	22	204
2013	1,476	1,459	17	180
2014	1,630	1,604	26	247
2015	1,481	1,437	44	262
2016	1,509	1,452	57	200
2017	1,389	1,332	57	290
2018	1,411	1,347	64	358
2019	1,410	1,364	46	343
2020	1,405	1,328	77	338
2021	1,190	1,096	94	288
2022	1,346	1,185	161	400

Similarly, 2022 saw the highest number of chronically homeless individuals (400) since 2008. During the 2022 PIT, 306 chronically homeless individuals were in emergency shelters while 94 were unsheltered. This means that 58% of unsheltered individuals were chronically homeless.

Veterans accounted for 91 of the homeless individuals in 2022. This was the lowest number of veterans in the last 5 years and the number has been on the decline. Veteran-focused providers such as Victory Apartments and New Visions Homeless Services have expanded permanent housing programs over the last five years. Approximately 70% of homeless veterans were in emergency shelters and 30% were unsheltered.

There were 60 youth (24 and under) identified in the 2022 PIT, 38 in shelter, 2 unsheltered, and 20 in transitional housing.

The majority of unsheltered individuals (62.1%) were found within Omaha city limits, 26.1% were in the city of Council Bluffs, IA. Street outreach workers estimate that around 30% of unsheltered individuals migrate between Omaha and Council Bluffs, but most stay in one area.

Demographically, Black or African American and Native American individuals are overrepresented in the homeless population. According to the 2021 ACS five-year estimates, Omaha's population is 12.0% Black or African American and 2.0% of the population in Council Bluffs. However, 26.8% of the homeless population identifies as Black or African American. Native Americans make up 4.8% of the homeless population but only 0.4% of the population.

The 2022 PIT shows a five year high in the number of homeless individuals experiencing mental illness and reporting substance abuse. Street outreach staff from several organizations have emphasized that fentanyl use has become very common among substance users, which is a concerning shift in the type of drug use.

Point in Time Data on Mental Health, Substance Abuse, HIV/AIDS					
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mental Illness	351	450	409	425	576
Substance Abuse	400	399	341	332	480
HIV/AIDS	9	18	14	8	9

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

According to 2021 ACS 5-year estimates, 14% of households in the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metro Area are making below \$25,000, the top of the third income decile in the ACS data. This amount is comparable to the 2021 30% area median income (AMI) limit for a household of 3 (\$23,750). Households earning 30% AMI or less are most impacted by high rents and increasing prices. For Black/African American and Native American households, the mean incomes were both below that level, at \$23,196 and \$20,140, respectively. Notably, the median incomes for each are significantly higher, indicating that many households have incomes far below 30% AMI.

According to Legal Aid of Nebraska, 4,339 eviction cases went to court in Douglas County, NE in 2022. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Tenant Assistance Project (TAP) was established, providing volunteer lawyers to tenants who attended eviction hearings. TAP staff provided the City with data on its Douglas County clients during 2022. In that time, 1,039 households were provided with representation in court, with 58% of households

served having incomes of 30% AMI or less, 28% having incomes 50% AMI or less and 14% having incomes 80% or less. For the period between April 1 and September 30 households served had a median income of \$1,400 per month/\$16,800 per year with a median rent of \$784.50, which is a severe cost burden. One hundred forty-five of those households indicated that they had no income at all, and 41.9% of participating households had at least one minor child.

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

During the 2022 PIT, 82 individuals identified as fleeing domestic violence. This number has stayed relatively stable over the last several years. The community survey responses stressed that the metro has a large number of people trafficked and exiting trafficking due to proximity along Interstate 80. The survey also indicated that while there are some resources available for these individuals, there are not enough beds or services. Individuals fleeing trafficking have substantial trauma histories and often addiction and mental health conditions and require intensive trauma-informed services and spaces that are not readily available.

The Women’s Center for Advancement (WCA) is the largest domestic violence service provider in the metro. The table below shows the number of unique individuals (not times that services were provided) who received services from the WCA. The WCA also operated a rapid rehousing program for households fleeing domestic violence beginning in 2021, utilizing ESG-CV funding. In 2022, WCA was awarded CoC funding from HUD that will allow them to continue this program for the foreseeable future.

Women’s Center For Advancement Services Provided						
Year	2,017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Unique Clients Served	3,950	4,498	4,783	4,102	3,266	NA
Hospital Calls	462	583	543	332	304	335
Hotline Calls	NA	10,819	9,020	8,338	11,178	8,102
Advocate Clients	2,737	2,950	3,117	3,035	2,548	2,361
Self Sufficiency Clients	387	613	513	1,062	686	1,219

Police Reports Received	5,874	9,195	6,215	6,627	7,009	6,045
Protection Order Assistance	488	638	563	239	475	411

According to the Women’s Fund of Omaha’s 2017 report *Nebraska’s Commercial Sex Market*, 675 individuals are sold for sex in Omaha per month, often multiple times a month. As with other QPs that have been discussed, there is a significant racial disparity among trafficked persons. When Backpage was still in operation, it showed that 50% of people being sold for sex in Nebraska were African American and only 39% white. Nebraska’s population is 5% African American and 89% white. 11% of Backpage ads were for people under the age of 21. 70-75% of people advertised on Backpage showed at least some indication of being trafficked and about 15% of those showed multiple factors that would put them at high risk.

The Women’s Fund also issued a 2016 report, *Nothing About Us Without Us: Sex Trafficking in Nebraska: the Survivor Voice*. While this report is several years old, it is the most recent study available centered around trafficking survivors in Omaha and Lincoln. The report was developed based on interviews with survivors, to give voice to their self-identified needs and barriers to leaving trafficking situations. Two immediate needs were identified - trafficking-specific safe houses and substance abuse treatment. Safe houses should be designed to diminish fear and provide basic needs without any obligations. The survivors noted that the program needs of trafficked persons may be different than those leaving domestic violence. In consultations, trafficking-specific providers noted that more beds at dry facilities (where people cannot enter if using alcohol or drugs) are needed because substance abuse and addiction play a substantial role in trafficking, treatment needs to be available immediately and many survivors need a sober-living facility to aid them in becoming and remaining sober. This does not diminish the importance of facilities where people who are actively using drugs and/or alcohol may access shelter and services, however there are fewer sober-facility beds available to survivors.

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

The City sent a request for information to four Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) in the area served by MACCH (one of which is not in the Omaha/Council Bluffs Consortia). These are the Omaha Housing Authority (OHA), Douglas County Housing Authority, Sarpy County Housing Authority, and Municipal Housing Authority of Council Bluffs.

OHA provided data to the City of Omaha as a part of the Consolidated Plan development process in January, 2023. OHA has budget authority to support 4,905 Housing Choice Vouchers. The voucher waitlist opens approximately every other year. The list last opened in 2021, when approximately 3,000 households were added. At the beginning of 2022, there were 6,255 households on the list. During the year, 382 households were provided with a voucher and leased. 1,799 were removed from the waitlist for various reasons, including

being ineligible to apply, not responding when contacted, or refusing a voucher offer. As of December 31, 2022, there were 3,746 people on the waitlist with 328 households in the process of receiving a voucher.

Douglas County Housing Authority did not respond to a request for voucher data, however their website indicates that they have a wait time between three months and three years. The Municipal Housing Authority in Council Bluffs did not respond to a request for information. Lift Up Sarpy County did not respond to the questionnaire but did respond to the community survey.

As part of the American Rescue Plan, the United States Treasury funded emergency rental assistance programs across the country. The City of Omaha partnered with MACCH to disperse these funds through the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP). Between March 1, 2021 and December 30, 2022, MACCH and its partner agencies dispersed more than \$92 million to 15,383 unique households. The Treasury required funds to serve households at or below 80% AMI and the City and MACCH prioritized households at 50% AMI or below. MACCH data shows that 68% of the households (10,460) were below 30% AMI while 21% (3,230) were at 30-50%. MACCH data indicates that the top three zip codes where funds were disbursed accounted for nearly 40% of all assistance:

1. 68111 - \$15,851,204
2. 68104 - \$12,695,692
3. 68134 - \$9,121,198

According to 2021 ACS 5-year estimates, 68111 has the second highest concentration of Black and African American households in the metro and 68104 has the third.

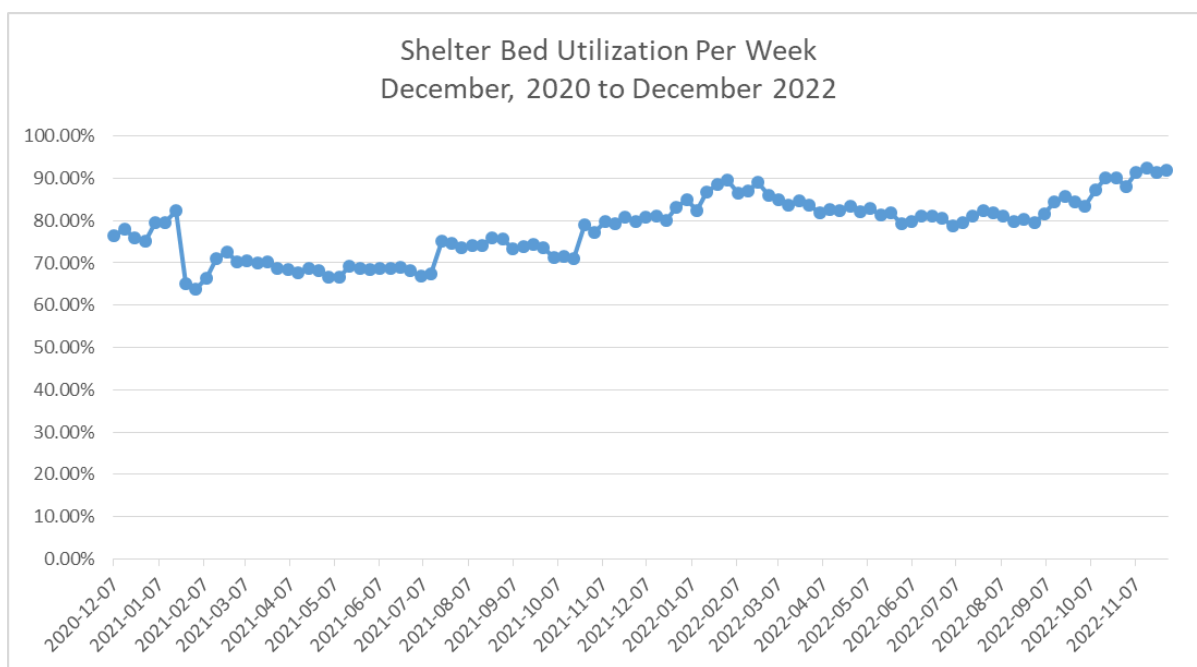
Together, one of the City's partners, operates a crisis engagement program where people facing a variety of housing stability related issues can receive assistance ranging from information and referrals to case management and rental assistance. In 2022, Together received 9,836 calls to the crisis engagement line, compared to 3,741 in 2021. Of those calls, 1,272 were for general information and 1,114 resulted in assistance to clients. The top five services provided were:

1. Case management - 962 households
2. Prevention services (preventing an episode of homelessness) - 473 households
3. Rental Arrears - 290 households
4. Utility Arrears - 288 households
5. State IDS - 197 individuals

The unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

Shelter utilization was high in the last six months of 2022. However, there were typically beds available for single individuals, especially men. In consultations, it was noted that beds for women there were more frequently unavailable. There is a high need for bottom bunk beds. Siena Francis House noted that their staff spends significant amounts of time working to help people access bottom bunks and Open Door Mission said they often have bunks in their women's shelter but many people cannot or will not take them.



Families, in particular, are underserved in Omaha's community. Only three non-domestic violence shelters have units reserved for families: Micah House, Open Door Mission, and Stephen Center. At the August 15, 2022 public meeting in Council Bluffs, IA, Micah House stated that they usually have a wait list of approximately 25 families and 40 single women for their shelter space.

In consultations, many providers noted that supportive services are not available to the degree that they should be. While best practices indicate that case managers should have a caseload of 15-20 households, but many programs exceed that amount.

Households participating in rapid rehousing programs maintain their status as a QP1 subgroup. Those households that are soon to be or recently have exited rapid rehousing programs have a difficult time maintaining their housing placements. Because of the very limited number of permanent supportive housing units, households who could benefit the

most from them are often not able to access them. The prioritization method used by coordinated entry (CE) to make referrals to housing programs exacerbates the issue as people entering rapid rehousing programs would often be better candidates for the higher services and longer rental subsidy provided by permanent supportive housing. By prioritizing households who are older, have significant disabilities, chronic illness, or a longer history of homelessness, the CoC is prioritizing those deemed most vulnerable in the community. However, those individuals are least likely to be able to increase their earned income to cover the rent payments of the units that they occupy while enrolled in rapid rehousing. They may also need the supportive services that rapid rehousing can provide for longer than the statutory limit of 24 months allowed in those programs.

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

Households at risk of homelessness (households that make less than 30% AMI) have a severe lack of affordable rental and for sale housing units available to them. The shortage is approximately 19,200 units. However, this calculation does not take into account households who could afford a higher rent but are living in lower-rent units, making the true shortage likely greater.

While housing costs are certainly a top-line expense and concern putting people at risk of homelessness, other factors are also important. Many low income households either need to utilize public transportation or have unreliable vehicles, which can impact their ability to maintain employment. While there are some flexible assistance funds to address needs such as car repairs, appropriate clothing, and childcare, they are extremely limited and have become more so. For example, the Goodfellows organization previously allowed individuals seeking assistance to use their funding for self-identified needs; they now limit the use to rental and housing assistance. Supportive services that can help at-risk households problem solve and connect to assistance programs and make connections exist at a small scale in the Housing Problem Solving program, which is operated through the Continuum and funded by philanthropic organizations, however it is a small program and expansion would benefit the community greatly.

Between 2021 and 2022, Omaha, like many communities, had once-in-a-lifetime amounts of public rental assistance, which kept many people in their homes. However, as people have reached their service limitations, it is expected that more people will again become unstable in their housing and evictions for nonpayment of rent will continue to rise. While the TAP program can help households who come to eviction court, many people do not attend their hearings. Some people have inflexible work schedules or do not receive the notice of their court date, and likely just as many are discouraged and accept the eviction without attending their court date. While there is not currently a reliable tracking method, many people may lose their housing through an informal eviction process where they move out before a property manager files for eviction, sometimes in an arrangement to avoid having

an eviction on their record. While HOME-ARP is not the funding source to address these particular problems, they are significant for households at risk of homelessness.

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

In the 2022 PIT, 82 adults without children identified as fleeing domestic violence in emergency shelter, unsheltered, and in transitional housing. The HIC showed only approximately 55 available units and 100 total beds for this population between emergency shelter, transitional housing, and rapid rehousing programs.

For many people fleeing domestic violence situations, safety in their housing is often the top concern. Double locks, unlisted addresses, and locking windows are needed to provide safety and help families feel safe. Having space for one or more children is important as a high number of people leave with their children, if at all possible and having stable housing can play an important role in keeping their children with them through custody battles. Many people fleeing domestic violence have no income, which makes affordability all the more important.

In consultations with trafficking providers, in particular, it was expressed that there are very few beds, especially in suitable spaces, for people escaping trafficking, especially youth. These individuals have a great need for specialized supportive services as well, as they generally will be learning to cope with trauma from their experiences.

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

People with a disability face similar challenges as others experiencing homelessness (e.g. lack of affordable units, lack of income, lack of supportive services, access to transportation). However, there are unique needs and barriers for people with physical disabilities, chronic illness, mental health conditions, developmental disabilities, etc. While there are some newer affordable housing units designed for people with disabilities, these units often have long wait lists. Most of the affordable housing that is available in the Omaha metro is older and was not designed with accessibility in mind. While landlords are required to provide reasonable accommodations, modifications can be costly. Assistance to make modifications is not widely available, and oftentimes significant modifications are not possible. While wheelchair accessibility is most commonly thought of when accessible housing is discussed, disability advocates also stressed that the conversation needs to go beyond that. Other considerations are spaces that are fragrance, mold, and other toxin free, as they can be more difficult for people with chronic illness to tolerate. Mold is particularly difficult because it is not included in Omaha's housing code and neither the City nor the county health department has a route to require property owners to properly remediate

mold. Access to transportation and services for an individual's disabilities are key to being able to maintain housing, but are in short supply.

People who are currently staying in permanent supportive housing projects are

Gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory; service delivery system

In the summer of 2022, the City of Omaha hired RDG Planning and Design to prepare a Housing Affordability Action Plan (HAAP), which included a market assessment using data from the census, a survey with property owners and managers, and other local data. According to the HAAP, between 2010 and 2020, the number of households earning less than \$24,999 (the 2022 Extremely Low Income limit for a household of 3 is \$25,700) declined by 7,974 households and the number of units affordable to those households only declined by 2,453. However, with 34,228 households making less than \$25,000, that still leaves a gap of 19,206 units affordable to them. Additionally, while available units declined for households making up to \$50,000, there were more units created than additional households in incomes between \$50,000-\$100,000.

Additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness

The City has not identified further characteristics associated with housing instability.

Priority needs for qualifying populations

The priority needs for qualifying populations are: (1) production of rental housing units, (2) supportive services, and (3) non-congregate shelter, especially targeted for households fleeing domestic violence and trafficking. Additional priority needs were identified, but do not fall under the allowable activities for HOME-ARP.

The City evaluated the level of need and gaps based on data from the 2022 Point in Time count and Housing Inventory Count, HMIS data, 2021 ACS 5-year Estimates, the feedback provided through consultations and the community survey, and the City's Housing Affordability Plan, which was developed in the same time frame as the engagement process for HOME-ARP.

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

For QP 1, the top priorities were production of housing units, supportive services, and non-congregate emergency shelter. While additional rental assistance was also identified as a significant need in surveys sent to housing staff, consultations and conversations noted that it has become increasingly difficult for rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing programs, or navigation without assistance have had an increasingly difficult time finding property owners and managers who are willing to work with their programs. This is partly because smaller landlords have sold properties to or are having properties managed by large property management companies who are less flexible with their tenant standards, such as

eviction or criminal histories or incomes being three times as large as the rent. By putting funds into the construction or preservation of affordable housing, there will be units that will guarantee some alleviation of this barrier.

The second identified priority, supportive services, is seen as a way to both address housing stability and provide assurances to property managers that they will be supported and have a partner in renting to individuals who they may otherwise pass over. Housing First models need intensive case management, particularly as households first transition into housing, to be properly implemented. Easy access to supportive services is important for this vulnerable population to maintain housing.

The third priority for people currently experiencing homelessness was non-congregate emergency shelter. This was identified as a need by many front-line staff and by people with lived experience. Many individuals who remain unsheltered do so because a congregate emergency shelter is not suitable for them. They may suffer from mental health conditions that make a shelter environment overwhelming, work nights and cannot stay in the dorms during the day, have pets, or be trying to get or maintain sobriety that they feel is threatened in a congregate shelter environment. Others do not feel safe in a congregate setting and a noncongregate setting provides them with a sense of bodily safety and for their belongings. Having a private space where people feel safe may help them stabilize and be able to move more quickly and be prepared to seek new permanent housing.

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

For people at risk of homelessness, the priority needs identified were rental assistance, supportive services, and construction of affordable housing units. Rental assistance programs from the American Rescue Plan are coming to a close, however they are still greatly needed to prevent eviction and assist households as rents rise more quickly than incomes. In addition to rental assistance programs, households at risk of homelessness would benefit from supportive services that help them maintain their existing housing by connecting to other assistance programs. Finally, with a shortage of approximately 19,200 units affordable to households making 30% and under AMI, new rental units are a high priority in general.

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

While the survey sent to Domestic Violence service providers identified rental housing and supportive services as the top priorities for those fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or trafficking, the need for a safe, reliable place for people to first flee to and receive services came up regularly. While there are two domestic violence shelters in the Consortia, they are not large enough to serve the number of people who are attempting to flee and receive situationally-appropriate services. While many individuals fleeing domestic

violence and trafficking are leaving a situation where they have no money or income, providing rental assistance is unlikely to be the allowable priority need for this population.

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

The number one priority goal for this QP was construction and preservation of affordable rental housing, specifically housing that is easily modifiable to be accessible for people with a wide range of disabilities. Many of these households also require rental assistance and supportive services. Non-congregate emergency shelter was the lowest ranked priority by disability and civil rights advocates and service providers, however several mentioned that a non-congregate shelter space may be better suited to serve their individual needs.

HOME-ARP Activities

To solicit applications for funding and / or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and / or contractors, the City will issue a request for proposal (RFP) and follow an award process similar to the City's existing HOME program.

The City of Omaha will administer HOME-ARP funds, including the RFP process, awarding of funds and compliance of awarded projects. The City does not intend to engage in any of the eligible activities directly.

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 1,400,000.00		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$ 2,000,000.00		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$0		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 3,558,158.00		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ 0	0 %	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$ 0	0 %	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 1,227,910.00	15 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 8,186,068.00		

The greatest need identified was for permanent housing units and therefore most funds will go to the production of rental units. To help residents maintain housing, supportive services need to be paired with those units, however that cost should be lower as property managers partner with permanent supportive and rapid rehousing programs where staff exists. Because of the difficulty of finding units for households that have other forms of rental assistance, the City has chosen not to allocate funds to rental assistance.

The City has determined that there is a significant need, especially for households fleeing domestic violence and trafficking, for short term, non-congregate emergency shelter that some funds may be directed there, if a suitable project is identified.

HOME-ARP funding applications will be reviewed and ranked according to the extent they address the priority needs identified in this Allocation Plan.

The current housing inventory shows the City of Omaha needs more than 19,000 housing units affordable to people making below 30% AMI. Considering the additional barriers and lower income of most households experiencing homelessness, rental units targeted to their needs is the greatest need.

The 2022 PIT showed a 15 year high of unsheltered individuals. The data indicates that additional shelter beds were available, suggesting that the typical congregate emergency shelter environment is not viable for all individuals, especially those with mental health conditions, accessibility needs, people working to become or maintain sobriety, or those fleeing domestic violence and trafficking. There is also a significant shortage of space for families, especially those with minor children, who may also be served by non-congregate shelter.

Supportive services must be available to pair with the housing created through utilization of HOME-ARP funds, to ensure residents' needs are met and the projects funded are sustainable. Funding tied to the rehabilitation or creation of housing often have affordability periods 15 years or more, while supportive service funding is typically year to year. The amount of supportive service funding targeted in this Plan is estimated to support 3 caseworkers, each with a caseload of approximately 15 individuals, for a period of 5-6 years.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

Using the HOME-ARP Housing Production Goal Worksheet, it was determined that approximately 43 units between rental housing and non-congregate shelter can be produced with the Plan's HOME-ARP allocation. The \$3,558,158 is expected to be leveraged to create 21 units of rental housing and the \$2,000,000 for non-congregate shelter will result in 22 units. There is a preference for rehabilitation projects as they will likely allow for units to be created at

a lower per unit cost. The estimated production numbers assume \$2,000,000 will cover 85-90% of project costs for non-congregate shelter. This type of project will have limited, if any, revenue source and as such requires higher subsidy to be sustainable. The \$3,558,158 for rental housing units assumes a subsidy of roughly 65% of unit cost. Again, with the intention to create units for households at 30% AMI or less, the potential for lower revenue is acknowledged.

As noted above, the City of Omaha needs more than 19,000 housing units affordable to households making 30% AMI or below. Additionally, the Point In Time (PIT) count shows the number of unsheltered has substantially increased over the past several years and the number of chronically homeless individuals in 2022 was the highest since 2008. Allocating HOME-ARP funds to the development of rental and non-congregate units, paired with supportive service dollars to support sustainability of funded projects, targets assistance to households with the greatest need.

Preferences

For rental housing projects, the City intends to give a preference to QPs 1 and 4 (homeless and “other populations”), prioritizing people who are exiting rapid rehousing programs and who are ready to move on from permanent supportive housing projects.

For non-congregate shelter projects the City intends to give a preference to the qualifying populations who are fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking. If two non-congregate shelter projects are chosen, a preference for QPs 1 and 4 in the second project. The prioritization that is in line with the coordinated entry and Built for Zero-identified priorities.

CoC providers do not have enough permanent supportive housing to support the needs of households that need long term rental assistance and services. By supporting households ready to move on from permanent supportive housing with long term rental assistance and light-touch supportive services, additional openings in programs can be created.

CoC providers also do not have enough suitable space for victims of domestic violence and those escaping trafficking to have a safe shelter with reliably open bed space to provide for the population that needs assistance.

Referral Methods

HOME-ARP projects will utilize the coordinated entry system (CE) as the sole referral method. All QPs will be eligible through the CE process. CE will need to be expanded to include all qualified populations and the City has initiated discussions with the Institute for Community

Alliances (ICA, MACCH's HMIS lead agency) and MACCH to establish a scope of work and estimated cost.

The City intends to establish an assessment to prioritize households in the At Risk of Homelessness QP, if an HCV set-aside can be obtained, that will assess clients leaving rapid rehousing programs or who are ready to move on from permanent supportive housing projects but will likely re-enter homelessness without a long-term rental subsidy and access to lighter-touch supports. If HCV set-asides cannot be secured, the City plans to establish a preference for the Homeless QP. Prioritization will then work with CE's community queue for permanent supportive housing housing-eligible clients first, and then community queue for rapid rehousing.

Limitations in a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project

The City of Omaha will award points in the RFP for a Domestic Violence/Trafficking non-congregate emergency shelter program. If a sustainable project is proposed, the City of Omaha will impose a limitation to only serve households who qualify under the fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking definition.

During the consultation process, both domestic violence and trafficking and general service providers noted that there are not enough beds at domestic violence and trafficking specific shelters to serve the population that is attempting to flee.

Other qualified populations will have access to rental housing projects and, if funded, other non congregate emergency shelters.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

The Consortia will not use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt from existing multifamily rental housing.

Appendix A - Consultations and Response Summary

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Qualifying Population(s)	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Metropolitan Area Continuum of Care for the Homeless (NE 501)	Continuum of Care Lead Agency	Homeless, At risk of homelessness	Regular in person and virtual meetings, survey participation	The plan addresses the fundamental root of the problem, which is not having enough housing. MACCH is in the process of reassessing the Coordinated Entry prioritization and working to expand to include programs like homelessness prevention.
MACCH General Membership Meeting	Continuum of Care General Membership	Homeless, At risk of homelessness, Domestic Violence	Facilitated conversation at a standing meeting	The City attended MACCH's General Membership Meeting on January 24, 2022. This meeting is attended by a higher number of frontline and supervisory staff and fewer executive and director level staff. The City facilitated a conversation around the needs of homeless clients and the system barriers and gaps that they face in obtaining and maintaining housing. JamBoard was used to allow frontline staff to provide anonymous feedback. The JamBoards are attached at the end of this list.

MACCH Provider Council	Continuum of Care Workgroup	Homeless, At risk of homelessness	Facilitated conversation at Provider Council's standing meeting	<p>The City regularly attends the Provider Council meeting and facilitated a conversation around HOME-ARP on January 27, 2022. This meeting is attended by high level leadership of Continuum members. The attendees at this meeting were: Tamara Dwyer - MACCH Gary Wickering - ICA Mike Wehling – Stephen center Joni Thomas – Nebraska Total Care Jeff Wibel – Community Alliance Linda Twomey – Siena Francis House John Turner - NIFA Mike Hornacek - Together Steve Frazee – Open Door Mission Kalisha Reed - YES Teresa Hunter - FHAS Sharlene Mengel – Salvation Army Ashley Flater Andrea Jacobs - ICA Nichole Schneider – Micah House Greg Cecil – HUD Mindy Paces – Heartland Family Service Brandy Wallar – New Visions</p> <p>In this conversation, we first reviewed the feedback provided by MACCH’s General Membership meeting. There were few comments in response. However Siena Francis House indicated that they spend a lot of time accommodating bottom bunk requests and Heartland Family Service agreed that they have been seeing many small landlords who are more lenient selling to larger, less flexible companies who raise rent. When discussing how access to HOME-ARP projects is prioritized, Siena Francis House noted that the number of chronically homeless individuals is growing every year and we should prioritize more permanent supportive housing. Together noted that if we have limited resources, we should be targeting our chronically homeless individuals. When asked to describe the population of and barriers to serving people fleeing domestic violence, there was no response. When asked to describe the perfect housing for the homeless population, it was generally agreed that we</p>
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				need a variety of housing options. We keep developing the same types of projects and some people would be very happy with an SRO with shared kitchens and just a microwave. Accessible housing is a high need.
Stephen Center Clients	Lived Experience - Guests at the Emergency Shelter and residents in Permanent Supportive Housing programs	Homeless, At risk of homelessness	In person meeting	The City met with clients from the Stephen Center on February 1, 2022. Most of what was discussed was about what was important to them in how projects are located and what rental housing opportunities look like. Priorities included being close to job and education opportunities, access to mental health care, housing that can easily be modified to fit a range of needs, easy access to medical care, and having staff providing services who are dedicated. Stephen Center is a sober living facility and for this group, it is important to have sober living spaces to maintain their sobriety. In general, they love the community around the Stephen Center and want the opportunity to build community in permanent housing, but still have their own space to be able to be by themselves. One gentleman is vision impaired and he expressed frustration that people with vision impairment cannot take care of themselves and also that one style of accommodation can fit all sorts of needs. He mentioned modifications such as markings on a stove or washer and dryer that are removable so that the next person who doesn't need them does not have to have them. Several people wanted space for a pet. The group as a whole felt very strongly positively towards peer support specialists.
Omaha Housing Authority	PHA	At risk of homelessness, Other Populations	Email requesting information and survey participation	Sent email requests 11/17/2022, 11/28/2022, 11/30/2022, 12/28/2022, Received a response to questionnaire 1/3/2023 describing the prioritization and wait list, no OHA staff completed the survey. Additional information from OHA was provided to other City staff in preparation of the 2024-2029 Consolidated Plan and was incorporated in this report.

Douglas County Housing Authority	PHA	At risk of homelessness, Other Populations	Email requesting information and survey participation	Responded to the survey, but did not provide a response to the more specific data questions. DCHA has vouchers for clients but not enough housing units to accommodate them. Need units west of 72nd St with 1-5 bedrooms. Disabled individuals need case management to keep them in their housing. Most of the inquiries for assistance that DCHA receives come from households at risk of homelessness and households where someone has a disability. Would prioritize those households.
Municipal Housing Authority of Council Bluffs	PHA	At risk of homelessness, Other Populations	Email requesting information and survey participation	No response - Sent email requests 11/17/2022, 11/18/2022, 11/28/2022, 12/28/2022, 1/13/2023, spoke to the HCV coordinator on the phone 11/18/2022 to assure that the appropriate person received requests
Sarpy County Housing Authority	PHA	At risk of homelessness, Other Populations	Email requesting information and survey participation	Sarpy County has vouchers with only a 80% lease up rate because we can't find appropriately priced housing options. Our vacancy rate at all levels for the county is less than 3%. For Bellevue, it is less than 1%. Simply, we need more housing stock. Housing stability assistance to keep people in their current homes is needed and supportive services around financial education and training on how to be a better renter. HOME-ARP funds should have a preference for households experiencing homelessness and people at risk of homelessness but no prioritization beyond that. Bellevue is an Entitlement Community but is interested in being part of the Omaha/Council Bluffs
Lift Up Sarpy County	Service Agency	Homeless, At Risk of Homelessness, Other Populations		Sarpy County does not have any shelters, which is limiting for people living in Sarpy County. Feel that we need larger units to house families and also noted that there has been an increase in people ages 55+ needing their services. Would like to see us prioritize families with children and households with someone with a disabling condition.

Omaha Autonomous Action (OAA)	Grassroots Outreach	Homeless, Unsheltered	In-person consultation	OAA reviewed the feedback provided by the MACCH General Membership meeting and overall agreed with the barriers and system gaps identified by program staff, however other concerns noted. OAA reported that many of the individuals they encounter do not have trust in the homeless services system because they have not seen consistency (for example, high turnover means they have had frequent changes in case managers who may have had varying levels of experience). They also noted that access to social and support networks was difficult for many people, especially those without phones. Another note was around food pantry hours, choice options, and some that require an ID. Another note was about people experiencing homelessness being arrested for activities related to homelessness and having very little to no income (trespassing, not paying fines, warrants after missing a court date, etc). Finally, OAA felt that funding prioritization should be around the acquisition and preservation of affordable housing to be rented to individuals. They placed an emphasis on serving people with less capacity to assist themselves, elderly people and those who need long term care, abused and traumatized women and pregnant women.
Victory Apartments	Housing Provider	Homeless, At Risk of Homelessness, Veterans	Called to establish a contact, emailed to request survey participation	Victory Apartments works with formerly homeless veterans. Apartments are studios and one bedrooms, which are mostly sufficient for their clients. The most common supportive services they see a need for with their clients is mental health care access, and assistance with basic daily tasks such as cleaning, self-sufficiency, and budgeting.
Douglas County Veterans Service Office	Service Provider	Veterans	Requested survey participation	The office said that they would suggest contacting New Visions Homeless Services and Victory Apartments, and saw that the City already had. They refer homeless veterans to those two entities.

Heartland Family Service (DV)	Service Provider, DV Emergency Shelter	Domestic Violence, Homeless, At Risk of Homelessness	Community Survey, MACCH General Membership Meeting	Need more affordable studios and one bedrooms, accessible place for disabled folxs, double locks for safety, need long term income-based assistance for <30% AMI households. Challenges specific to households fleeing DV include safety concerns, DV issues in their current housing, leases that have both partner's names. A very high proportion of people served by HSF DV services (90%) struggle with housing stability. Chose homeless households and households fleeing DV for preferences because our homeless population is large and DV/trafficking survivors have unique barriers and are often not prioritized. Access to legal representation, accessible mental health therapy, employment readiness services. Currently these are things that are offered but they either have long waitlists or have several barriers to access and those aren't ideal for the folks that we serve. Our shelter is single room occupancy and we have been full and are turning people away daily since June. Even with 14 beds (which is large for a victim service provider) there needs to be more with low barrier expectations to access safe shelter.
Women's Center for Advancement	Service Provider	Domestic Violence Trafficking, At Risk of Homelessness	DV Providers Survey, MACCH general membership meeting	Safety is important in rental housing, deadbolts, secure window locks, etc. Also, more types of housing options Rental assistance programs need to be less strict on qualifications and consider more than just income. Need more case managers working with clients seeking permanent housing. Barriers for those fleeing DV and trafficking include lacking financial resources, difficulty obtaining or keeping a job, having nowhere, especially with an unlisted address, in the Omaha metro, to flee where they are guaranteed a space. 40+% of DV/trafficking survivors struggle with housing stability and homelessness. Preference choices: Homeless, Chronically homeless, Households fleeing DV/Trafficking because these two groups are constantly in and out of shelters and are most underserved

Project Harmony	Service Provider	Domestic Violence, At Risk of Homelessness	DV Providers Survey, Phone Call	<p>Top priority was non congregate shelter because we currently have no housing for minor trafficking victims and minimal support services. They need case management, mental health services, help with basic necessities. Project Harmony does not provide housing services, but partners with other agencies that do and there are just not beds for minors. Agencies currently providing housing to adults could also be considered for expansion to serve minors (Boys Town, Catholic Charities, Rejuvenating Women, etc). 20% of 500 youth identified at-risk for trafficking and or being trafficked struggle with homelessness and housing instability. Preferences for households at risk of homelessness and fleeing dv/trafficking because those groups are lacking service and housing resources. Project Harmony currently has one case manager for trafficked youth and she has a caseload of more than 20. OPD receives 3,200 missing youth reports per year, while not all of those are trafficked, runaway children are most likely to be trafficked.</p>
Child Saving Institute	Service Provider	Domestic Violence, At Risk of Homelessness	DV Providers Survey	<p>For the families we work with, there are a multitude of social and health issues that are impacting homelessness or near homelessness. These often need to be addressed along with identifying safe and affordable housing. There is a need for affordable housing and rental assistance. Most of our clients have children and most do not want to take their children to emergency shelter. It is the most challenging to identify housing for families especially those with more than 2 children and/or families with teenagers. Units with more than 2 bedrooms would be helpful. Also, for families fleeing, housing should be more long term rather than transitional. Options for smart security systems, security lighting, locks that are difficult to pick and flexible pet policies that allow dogs for survivor companionship and as an alert. Supportive services needed: I think the biggest need is mental health services,</p>

				<p>especially for those that don't have insurance (or high co-pays or deductibles if they have insurance).</p> <p>Estimates that 75% of the people they serve struggle with housing instability and homelessness. Preferences for individuals/families fleeing domestic violence and families with children because these groups don't have as many options and have more barriers.</p>
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Rejuvenating Women	Service Provider	Domestic Violence	DV Providers Survey	<p>Supportive Services is my #1 opinion of need. I feel you must address the reasons why there is homelessness such as mental health, addiction, being a victim of human trafficking. You must help provide services and tools necessary for one to recover then the rental housing plan or even emergency shelter until one gets into their own apartment with assisted funds until they can fully live independently. For rental housing: I believe there need to be private rooms available and with their children. They need to feel safe in their shelter which needs to be a locked facility outside of the city possibly and somewhere hidden in trees and fencing w a gated enclosure with a security guard. Rental Assistance: Ensure it is affordable yet with a time limit they can obtain assistance. Supportive Services: We need more recovery and sober living homes and beds available for the influx of survivors. Need more therapists specifically trained in trafficking especially when it involves family members. Hiring a counselor and grants to hire would be helpful as well. Non-congregate Shelter: There needs to be a better, clearer way to spot if individuals are trafficked. We miss it a lot of times and it goes unnoticed. I also believe shelters need to be sober living which assesses the addiction which changes thinking and behaviors. Barriers: Not having affordable single living housing they can afford, It is difficult for them to pay off any debt, work on their credit scores, no vehicle or driver's license. 100% of people that Rejuvenating Women serves deal with homelessness and housing instability. Preferences for households at risk of homelessness and families with children because those at risk need to have the resources available for them as well as families. They need to be believed and we need to show we are before anything changes. Child trafficking is massive in the metro area. Need recovery housing focused on trafficking for our youth and, in my opinion, toddler to teens.</p>
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Catholic Charities	Emergency Shelter, Service Provider	Homeless, Domestic Violence Trafficking	DV Community Survey	Supportive services are what we need most. For rental housing, we need security, cameras, private rooms, and housing assistance. Barriers to accessing housing include application fund money and quicker access to housing i.e. Section 8 vouchers. 100% of people Catholic Charities DV shelter serves are homeless/facing housing instability. Preference for households fleeing domestic violence/trafficking and families with children
Douglas County Veterans Service Office	Service Provider	Veterans	Email Request	Emails requesting participation in the community survey or time for a one on one conversation sent 11/18/2022, 11/28/2022, 1/17/2023. Received a response on 1/19/2023 that I should reach out to New Visions Homeless Services and Victory Apartments because that is where they refer homeless veterans.

Appendix B - PHAs, DV, Veteran, Disability Contacts for Community Survey

These are all of the individuals who were contacted and asked to provide input via the community survey and asked to share it with their staff and colleagues. Their inclusion here does not indicate whether or not they completed the survey.

Name	Agency	Role	Contact Type	Email
Joanie Poore	OHA	CEO	PHA	JPoore@ohauthority.org
Jody Holston	OHA	Director of Public Housing	PHA	jholston@ohauthority.org
Philisa Smith	OHA	HCV Director	PHA	psmith@ohauthority.org
DaShawna Young	OHA		PHA	dyoung@ohauthority.org
Rhonda Hodge-Mason	Douglas County Housing Authority	Executive Director	PHA	rhonda@douglascountyhousing.com
Beverly Valasek	Douglas County Housing Authority	Director of Section 8	PHA	Beverly@douglascountyhousing.com
Jaime Gibson	Housing Foundation for Sarpy County	HCV Director	PHA	jaime@sarpyhousing.org
Monica Battreall	Housing Foundation for Sarpy County	Housing Services Director	PHA	monica@sarpyhousing.org
Carolyn Pospisil	Director	Sarpy County Housing	PHA	carolyn@sarpyhousing.org
Tayna Gifford	Lift Up Sarpy County	Executive Director		tgifford@liftupsarpycounty.org
Amanda Ehrenberg-Koch	Municipal Housing Authority of CB	HCV Program Manager	PHA	aekoch@mhacb.org
Benson Elmore	Douglas County Veterans Service Office	Director	Veterans	benson.elmore@douglascounty-ne.gov
Claire Guinzy	Douglas County Veterans Service Office	Assistant CVSO	Veterans	claire.guinzy@douglascounty-ne.gov
LaKeidra Roach	Douglas County Veterans Service Office	Assistant CVSO	Veterans	lakeidra.roatch@douglascounty-ne.gov
Damon Hobbs	Douglas County Veterans Service Office	Assistant CVSO	Veterans	damon.hobbs@douglascounty-ne.gov
Barb Rimel	Douglas County Veterans Service Office	Assistant CVSO	Veterans	brimel@douglascounty-ne.gov
Kerri Miller Loos	VA	Mental Health Specialty Programs Director	Veterans	kerry.millerloos@va.gov
Brandy Waller	New Visions Homeless Services	Executive Director	Veterans	bwaller@newvisionshs.org
Tom York	Victory Apartments		Veterans	tyork@burlingtoncapital.com
Roxanne Miller	Blue Valley Community Action/SSVF		Veterans	rjackson@bvca.net

Patty Howe	Eastern Nebraska Veterans Home	Volunteer Services	Veterans	
Janette Taylor	Women's Center for Advancement	President/CEO	DV	jannettet@wcaomaha.org
Tracy Scherer	Women's Center for Advancement	Director of Programs	DV	tracys@wcaomaha.org
Teresa Houser	Magdalene Omaha	Founder/CEO	DV	teresa@magdaleneomaha.org
Tesa Miller	Magdalene Omaha	Director of Programs	DV	tesa@magdaleneomaha.org
Brooke Zelansey	Magdalene Omaha	Residential Program Coordinator	DV	brooke@magdaleneomaha.org
Mary Sivels	Magdalene Omaha	Peer Support Specialist	DV	mary@magdaleneomaha.org
Jo Giles	Women's Fund of Omaha	Executive Director	DV	jgiles@omahawomensfund.org
Tia Manning	Women's Fund of Omaha	Freedom from Violence Project Manager	DV	TManning@OmahaWomensFund.org
Nick Zadina	Women's Fund of Omaha	Freedom from Violence Project Manager	DV	nzadina@omahawomensfund.org
	Survivor's Rising		DV	survivorsrisinginfo@gmail.com
Andrea Edwards	Heartland Family Service		DV	aedwards@heartlandfamilyservice.org
Tomeki Cobbs	YouTurn		DV	tomeki@youturnomaha.org
Christon MacTaggart	Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence	Executive Director	DV	executivedirector@nebraskacoalition.org
Madeline Walker	Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence	Human Trafficking Program Coordinator	DV	madelinew@nebraskacoalition.org
Lee Heflebower	Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence	DV and EJ Program Specialist	DV	leeh@nebraskacoalition.org
Katie Hansen	Project Harmony	Director of Centralized Intake and Anti-Trafficking Services	DV	khansen@projectharmony.com
Taylor Newton	Project Harmony	Anti-Trafficking Youth Services Program Manager	DV	tnewton@projectharmony.com
Natasha Stogdill	Heartland Family Service	Sanctuary Advocacy and Housing	DV	Nstogdill@heartlandfamilyservice.org
Tenisha Joseph	Heartland Family Service	Sanctuary Shelter	DV	tjoseph@heartlandfamilyservice.org

Nicole Martinez	Women's Center for Advancement		DV	nicolem@wcaomaha.org
James Timmerman	Women's Center for Advancement		DV	jamest@wcaomaha.org
Sent to MACCH listserve				
Posted on MACCH Partners Facebook Group				
Tena Hahn	Black and Pink	Interim Executive Director	DV	tena@blackandpink.org
Jana Habrock	Child Saving Institute, Family Empowerment Program	Director of Prevention Services	DV	jhabrock@childsaving.org
Lisa Battenhorst	Boys Town		DV	Lisa.Batenhorst@boystown.org
Denise Bartels	Catholic Charities		DV	densieb@ccomaha.org
Julie Shrader	Rejuvenating Women		DV	julie@rejuvenatingwomen.org
-	Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRC)	-	Disability Advocacy and Service	DHHS.Aging@nebraska.gov
Shelby Seier	All Kinds Accessibility Consulting	Founder, Lead Consultant	Disability Advocacy and Service	Shelby@AllKindsAccessibility.Com
-	Alpha Life Improvement		Disability Advocacy and Service	alphalifeimprovementservices@gmail.com
Marie Carter	ALS in the Heartland	Events & Patient Services Coordinator	Disability Advocacy and Service	marie@alsintheheartland.org
-	Angel Guardians, Inc.		Disability Advocacy and Service	info@angelguardians.org
Charlie Lewis	Answers4Families	Director	Disability Advocacy and Service	clewis4@unl.edu
-	Arc of Nebraska	-	Disability Advocacy and Service	info@arc-nebraska.org

Edison McDonald	Arc of Nebraska	Executive Director	Disability Advocacy and Service	edison@arc-nebraska.org
Angie Ransom	Assistive Technology Partnership	-	Disability Advocacy and Service	angie.ransom@nebraska.gov
Brooke Harrie	Assistive Technology Partnership - iCanConnect (iCC)	Contact for iCanConnect (iCC)	Disability Advocacy and Service	brooke.harrie@nebraska.gov
-	Assistive Technology Partnership	-	Disability Advocacy and Service	atp@nebraska.gov
Meaghan Fitzgerald Walls	Assistology, LLC	President and CEO	Disability Advocacy and Service	Assistologyomaha@gmail.com
-	Autism Action Partnership	-	Disability Advocacy and Service	info@autismaction.org
Leslie Bishop Hartung	Autism Center of Nebraska, Inc. (ACN)	President and CEO	Disability Advocacy and Service	LBH@ACNomaha.org
Diane Pacal	Autism Center of Nebraska, Inc. (ACN)	Residential Services Director	Disability Advocacy and Service	dpacal@ACNomaha.org
Roberto Mata Mayorga	Autism Center of Nebraska, Inc. (ACN)	Supported Services Coordinator	Disability Advocacy and Service	rmayorga@ACNomaha.org
Lydia X.Z. Brown	Autistic Women & Nonbinary Network	Director of Policy, Advocacy & External Affairs	Disability Advocacy and Service	lbrown@awnnetwork.org
-	Better Living, Inc.	-	Disability Advocacy and Service	hr@bliconnect.com

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Appendix C - Community Survey Response Summary	
Organization Responses	Count
All Kinds Disability Consulting	1
Assistology, LLC	1
Brain Injury Alliance of Nebraska	1
Catholic Charities	1
Child Saving Institute	1

Douglas County General Assistance	3
Douglas County Housing Authority	1
FHAS	2
Front Porch	3
Heartland Family Service	5
ICA	1
Life Community Outreach	1
Lift Up Sarpy County/Sarpy Housing	2
Lived Experience	2
MACCH	2
Metro Housing Collaborative	1
Munroe-Meyer Institute, UNMC	2
NE DHHS - Developmental Disabilities Division	1
Nebraska Aids Project	1
NE DHHS	1
Omaha Mayor's Commission for Citizens with Disabilities (Chair)	1
Project Harmony	1
Rejuvenating Women	1
Sheltering Tree	1
State of Nebraska - ADA Coordinator	1
Stephen Center	1
Together	19
Victory Apartments	1
Veterans Administration	4
Women's Center for Advancement	3
Total:	66

Survey Responses	
Homeless Services	38
PHAs	3
Veterans	4
DV/Trafficking	8
Lived Experience	2
Disability/Civil Rights	11

Total:	66
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Eligible Activities Prioritization					
	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	Points
Rental Units	22	9	18	17	168
Rental Assistance	7	25	19	15	156
Supportive Services	16	16	15	9	151
NCS	20	13	8	25	160

Population Preference	Total	HSP	DV/T	Vet	LExp	PHA	Dis
Homeless	16	11	2	1	1	2	0
At Risk of Homelessness	15	7	2	0	0	2	4
Fleeing DV/Trafficking	16	6	7	0	0	1	2
Veterans	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
People 65+	5	4	0	4	0	0	1
Disabling Condition	16	9	0	1	0	2	5
Chronically Homeless	21	16	2	0	0	0	3
Families with Children	25	18	3	0	1	1	2
Other	6	4	0	0	1	0	1

Homeless Services Prioritization					
	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	Points
Rental Units	10	4	11	13	87
Rental Assistance	4	16	13	5	95
Supportive Services	11	12	9	6	104
NCS	13	6	5	14	94

Lived Experience Prioritization					
	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	Points
Rental Units	1	0	0	1	5
Rental Assistance	0	0	2	0	4
Supportive Services	0	1	0	1	4
NCS	1	1	0	0	7

PHA Prioritization					
	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	Points
Rental Units	2	1	0	1	12
Rental Assistance	0	2	1	1	9
Supportive Services	1	0	2	1	9
NCS	1	1	1	1	10

Veteran Services Prioritization					
	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	Points
Rental Units	1	1	1	1	10
Rental Assistance	0	1	1	2	7
Supportive Services	1	1	2	0	11
NCS	2	1	0	1	12

DV/Trafficking Prioritization					
	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	Points
Rental Units	4	0	3	1	23
Rental Assistance	0	3	2	3	16
Supportive Services	3	2	2	1	23
NCS	1	3	1	3	18

Disability/Civil Rights Prioritization					
	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	Points
Rental Units	4	3	3	0	31
Rental Assistance	3	3	0	4	25
Supportive Services	1	3	6	0	25
NCS	2	1	1	6	19

Appendix D - Survey Responses

				HOME-ARP has four primary eligible activities. Please rank which of these activities you feel are most needed to address homelessness and housing instability in the Omaha metro.			
Survey ID (to track same survey)	Survey	Which org do you work for or represent?	What is your role?	[Acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of rental housing]	[Tenant Based Rental Assistance]	[Supportive Services]	[Acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation for non-congregate emergency shelter]
1	Homeless Service Providers	Nebraska AIDS Project	Housing Coordinator	1	4	3	2
2	HSP	Institute for Community Alliances	Director	3	2	4	1
3	HSP	Family Housing Advisory Services	Executive Director/CEO	1	2	3	4
4	HSP	LIFE Community Outreach Center	Founder	4	2	3	1
5	HSP	Heartland Family Service	Program Director Homeless Prevention and Diversion	3	4	1	2
6	HSP	Heartland Family Service	Supervisor	2	3	1	4
7	HSP	MACCH	CE&HPS Program Manager	3	1	4	2
8	HSP	Heartland Family service	Program Coordinator - Opportunities RRH	1	3	4	2
9	HSP	Nebraska DHHS	Administrator	4	3	2	1

10	HSP	Front Porch Investments	Executive Director	4	2	3	1
11	HSP	MACCH	Director of Programs & Compliance	1	2	4	3
12	HSP	Front Porch Investments	Director of Communications and Community Initiatives	4	2	3	1
13	HSP	Together	Housing Stability Specialist	3	2	1	4
14	HSP	Together Inc	Housing Engagement Specialist	4	1	2	3
15	HSP	Together	Housing engagement specialist-lead	3	4	2	1
16	HSP	Together	Street Outreach Specialist	4	2	3	1
17	HSP	Together Omaha	Shelter Lead	4	3	1	2
18	HSP	Together	Director	2	3	4	1
19	HSP	Together	Crisis Engagement Specialist	2	3	1	4
20	HSP	Together, Inc.	InReach	3	1	2	4
21	HSP	Together Inc of Metropolitan Omaha	In Reach Engagement Specialist	1	4	2	3

22	HSP	Together	Crisis Engagem ent Program Coordinat or	1	2	3	4
23	HSP	Together	Street Outreach Specialist	4	2	3	1
24	HSP	Together	Housing Engagem ent Specialist Lead	4	3	2	1
25	HSP	Together	Team Lead	3	2	1	4
26	HSP	Together of Omaha	Inreach Specialist	4	2	1	3
27	HSP	Together	Guest Services	4	3	2	1
28	HSP	Together	Crisis Engagem ent TAP Specialist	3	1	2	4
29	HSP	Together Inc	Crisis Engagem ent Specialist	4	3	2	1
30	HSP	Together	Housing Stability Program Coordinat or	1	2	3	4
31	HSP	Together	Crisis Engagem ent	3	4	1	2
32	HSP	General Assistance	Director	1	3	2	4
33	HSP	General Assistant	Front desk	3	2	1	4
34	HSP	Douglas County General Assistance	Social Services Technicia n	2	3	1	4

35	HSP	Front Porch Investments (contractor)	Contractor adding capacity to homeless response system gaps/projects	3	2	1	4
36	HSP	Douglas County General Assistance	Supervisor	1	3	2	4
37	HSP	Metro Housing Collaborative	Program Manager	4	3	2	1
38							
39	Veterans	VAMC (Veterans Administration)	Homeless Programs Social Worker	3	4	2	1
40	Veterans	VA Homeless Programs	Mental Health Specialty Programs	4	3	1	2
41	Veterans	VA Homeless Programs	Program Manager	2	4	3	1
42	Veterans	VA	Social Work	1	2	3	4
43	DV	Heartland Family Service	Program Coordinator	1	2	4	3
44	DV	Heartland Family Service	Program Director	1	3	2	4
45	DV	Women's Center for Advancement	Self Sufficiency Case Manager	1	4	3	2
46	DV	Women's Center for Advancement	Self-sufficiency Case Manager	1	2	3	4

47	DV	Project Harmony	Senior Director of Response Services	3	4	2	1
48	DV	Child Saving Institute	Director of Prevention Services	3	2	1	4
49	DV	Rejuvenating Women	CEO/Founder	3	4	1	2
50	DV	Catholic Charities	Chief Well-Being and Resources Officer	4	3	1	2
51	Lived Experience	Sadly none		1	3	4	2
52	Lived Experience	NO		4	3	2	1
53	PHAs	Lift Up Sarpy County	Exec Director	4	2	3	1
54	PHAs	Housing Foundation for Sarpy County/Lift Up Sarpy County	Executive Director for HFSC and Bellevue Housing Authority	1	3	4	2
55	PHAs	Douglas County Housing Authority	Section 8 & Public Housing Manager	1	2	3	4

Survey ID (to track same survey)	Briefly, why did you choose that order?	If the City supports acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of rental housing , do you have any suggestions on what that should look like? Examples: where people are looking to live, number of bedrooms in units, other features that are commonly needed or requested.
1		
2		
3		All locations and numbers of bedrooms are needed to accommodate the vast and varied people in need.
4		More reliable safe homes and apartments no mold torn down foundations etc
5		Should be scattered all over the city. Bedroom sizes 1-4
6	There are not enough cm in the field to keep up with the calls from the community with those living on the streets, we are in a housing crisis, no one can afford any of the rental places in the community.	On a bus line, near grocery stores, by a school, at least 2 bedrooms. There also needs to be a building for those who can not live near schools and being newly acclimated back into the community. The person(s) taking the applications understand the homelessness community and not discriminate against them. There needs to on sight case management to teach the resident's how to live, budget etc.

	<p>It was tough to rank because they are all important pieces and without one, another might not be successful. I think having accessible housing and supportive services (if/when needed and wanted) would be most beneficial to getting folks out of homelessness and stay out of homelessness.</p>	<p>I think people need to be around their support network, even with reliable transportation, because it's best that their support and resources including employment is easy and quick to get to regardless if they drive, walk, bike, or ride bus.</p> <p>Realistically this type of housing would be most beneficial in north, south, mid, and east Omaha but ideally it would be in every part. Though taking into consideration that west Omaha is just not accessible overall for various reasons for folks who lack readily available resources around them.</p> <p>We do need an increase in all size units and I believe that buildings with various size units would be great. Not just a building full of single household units. Shared housing is a great concept for single folks too so maybe bigger units would benefit all household types and sizes.</p>
7	<p>My experience in PSH (case management) and RRH (program coordinator) is that housing under FMR is increasingly unavailable, and I believe if we do not address the lack of housing (the root cause of homelessness) we will not end homelessness and will continue to play musical chairs. I ranked emergency shelter second because it is necessary to have options available to individuals experiencing literal homelessness to prevent harm including weather-related fatalities. Rental assistance is 3rd. Due to continued stagnant wages, we will always need this. I ranked supportive services last because I believe though they can help individuals address precipitating conditions leading to their homelessness, such as mental health, SUDs etc. ultimately homelessness is a housing issue and should be addressed as such. Note: A higher skilled level of care for individuals with SUDs who are not</p>	<p>The affordable housing plan gives good insight on this re: more housing "in the middle" // not high density, not single family.</p> <p>I would also underscore the importance of developing higher level of care housing for aging individuals, and those who need more skilled care but want to continue to use substances. ADA accessible.</p>

	interested in abstinence should be created.	
9	There is a need in Adult Protective Services for emergency shelter for adults transitioning out of one setting while awaiting placement in a different setting. (i.e.: discharged from hospital with recommendation to move to Nursing Facility or Assisted Living, but space not available at time of hospital discharge).	Secured entry, security cameras on the premises (thinking about those that are fleeing from DV)
10	NCS has shown to be a successful and needed intervention in the Omaha community, assisting tenants with rental subsidies is a huge need that is difficult to find funding for, and we are always lacking in supportive services needed to help people stay housed.	I would strongly support making sure any owner of rental housing works closely with an organization like Metro Housing Collaborative who can provide supports and mediation for the tenants and owners.
11	Access to affordable housing is primary to ensuring the outflow from the homelessness system can overcome the inflow. So I would prioritize both my #1 and #2 choice equally. Similarly, both supportive services and non-congregate shelter are essential to meeting the needs of highly vulnerable individuals, so I would rank those equally, as well.	Close to necessary amenities (public transit, grocery stores, social services), mixed unit options for varying household sizes, but with an emphasis on increasing access for single adults.
12		Would love to see the prioritization of physical accessibility, and options for larger families.
13	As a community we need more supportive services around mental health, budgeting, etc. Next, we need more tenant based rental assistance programs because quite a few of individuals that come to us are on SSI/SSDI which makes for a very limited income or their backgrounds cause barriers to housing normally. We need more housing in general that is safe and affordable. I added the Aquisition or rehabilitation for non-congregate emergency shelter last because I believe we need more housing in general to be able to accommodate those in the shelters already.	Safe and affordable housing. More housing doesn't help if it is not affordable. We are seeing a lot of older individuals with disabilities so more ADA accessible units such as wider doorways, less stairs, handlebars in the restroom. We aren't seeing a lot of 1 bedroom available.

14	Vouchers similar to section 8 are extremely helpful when it comes to housing clients, many of them are on a fixed income such as social security so I see that as the first need. Second would be case management services because many need wrap-around services after they are housed in order to maintain that housing. Third, I work at a Non-congregate shelter and I see the benefits of households having separate areas. Fourth, of course rehabilitation and remodeling of existing units is desired but not my first priority.	We need a lot of 1 bedroom apartments that are accessible to disabled persons such as those who can't do stairs (more apartments with elevators or first floor units)
15	We as a community cant house hardly anyone as my clients dont make 3 times the rent. This is a huge problem and or crisis in Omaha.	studios, one bedrooms, handicap accessible, medical facility close, grocery store close
16	We need more properties to be able to house clients at first off, then they need case management to keep the unit, the voucher option is hard for the chronically homeless clients. They don't normally qualify for section 8 because of background challenges.	The housing needs to be on a bus route, near services, grocery store. Also because omaha is so split it would be hard to identify one part of the city.
17		People mainly want to live near and around downtown since it is closer to their services as well as bus routes. 2 bedrooms is a huge need. Many displaced families are sharing studios or one bedroom apartments mainly because 2 bedrooms are extremely more expensive
18	Non congregate shelter can be used to serve any demographic and gives folks a safe place before housing	The bus line is the most important to ensure folks are able to access what they need
19	I feel like Supportive Services help people maintain stability in the home and without it will lead to more instability.	Options for larger sized households, more options for Council Bluffs
20		
21	I was considering immediate need as most important	Family needs
22		

23	I think non-congregate shelter is important and crucial in the process of housing and keeping people housed once obtained. It has been shown to work! I also think it is a great way to get people off the street quicker so they can focus on housing instead of surviving. I think more tenant based rental assistance falls after that, as that would be beneficial to assist the transition between street homeless and housed. I placed supportive services after because it is important to have once someone is housed. Lastly I placed construction or rehab of rental housing because while I do believe this to be necessary, I think the first three I listed are needed first.	I think more diverse areas where housing would be located around Omaha would be beneficial.
24	Because I have seen how well the NCS model works and if there were more availability, more people would be able to receive the assistance in finding housing. There is a giant need for and lack of supportive services. Financial assistance isn't the only thing most people need in order to maintain permanent housing. If you are in a program and it ends, you lose case management support. Having more vouchers is fine, but you have to have buy in from property owners or they are useless. There is already a fight for every available unit that accepts a voucher.	I think the most important is that a portion of them are built in the areas where there are new employment opportunities. Putting them all Downtown, North Omaha, and East Omaha doesn't help people access the resources they need to become independent.
25	Non congregate shelters show amazing results and we need more rental units in our community.	Income based
26	More support is needed. There are places that can be redone to accommodate the need.	Secure entry and dry building
27	A lot of people out there struggling paying their rent with children, that work hard and still struggle.	Spread over the city , not in one location. Like regular houses
28	The cost of living is outrageous and housing costs are far beyond majority of people's incomes. We need more accessible housing options with realistic rental amounts.	3 and 4-bedroom homes are extremely difficult to come by.

29	NCS's connect people with housing and income while providing a safe, temporary home, so that is why it is my first choice. My second choice was Supportive Services because there is a shortage of ongoing case-management that would see someone through to being successful. I made Tenant Based Rental Assistance my third choice because I know that even though someone receives a subsidy, they can still neglect paying rent, which is why ongoing case-management would hold people accountable and help people sustain. I didn't understand what acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of rental housing was, so I made it my last choice.	Just decent housing not run by slumlords. I have heard of way too many properties that aren't up to code and aren't suitable living environments. We need to provide people with adequate housing because every person deserves dignity, respect, and care.
30	The most important thing is more affordable housing. There is a drastic lack in the city now.	Close to downtown or midtown so they can access services. One to two bedrooms. There is a severe lack for larger families as well.
31	I feel supportive services is where we lose people, they need further support once they are housed, for many reasons. We need more shelter. Period.	I think the main thing is making it affordable, secondly, accessible to bus routes, grocery stores, people can get to work, kids can safely get too school, and having multiple bedrooms for families would be amazing.
32		
33		
34	We need to keep people housed so they stop cycling through homelessness to housed	Handicap accessible, small complexes.

<p>35</p>	<p>Supportive services are critically needed within existing shelter and outreach programming to add trauma-informed, housing-focused supportive services that meet people where they are at. If we can increase the number of people exiting shelter and unsheltered situations into safe housing options, we will create more space for people needing shelter tonight (improve inflow in existing emergency resources).</p> <p>Rental assistance is needed to support people with very low income to become re-housed. MHC has demonstrated that there are rentals available in the Omaha metro area, but the affordability is a challenge and tenant based rental assistance is a critical tool in making existing housing resources an option for unhoused people.</p> <p>The Omaha metro area needs more affordable housing, as demonstrated by the housing study that was published in April 2021. https://omahafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Housing-Affordability-Assessment-of-Needs-Priorities.pdf That study states: "Currently, 98,500 households need affordable housing of some kind to not be housing costburdened, but there are fewer than 20,000 dedicated affordable units." HOME ARP should be used, in part, to tackle as much of the affordable housing crisis as possible and create affordable rental units to increase local stock.</p> <p>While non-congregate emergency shelter has been a huge asset to the Omaha community, a focus on safe, permanent housing is critical to meeting goals related to "ending homelessness" in this community. If non-congregate models can be flexible in nature and support extended stays as a "bridge" to permanent housing, that is a great option and important to focus on in the Omaha metro area. However, strong supportive services</p>	<p>I would suggest speaking with the Metro Housing Collaborative (MHC) team about what trends they are seeing, and what's not available. They are a local expert when it comes to current availability and gaps.</p> <p>Generally, there is a shortage of studio, one-bedroom, two-bedroom and larger units that are truly affordable for people with low income. These needs to be near public transit lines, and since public transit is limited and fairly infrequent, these units need to be centrally located near commonly wanted services and stores/businesses.</p>
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	and permanent housing need to be primary goals associated with this funding.	
36	We need more rental options for our clients.	
37	There is a major shortage of affordable and suitable housing options for the lower and middle income families. There needs to be a focus on rehabilitating current properties first, then expedited construction of new properties tailored to fill these gaps. Once those properties are ready, families will need assistance with affordability based on their income and situation. Supportive services will then be needed to assure sustainability and upkeep. Shelters should never be more than 1-2 night stay and therefore any money set aside for shelter should be in processes and operations so that they are to be more efficient in developing housing options for folx. Non-congregate shelters should be a norm and no other option should be available.	There is always a shortage of larger family units which includes units with more than 3 bedrooms. If the city supports this, apart of receiving these funds should be the inability to practice source of income discrimination on applicants for the units. The city should also require that the units stay affordable and that the property owners maintain a certain standard of living per unit or home
38		
39	Experiencing an increase in need for homeless resources for the aging population, who have an increased risk of poor outcomes and difficulties providing for their own needs in a congregate shelter setting.	Affordability and accessible for those needing support with physical disabilities. Utilities included, consideration for an office space for onsite case management for supportive services to assist with maintaining housing. Within close proximity to transportation.
40	We work with Veterans that have co-morbid conditions. Based on aging and co-morbidity we are in need of supportive services to assist Veteran with aging in place. Likewise, there seems to be a gap in care. A Veteran may be their own decision maker and want to live independently, when they really need a variety of supports. Non-congregate emergency shelter that offered a higher level of support would be beneficial.	Project Based units with intensive supportive services on site would be helpful. Such as social worker services, nursing, vocational supports.

41	<p>We have an aging population that is stuck in the service gap between independent living and assisted living. This population also tends to have high acuity and are vulnerable to respiratory disease. Having a non-congregate option would fill a greatly unmet need. Similarly, the acquisition option would increase housing stock, which is at an all time low in the Omaha community. Supportive services are important, but less so that creating new housing options for homeless individuals. I don't see temporary rental assistance being a useful avenue in the current market. Most folks capable/willing to work are able to find suitable employment and can pay rent without assistance. Supplying temporary assistance in this way may be beneficial to some degree, but should not be prioritized over higher needs considering the limited resources available.</p>	<p>These units should be required to accept section 8 vouchers. The units should be all electric and utilities should be included with the rent. Folks with SPMI/substance use struggle maintaining utility bills. It then requires a significant effort by a case manager to constantly rectify, which leads to burnout and depletion of social workers in the case management field. The great majority of these units should be single person units.</p>
42	No Response	<p>Individual apartments with accessible and even on-site day activities/socialization/work therapy for day structure and increased finances</p>
43		<p>we need more studios/1 bed units that are affordable and accessible, accessibility for disabled folx, double locks for safety</p>
44	<p>In an effort to meet clients emergent needs a temporary place to assist in stabilizing a family is necessary then locating housing with tenant based rental assistance would be a good next step following with supportive services and lastly with rehabbing rental houses there is a huge need for studio and 1 bed apartments with the clients that we need not entire houses.</p>	<p>As i mentioned above many of the folks we serve are single ind. and so rehabbing houses are not in as high of a demand. However, 2-3 bedrooms would be plenty for the families we do serve for sustainability purposes.</p>
45	<p>Acquiring safe homes is vital for this city, as our homeless population is growing fast</p>	<p>Having more safe houses in the city would be very beneficial</p>
46	<p>I believe the biggest areas for need in the Metro are to provide immediate and emergent shelter first and then to work on long-term housing options. I also believe it is most important to</p>	<p>rental housing should all be well-secured (ie. deadbolts on the doors, secured window locks, etc); there also needs to be more options</p>

	ensure people who are housed stay housed through rental and other support programs	for rental housing
47	We have no housing currently for minor trafficking victims and minimal support services	Safe housing for minors recovered from sex trafficking
48	For the families we work with, there are a multitude of social and health issues that are impacting homelessness or near homelessness. These often need to be addressed along with identifying safe and affordable housing. There is a need for affordable housing and rental assistance. Most of our clients have children and most do not want to take their children to emergency shelter.	It is the most challenging to identify housing for families especially those with more than 2 children and/or families with teenagers. Units with more than 2 bedrooms would be helpful. Also, for families fleeing, housing should be more long term rather than transitional. Options for smart security systems, security lighting, locks that are difficult to pick and flexible pet policies that allow dogs for survivor companionship and as an alert.
49	Supportive Services is my #1 opinion of need. I feel you must address the reasons why there is homelessness such as mental health, addiction, and being a victim of human trafficking. You must help provide the services and tools necessary for one to recovery then provide the rental housing plan or even emergency shelter until one gets into their own apartment with assisted funds until they can fully live independently.	I believe there need to be private rooms available and with their children. They need ti feel safe in their shelter which needs to be a locked facility outside of the city possibly and somewhere hidden in trees and fencing w a gated enclosure with security guard.
50	I think supportive services are what the clients need to most.	security, cameras, private rooms, housing assistance
51	Pets, a pet.should be allowed. Many people mentally and or emotionally need that companionship	Normal housing
52	I don't think private landlords should get much help with rehab of their houses. Now rent is so expensive if they can't make renovations with their profits then they shouldn't be landlords. They become greedy and become slummy.	It should be easier to get in than section 8 or HUD. Also, there should be a time limit on the ones who already have section 8 or HUD because they don't do anything to better their life and stay on it much to long.
53	These are prioritized based on Sarpy County where we have no shelter so if we don't focus on rental assistance we cause more burden on Omaha for shelter space.	Units to support larger families

54	Sarpy County has vouchers with only a 80% lease up rate because we can't find appropriately priced housing options. Our vacancy rate at all levels for the county is less than 3%. For Bellevue, it is less than 1%. Simply, we need more housing stock.	Anywhere in Sarpy moves people from higher poverty areas.
55	We have Vouchers for clients but not enough housing units to accommodate those vouchers.	Units with 1-5 bedrooms all areas of Omaha. West of 72nd Street needs more affordable housing units.

Survey ID (to track same survey)	If the City supports tenant based rental assistance , do you have any suggestions on what that should look like?	What types of supportive services do you see a need for to help people establish and maintain housing stability, especially those exiting homelessness? Please note if these are services that exist but are not widely enough available or if you are unaware of anyone providing the service.
1		
2		I feel that data management could be a good thing to include in the planning, by including HMIS in the conversation you have the opportunity to not duplicate data streams.
3	If should be broad and flexible enough to cover people in a variety of near/homeless situations in order to make the intended impact.	Supportive services should include housing counseling that will not only address the immediate issue, but that will extend to help stabilize the family and allow them to maintain and retain their housing unit while working towards greater independence.
4	Each household should get monthly assistance that they have access to once exhausted they can reapply again in and or volunteer to earn more help if needed like trade.	Housing stability program services offered to the community that focuses on just that.
5	Possible mitigation funds for participating landlords	Budgeting, sustainability, case management, advocacy, mentoring, money management

6	I understand the need for this but they need to be flexible and the turn around needs to be much quicker- 2-3 weeks is unacceptable.	Outreach, Case management in the field not making clients go to them- they can not make it appointments due to lack of transportation or resources. Flex funding for the case managers so they are able to access birth certificates, id's etc. including deposits, bus passes etc. quicker
7	I'd be curious as to what this looks like currently in Omaha. Do we have TBRA? Where is it mostly used? What types of households have access to it? What is considered successful for this type of housing/program use?	<p>We need many different kinds of supportive services. I often wonder with unsheltered folks if we could provide like an aftercare case management type service whether they have some type of rental assistance or not. Probably could be for both unsheltered and sheltered homeless households honestly. Most situations when someone goes to housing outside of supportive housing, if they were working with someone, that ends as soon as they are housed or is drastically limited. I think someone having a go to support person to help them navigate various things like mental health resources, medical resources, homeless prevention, mediation, food, cleaning, transportation, employment, or whatever, would be a great benefit for many. Even if it's just someone to build a trust with if they ever do need anything. I know it's a lot and often times the resources needed are not available but it could be a good start. Also expanding street outreach services and by that I mean hours and days of availability.</p> <p>Other specific things could include child care, transportation, cleaning services, mental health (both ongoing and acute)</p> <p>I could go on and on about this category.</p>
8	No	<p>We need more ACT team options beyond Community Alliance, and CA's should be expanded.</p> <p>We also need higher level of care/skilled nursing integrated into facilities that would be accessible to individuals who use drugs & alcohol. Better collaboration with medical professionals and stronger relationships with psychiatric residency programs at UNMC and Creighton.</p>
9		Case management, home health aides, mental health services

10	<p>Again, working with property owners who are associated with Metro Housing Collaborative or other agencies like InCommon or Together, so that there is tenant and property owner support will be important. You could also work with OPS school social workers to identify families in need. Make sure there are inspections for the units. Assistance should be based on a sliding scale and try to avoid sending participants off a benefits cliff who receive this support. We have heard many developers of market rate apartments (like Clarity) say they would be interested in designating units if these subsidies were available. Front Porch would also be happy to connect our awardees to the City to utilize these funds for units that are designated for low-income families and individuals.</p>	<p>Peer-to-peer navigators who have lived experience of housing instability is desperately needed in our community.</p>
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11	Would be a good option to use in a "move on" model, for households who are exiting from supportive housing (RRH or PSH) who still need an ongoing rental subsidy but have already stabilized and are in community-based housing. For households who need a little longer to achieve financial stability in the open housing market.	Ongoing supportive services to assist in housing location and retention. Supportive services to prevent returns to homelessness, including case management and legal supports.
12	n/a	site-based support services (on site); move-in coordination (furniture, moving trucks, storage, household essentials); shared housing support / education / facilitation.
13	Make it affordable. A lot of these individuals are on very limited income. Also making it easier to rent with evictions or convictions.	Budgeting-A lot of these individuals either had no income coming in or lack the knowledge of budgeting. Employment services-a lot of people have issues finding work or they don't have transportation to get to work, or they have issues applying because they don't have a permanent address. Mental Health- Establishing more mental health services.
14	More landlords accepting the vouchers.	Wrap-around case management services that includes budgeting, helping make appointments, referrals for mental health services, ride to job fairs, etc. Once they leave shelter, our case management services end here at STEHP and I really wish we had more agencies that could help with wrap-around.
15	it should go automatically by income, so people have money to pay other things such as utilities and food	wrap around services, light case management, supportive care, financial budgeting,
16		On going case management is very important!! Skills on how to be a good tenant and access resources. Many of the clients I house don't have the skills to keep the unit clean, maintain communication with the landlord which causes them to lose the unit. When a client is housed thru general assistance they have no access to services and they often end up back on the streets.

17	Checks given to landlords that cover X amount of months of rent	Wrap around services for after people are housed. Many time people still don't know how to navigate their assistance, benefits, or resources.
18	One time assistance to help stabilize	aftercare provided after RRH programs and exit from shelter to housing
19	No	Rental assistance and case management services. More street outreach.
20		More Mental Health Services and support for individuals who have mental illness
21	Need based funding as primary	Mental health counseling and financial acumen training
22		
23	Case management while housed through this assistance program. Maybe prioritizing by need, such as families, chronic homeless, disabling condition, domestic violence, etc.	It would be amazing to be able to have case management to refer homeless clients to after housed since street outreach can no longer work with them and many of our street homeless folks just need some extra support and a warm handoff.
24	Have discussion with landlords, property owners, and realty companies about it. If there aren't enough people willing to accept them, vouchers are useless. There might need to be an incentive for them to be willing to accept them.	Wrap around service and aftercare are crucial for most of the population I serve and there aren't many resources for it. From my experience, a portion of the people I have housed struggle when the program ends or assistance runs out. Not everyone is ready in a specific time period. They don't necessarily need as intensive case management, but having someone to check in with them, or someone they can call with question or needs would be huge.
25	Not full rent support everyone should have a little buy in.	More resources for food utilities and rental assistance.
26	Give people a chance to be helped and have compassion towards their situation.	Case management needs to be more intense.
27	Surrounding houses	After care with them

28	<p>More accessible housing subsidies are necessary.</p> <p>The vast majority of housing options are either at market or well above market value.</p>	<p>Budgeting and money management is desperately needed. Wrap around services for people utilizing assistance is also.</p>
29	<p>Income-based assistance is ideal. If someone is unable to pay their portion for whatever reason, there should be an option for assistance in case of emergency.</p>	<p>Make budgeting classes more well-known, offer employment services if a client ends up losing their job while being checked on, and have ongoing case-management more available in general since it is hard to refer someone to one of the few organizations that have it.</p>
30	<p>Not sure. I do know that if it's like Section 8 or Rapid Rehousing, it will be very difficult to find landlords to accept it. The City would need to factor this in and actively recruit landlords. Or, as in other cities, outlaw discrimination against the source of the tenant's rent payment.</p>	<p>Budgeting, referrals to medical care and behavioral health care, assistance with applications for benefits (SSI/Medicaid/SNAP), basic cooking/cleaning skills as needed, making sure the tenant understands their lease and how to deal appropriately with landlord and neighbors.</p>
31		<p>I'm honestly not sure of all the programs or what is available, as I am new to this field. However, I meet with people every day that tell me they lost their housing and just plain couldn't make ends meet. I've sat in meetings where there is a lot of talk about folks needing wrap around services, further assistance with every day things. From the limited time working here and through my own lived experience, there needs to be better drug rehab avail to people, not just a 30 day treatment but long term treatment. People aren't fully detoxed and their sent out expected not to relapse when they're sent into the same environment they came from. You don't have to look much further than out your back door to find an addict, no matter where you live these days. People are</p>

		dying on waitlists to get into treatment.
32		
33		
34	Tenants need the supports to minimize time on support and the training on how to prevent it from happening again	Financial planning, maintaining their space. Job training, MH supports
35	<p>To the extent this can be paired with supportive services so households have a service option, that would be ideal for a short term rental assistance option like TBRA. That "rapid re-housing" model, if followed based on national best practices, can be really effective in re-housing people who largely do not experience homelessness again.</p> <p>A strong partnership with MHC would be beneficial, as households often benefit from housing search support and negotiations with property managers so any housing barriers can be addressed strategically.</p>	<p>High quality supportive services are very much lacking within Omaha's shelters and outreach team. Where there are small effective teams (there are!!), they are not big enough to have a large impact systemwide. They would greatly benefit from being able to lean on a robust supportive service team that is housing-focused and trauma informed.</p> <p>ReImagine Omaha's Strategy #3 (Housing Peer Navigation) speaks to this need more deeply.</p> <p>In short, a Housing Navigation Peer Team is critical, in partnership with shelters, outreach teams and MHC, to offer much needed housing-focused support to unhoused people. This should be led by people with lived experience of homelessness, as shelter participants are asking for (people who have "been there").</p> <p>Recent focus groups involving three shelters and a youth drop in center made clear the urgent need for stronger supportive services within emergency shelters, outreach teams and drop in centers. A focus group participant said the following: "It's almost like if you get the right person, you get what you're looking for or more help. I am grateful for Stephen Center and I'm safe here, but I was trying to do it all on my own. Sometimes you can't do it all on your own but you feel like a bother. Hunt and fish and peck and try to find the right person."</p> <p>A robust peer support staff team should go into emergency shelters and join outreach teams on the streets. This team would responsive to focus group participant input and include people with lived experience of homelessness as peers. These individuals should be well trained and supported, well paid to care for themselves and their personal needs, and held accountable to high service delivery standards that result in people exiting sheltered and unsheltered</p>

		homelessness into safe housing in the community. The team would identify people who can exit unhoused situations with support, engage in the housing search process, utilize MHC resources (i.e.,available units in the community, landlord incentives) and housing problem solving flexible financial assistance when needed. The goal would be to connect people to move in support as they sign their new lease, and offer an ongoing service if the person wants and needs anything during this transition period from being unhoused. A peer housing team should be available to people at all hours of the day.
36		
37	The city should not have any guidelines that disqualify people based on criminal background, familial status, previous rental history or credit.	Home upkeep classes, rights and responsibilities of tenant classes, budgeting assistance, resource acquisition assistance, move-in assistance, bed bug alleviation assistance, mental and physical health assistance, addiction assistance(if applicable), assistance with identifying safety concerns, etc
38		
39	No Response	Budgeting/financial planning/addressing debt and credit issues. Building and developing tenancy skills and regular engagement with health/mental health/recovery supports.
40	No suggestions here.	Having intensive case management services for Veterans exiting homelessness to housing is vital. Over time, Veterans lose the skill of paying bills, knowing how to maintain an apartment, and understanding their role as a tenant. Having a case manager help guide them along in the process to help them maintain housing is crucial. Homemaker services would be beneficial, such as assistance with cleaning. We find that Veterans struggle to pass a re-inspection due to the cleanliness of their apartment.
41	This is the least attractive option in my opinion. I think funds used in the way would be best utilized to prevent evictions. There are times when housing can be salvaged when an organization can pay a large debt owed by a tenant. This is less	There is currently a large (and growing) service gap for individuals that refuse assisted living but have demonstrated inability to live independently. Supportive services needed include: regular cleaning (take out trash, vacuum, clean bathrooms, kitchens etc). Other services that can help make an independent living unit as "assisted" as possible would be beneficial. This may included ramps, grab bars, life alters, meals etc.

	traumatic for the individual/family and reduces the burden of case management teams that are then tasked to re-house.	
42	Opportunities for socialization and day structure with incentive to increase finances, a way to contribute in their own way, more support and socialization in the home for geriatric population	Again, most individuals want to contribute in their own way, consistent follow up with incentive for these individuals to engage, usually money is a good motivator. Social work and nursing follow up as well as peer support and transportation and home health services and chore persons to provide support to live independently for geriatric population, also training and comfort in working with persons who are actively using substances or experiencing mental health issues. More flexible ways to engage in day structure/aftercare services. More comfort in housing individuals who are actively using substances or not addressing mental health issues.
43	long term income based assistance- 30%	Unsure- we do not often work with veterans in my program
44	If this could be set up like the Home program with OHA that would be great as it bypasses any background stipulations and focuses on other stipulations one being homelessness at entry. I would also recommend inspections at entry and annually and have the program last for at least 2 years.	Access to legal representation, accessible mental health therapy, employment readiness services. Currently these are things that are offered but they either have long waitlists or have several barriers to access and those aren't ideal for the folks that we serve.
45	I think basing the rental assistance not just on income but also on the person, how many children, pets, dependents do they have.	More case managers working with clients to attain permanent housing. More planning and allocation of funds from the city as well.

46	better access to rental assistance through the city, that doesn't have such stringent qualifications, such as having been affected by COVID.	more grant funding to provide emergency shelter (ie. hotels) and short-term safe housing options
47		Case management - mental health - basic necessities
48	an easy application process, perhaps incremental based assistance--more funds in the beginning as individuals develop safety and stability.	I think the biggest need is mental health services, especially for those that don't have insurance (or high co-pays or deductibles if they have insurance).
49	Ensure if is affordable yet with a time limit they can obtain assistance.	We need more recovery and sober living homes and beds available for the influx of survivors. We also need mire therapists who are specifically trained in trafficking especially when it's involves family members. Hiring a counselor and grants to hire would be helpful as well.
50		Supportive Services
51	Employment training	
52	Mental health for the ones who have been homeless for a longer period of time. Case management with many different resources to help them become more confident and stable with employment or schooling so they can become a healthy member of society.	Cheap apartments like the Florence Towers, Benson Towers, etc.
53	Rental assistance should continue through local agencies where the case workers can work with the clients to become sustainable	We need to focus on case management and financial coaching. They need accountability partners for at least the first year

54	Housing stability to keep people housed where they already are living.	Financial education. How to be a better renter training.
55	Case management for disabled individuals to help keep them in their housing. .	

Survey ID (to track same survey)	<p>If the City supports acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of noncongregate emergency shelter, do you have any suggestions on what that should look like?</p> <p>Noncongregate emergency shelters provide private rooms for people in need of emergency shelter, rather than the traditional dormitory style shelters. These funds cannot provide operational costs to noncongregate shelters.</p>	Is there a group of people that you find to be particularly over represented and/or underserved?	<p>If you were in charge of establishing preferences for the order in which qualified households will receive access to HOME-ARP programs, where do you see the greatest need in our community?</p> <p>Please choose your top two.</p>
1			Homeless, Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking
2		African American Families are generally always over represented in data.	Families with children, Homeless
3	I am not sure how it should look, but this seems to have worked well for hotel conversions.	Other families requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness.	Families with children, Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking
4	Shelters that offer safety too our members of the community both male and female	Women's rights in the shelters	Chronically Homeless individuals/families,

			Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking
5	Rehab an old hotel	elderly	Homeless, At Risk of Homelessness
6	WOMAN low barrier only-	Those that are medically fragile and over 55.	Families with children, People 65+
7	<p>This would need to be more accessible than what we currently have. Like serving anyone who needs it. I know that increasing the amount of beds would in turn increase the accessibility of it because currently they do need to try and serve the most vulnerable due to the limited amount of beds available. I also think it would be beneficial to maybe offer this type of bed to folks who are pulled for housing on any type of list. Helping them stay connected to the program and possibly helping them locate a unit for vouchers that do not have case management included with it. I'm not sure if that makes sense or doable but that is a first thought I've had.</p>	<p>Folks exiting RRH or other time limited supportive housing that need the rental assistance and have not had luck securing that before RRH ends. Families experiencing homelessness mostly because they generally have to be more resourceful because there isn't enough family emergency shelter available so they more often than not don't fall under literal homelessness because of where they stay. I think families with children and other household types that have to do things like stay in a motel or double up or couch surf could benefit under a preventative category if we were able to help them find and move into permanent housing. So maybe I mean the folks that fall into the temporary housing categories. Those folks are often missed and cycle through for years because they are considered housed but not actually in a permanent housing situation. Oh I probably could think of many things for this one too.</p>	At Risk of Homelessness, Chronically Homeless individuals/families

8	No	Not from my experience. I would defer to clarity data.	Homeless, Individuals/families with disabling conditions
9	Should include: Case management, home health aides, mental health services	Underserved: #2 and #3	Families with children, At Risk of Homelessness
10	Adaptive reuse of former buildings for NCS projects is important. Having units designated for specific underserved populations and high vulnerability groups. Access to mental health and medical needs is important.	LGBTQIA+ Community, Black individuals and families, Native American/Indigenous individuals and families	Families with children, BIPOC
11	The current model we have in operation is working well and a model for further development. Would advise addressing the concerns of our unsheltered neighbors in what a noncongregate facility could provide that is unavailable at traditional emergency shelters, which would encourage them to leave their unsheltered situation and enter NCS.	Category 1, followed by Category 2 (with eviction notice received) - though some of Category 2 could be served through new programming available under ERA 2.	Individuals/families with disabling conditions, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
12	Would love to see NCS sites acquired / rehabbed for multiple populations: re-entry from justice system and foster care system; new americans / new arrivals; single head of household and inter-generational living.	Underserved: Persons with disabilities; persons re-entering after being system impacted; new americans	Families with children, Individuals/families with disabling conditions
13	N/A	4. We see alot of people that are not considered homeless because they are couch surfing.	Chronically Homeless individuals/families, Individuals/families with disabling conditions

14	I work at a NCS so I could go on for days about what it looks like. We have meals catered in and they are placed in single use containers and are able to be microwaved in the residents room. They are allowed a limited number of personal items to prevent hoarding and "getting too comfortable", they abide by a curfew and lots of rules, just as any shelter. Weekly room searches and inspections for contraband and cleanliness are completed. There is no congregating in an interior area such as the lobby or hallways but they are able to congregate outside.	Those with fixed incomes (example: someone receiving SSI who only makes 841 a month but is supposed to pay all of their bills, rent, etc with 841 a month in this economy) The wait lists are too long for the income-based properties	Individuals/families with disabling conditions, Families with children
15	like NCS	No	Veterans, Homeless
16			Individuals/families with disabling conditions, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
17		People of color and the LGBTQ are underserved	Homeless, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
18	Funding to rehabilitate old hotels is one that has worked all over the country. Single rooms with a bathroom in each, using private funds to operate to provide services and intensive case management.	DV is over represented and single older folks experiencing homelessness and folks with animals are underserved. TRANS folks are not represented at all	People 65+, Trans/ folks with animals
19	No.	No	Families with children, At Risk of Homelessness
20	Provide more non congregate hotels throughout the city.		Individuals/families with disabling conditions, severe MH disorders

21	Existing NCS could use help	Homeless are underserved	Homeless, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
22	Noncongregate shelters provided stability, safety, security and a chance to feel as if a space is their own.	Underserved - LGBTQ and those with animals	Chronically Homeless individuals/families, Mental health
23	Possibly another NCS facility run like the one Together has to provide more room for more people to be reached.	At risk of homelessness	At Risk of Homelessness, Families with children
24	I currently work in Omaha's only NCS. We are doing an outstanding job of housing people while giving them a safe and healthy place to live. We have case managers officed in the building providing housing focused intensive case management 5 days a week, security 24 hours a day, and guest services 24 hours a day. All of this while operating in a building that had been neglected for years and needed alot of work. If the next NCS were to be a building that was ready to go from day one, more people would be helped more efficiently.	People that have pets, LGBTQIA+, and people that are recently homeless are underserved for sure. The way the COC prioritizes for Rapid Re-Housing doesn't match the intent of that model. It's understandable why that is how we prioritize, but it can mean that someone who has only been homeless for a short period of time won't get pulled for RRH until they have been on the streets or in shelter for along time. Once you are in a shelter it's hard to get out. I see that most people that get pulled for housing out of shelter aren't pulled because shelter staff did an assessment and referred them to Coordinated Entry. Outside agencies are often the ones doing that.	At Risk of Homelessness, Families with children
25	Give us the money for more non congregate shelters in our community for different groups of folks and we will show you the results.	No	Chronically Homeless individuals/families, People 65+

26	Dry shelter and needs to have more situations for families.	Elderly. Not everyone is given same chances	Families with children, Homeless
27	The hotels work real well	3	Chronically Homeless individuals/families, Families with children
28	Places specifically for families	Elderly, fixed to low income, single parent families, African American/Hispanic/Native American communities are all underserved.	At Risk of Homelessness, Families with children
29	Private rooms and bathrooms, free laundry room, fridges and microwaves in the rooms and maybe other cooking materials (or a communal kitchen)	LGBTQ+ population is underserved, as well as those struggling with mental health	Families with children, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
30	Rehabbing/updating old hotels can work well. Together's STEHP would serve as a great model.	No	Families with children, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
31	This would be amazing. It would get so many people off the streets, I was shocked to find out how many people are scared to go to shelters due to past experiences, women and trans especially. It's mind-blowing the conditions they'll endure before going to a shelter where they have a roof over their head, out of the elements and a meal; that says a lot....		People 65+, Families with children
32			Homeless, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
33			Homeless, Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking
34	Do a transitional type of program. Case management, education, work training, tenant training. Get health	Street Homeless	Families with children, Chronically Homeless

	stabilized		individuals/families
35	It should look like the incredible local models that Front Porch Investments has supported, and Together Inc. has provided services for. That model is based on national best practices and is proven effective in re-housing people, supporting them where they are at, building strong relationships, and being trauma informed.	Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5; Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking (referred to herein as domestic violence/sexual assault/trafficking). --while at-risk folx are also over represented and overserved, the above groups are where I recommend focusing this assistance.	Homeless, Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking
36		People with mental health problems	Individuals/families with disabling conditions, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
37	It should be contingent on having a solid operations plan so that extended stays are alleviated, so that safety is a priority, so that people's immediate needs of mental and physical health is addressed.	The underserved population is adult Black men in general, those exiting incarceration, those exiting foster care, and the LGBTQI community	Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
38			
39	Noncongregate emergency shelters provide private rooms for people in need of emergency shelter, rather than the traditional dormitory style shelters. These funds cannot provide operational costs to noncongregate shelters. Experiencing and increase in homelessness among 65+ population with need for immediate non-congregate shelter opportunities that support physical	What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to veterans? Rental history, low/fixed income that does not support an increase in rent and utilities. Isolation, limited insight on recovery needs to support housing sustainability.	People over 65, Homeless

	abilities or limitations.		
40	Noncongregate emergency shelters provide private rooms for people in need of emergency shelter, rather than the traditional dormitory style shelters. These funds cannot provide operational costs to noncongregate shelters.	What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to veterans? Veterans with complex co-morbid conditions. This often interferes with independent living.	People 65+, Veterans
41	I would recommend having these units have utilities included with the rent. Managing multiple bills is a challenge for many homeless individuals and can often lead to loss of housing.	What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to veterans? Veterans are more likely to have experienced compound traumas during youth and young adulthood. Many service members enter military service with a history of trauma and then proceed to experience compounding trauma through the military, which in and of itself, is a traumatic institution.	People 65+, Individuals/families with a disabling conditions
42	Cafeteria for food opportunities, volunteer opportunities for geriatric population, work therapy. Also, comfort and allowances to work with persons who are actively using substances or experiencing mental health issues	No Response	Veterans, People 65+
43		What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to people fleeing domestic violence and trafficking? safety, DV issues at current housing, leases with both names,	Homeless, Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking

44	Our shelter is single room occupancy and we have been full and are turning people away daily since June. Even with 14 beds (which is large for a victim service provider) there needs to be more with low barrier expectations to access safe shelter.	What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to people fleeing domestic violence and trafficking? As with any population readiness to maintain housing is a large part of a survivors sustainability. however, having income and a housing subsidy is something that we strive for our clients to ensure they are able to sustain.	Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
45	Utilizing the buildings and space we already have available in the city would be a start rather than tearing down and building new unnecessary apartments etc.	What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to people fleeing domestic violence and trafficking? There is nowhere emergent in our city that clients fleeing are guaranteed a spot to go to especially unlisted addresses.	Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking, Chronically Homeless individuals/families
46	The metro area needs more noncongregate shelters for people fleeing DV. Currently, there are only a few options available to our clients and the availability doesn't meet the need.	What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to people fleeing domestic violence and trafficking? Lack of financial resources; difficulty obtaining a job or keeping said job	Homeless, Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking
47	Several agencies providing current housing to adults should be considered for expansion to serve minors (i.e. Boys Town, Catholic Charities, and Rejuvenating Women)	What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to people fleeing domestic violence and trafficking? Not enough community resources currently	At Risk of Homelessness, Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking

48		What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to people fleeing domestic violence and trafficking? Those fleeing often don't have great rental records--evictions, bad debt and landlords see them as a risk. Also not a lot of affordable housing options in the Omaha community in safe neighborhoods.	Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking, Families with children
49	There needs to be a better, clearer way to spot if the individual(s) are trafficked. We miss it a lot of times and it goes unnoticed. I also believe shelters need to be sober living which assesses the addiction which changes thinking and behaviors.	What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to people fleeing domestic violence and trafficking? Not having affordable single living housing they can afford, It is difficult for them to pay off any debt, work on their credit scores, no vehicle or drivers license.	At Risk of Homelessness, Families with children
50		What barriers to housing stability do you see as somewhat unique to people fleeing domestic violence and trafficking? Application fund money and quicker access to housing ie.. section 8 vouchers	Families with children, Individuals/Families fleeing domestic violence/trafficking
51	It is far to easy for younger women to have babies and receive all the government benefits while some women struggle to pay rent but still make just above the income line to receive housing help. Why, they have no kids	Veterans, Single people who are struggling to stay above homelessness	
52		Any homeless people are underserved, there just isn't enough help for them here.	Homeless, Families with children

53	This would be amazing in the Sarpy County area. I know that Together Inc has done an amazing job with the LaQuinta Hotel and transforming it to noncongregate shelter and has the data to show how effective it is with providing services to those utilizing the shelter.	We are seeing an increase in 55+ age group	Individuals/families with disabling conditions, Families with children
54	We have two hotels currently on the market that could easily be converted to temporary and transitional housing.		Homeless, At Risk of Homelessness
55			Individuals/families with disabling conditions, At Risk of Homelessness

Survey ID (to track same survey)	Briefly, why did you choose these groups?	Is there anything that you'd like to expand on or add? What do you feel is important that we have not asked about?
1	These are the 2 most at risk groups and the hardest to get back on their feet once in that situation.	
2	Most vulnerable and have the hardest time finding large enough units.	
3	I chose children and fleeing families because they are victims of someone else's actions and may be deprived on some semblance of normalcy but for these efforts.	The need for housing counseling cannot be overlooked or undervalued for the difference it makes in keeping people housed when they understand ways to ensure their housing success.
4	More common in our community	Organizations that are not popular but are actively doing their part and no support
5	These two groups cover most of the unchecked options. It's open and vague	
6	We have a huge population of individuals are over 60 and have so many ailments - and are living on the streets- this is only growing.	We need to prioritize those that are living on the streets that are over 60- we are losing them daily- especially when hospitals are discharging to the streets.

7	<p>This is very hard to determine but logically thinking, if we have good supports lined up, chronically homeless is our biggest sub population and would be most helpful to get those folks in housing but because of their chronic homelessness they would at least need access to some great case management services. I think since chronic homelessness includes disabling conditions we would be taking care of that one at the same time. The reason I selected at risk of homelessness is because that population is severely underserved in our community and because of that we haven't really known how great that population is until ERAP and other preventive resources were available. I think it has been clear that we need some more structure around ongoing homeless prevention programs and likely won't know it's full impact and need until that is established.</p>	<p>I could probably talk for days on all of this. More than just a survey to get all my thoughts out.</p>
8	<p>SSA benefits do not provide enough money to keep individuals housed. Those on the streets or in shelters are at the greatest risk of experiencing harm and death.</p>	<p>Na</p>
9	<p>If housing stability for families with children was more prevalent, CPS may see fewer cases coming in. Emergency shelter for those at risk of homelessness would provide a temporary reprieve while APS clients are awaiting their non temporary residence.</p>	

10	We don't have enough shelter spaces for families to not be separated, BIPOC individuals are over represented and underserved in our current system, if I had to add a 3rd it would be People 65+ who should not be in congregate shelter due to health concerns	It's so important that these funds go to NCS , other types of transitional housing, and tenant assistance instead of traditional congregate shelters.
11	We have a growing chronically homeless population in our community, and they often have the fewest resources available to them. They also exhaust more of our existing resources than the other categories. Same for those with disabling conditions (though I would also prioritize people 65+ if I could select 3 options, as I feel they go hand-in-hand).	Housing is the solution to homelessness. We need programs that operate in a Housing First/Low Barrier manner and we need to have the supports available to increase sustainability. We should explore other funding opportunities available through ARP for certain populations, including those households with children and school-age families, as there are other resources that could intervene, thus allowing further use of HOME-ARP for those without other options.
12		My biggest priority request is that whatever is elevated, that accessibility is high on the list of requirements (both trauma informed design and physical accessibility - if units / NCS are chosen).
13	Individuals or Families that are chronically homeless and with disabling conditions are the most vulnerable in our city.	N/A
14	It was extremely hard to narrow it down to only two, but those who are most vulnerable in our society come to the top of the list, which includes children and disabled individuals. People over 65 also are included in that list.	Not at this time
15	I work with them every day and see the need	mental health supportive homes based on income and have on site supportive services is what i believe is mostly needed
16	These two populations are the hardest to house and keep housed.	
17	They are the biggest threat of hunger, lack of medical needs, resources, and shelter	

18	they are under served	Non congregate provides a place for people to rest, a place for them to heal and provides safety that they do not receive in congregate shelters
19	Have seen alot of parents with children at risk of becoming homeless.	No
20		
21	Just based on observation	
22		
23	Families with children should be a priority always because kids need to be advocated for and in a safe, stable environment. I put at risk of homelessness next because I feel like there is a gap in services for those folks and they are often left waiting to become homeless to receive services.	
24	I think often, those populations might be able to stabilize faster with limited financial assistance.	
25	They are the most underserved.	
26	Families not given same opportunities and chronic homeless we find is harder to keep in contact.	No
27	I talk to alit of people and there struggling out here	
28	These are the groups I see and work with the most, especially families with children. As though being at risk of homelessness wasn't bad enough, now they have to figure out how to stay away from CPS due to the inability to find alternate housing and shelters are at their capacity.	
29	Families that are on the verge of homelessness don't want to go to shelters because they'd likely be separated and, depending on the shelter, it isn't the safest environment. That's why I think families should be considered.	
30	Chronically homeless folks are at risk of dying on the street. Children should	

	not be homeless.	
31	The. number of people entering homelessness age 65 and older is growing and children always come first. These are the two most vulnerable groups imo.	I could go on for hours/days/ months/years about the dire need in addressing the opioid/meth/fent epidemic.
32		
33		
34		
35	People experiencing homelessness are increasing within the Omaha metro area and the housing market is less affordable than ever, which points to further increases in homelessness if the community doesn't respond immediately. Prioritizing those two (homeless; people fleeing DV) would result in many of the other groups also being prioritized (example: there is a rising # of people 65+ experiencing homelessness; Omaha has a high % of people who qualify as chronically homeless)	It's important to be really intentional about who ultimately delivers these services. Please consider elevating organizations with culturally tailored services and approaches, who hire and support people with lived experience of housing instability. This is who participants in shelter and outreach programs are asking for, because they "get it" and they are able to build relationship and trust with people currently experiencing a housing crisis. Please also elevate organizations that pay people at/above a living wage, so staff members can care for themselves well and therefore show up well for others.
36		
37	There a little to no programs to assist people fleeing domestic violence, SA, or trafficking. There little to no housing programs available to assist those who have not been housed for some time. They are expected to re-learn things on their own and are usually not well supported.	This funding should require less eligibility and documentation from the participants and more from the property owners to assure fairness, affordability, and suitability.
38		
39	Would include all homeless individuals, including veterans 65+ as primary preference group. Experiencing an increase in homelessness among 65+ population and limited immediate housing opportunities to address homelessness	No response

40	I selected People 65+ and Veterans as my 2 top preferences based on the demographic of Veterans we have been serving. The aging Veteran with co-morbid condition that require more intensive services to maintain housing.	N/A
41	I chose options 1&2 due to an increased need for subsidized housing for the elderly.	No Response
42	Senior veterans do not have housing resources in our community that are a good match for their needs/experiences.	Having a low demand approach and staff/policies that are comfortable working with this population
43	We have a serious problem with lack of housing and our homeless population is large, trafficking and DV survivors have unique barriers and are often not prioritized,	Approximately what portion of the people that you serve struggle with homelessness and housing stability? 90%
44	Individuals who are chronically homeless are the most vulnerable and 2nd to that is survivors fleeing DV/trafficking.	Approximately what portion of the people that you serve struggle with homelessness and housing stability? 90% of all the clients we serve struggle with homelessness and housing instability.
45	I think these two groups are the most forgotten and underserved in our community.	Approximately what portion of the people that you serve struggle with homelessness and housing stability? 40%
46	These are the groups I see the most of, in my line of work and who are constantly in and out of shelters.	Approximately what portion of the people that you serve struggle with homelessness and housing stability? approx. more than half
47	We are one of very few agencies serving this population and the community lacks these housing resources	Approximately what portion of the people that you serve struggle with homelessness and housing stability? 20% of 500 youth identified at-risk for trafficking and or being trafficked
48	it feels that these two groups don't have as many options and more barriers	Approximately what portion of the people that you serve struggle with homelessness and housing stability? 75%
49	At risk need to have the resources available for them as well as families. They need to be believed and we need to show we care before anything	Approximately what portion of the people that you serve struggle with homelessness and housing stability? 100%

	changes.	
50		Approximately what portion of the people that you serve struggle with homelessness and housing stability? 100%
51		
52	That was hard because they all need equal help.	<p>The federal government needs to quit paying so much for rent. That is why Omaha's rent is out of control. When the government said they would pay \$XXX for a 3 bedroom house, ALL landlords raised their rent to match what the government was paying. The government has money, the everyday working family does not and that is who the government is hurting. The government caused many people to loose their place to live and made it possible for them to rely on welfare and foodstamps. And then they wonder why we have so many homeless people here now.</p> <p>Example, my family lives on my son's \$900 SS death benefit and my husband \$15 hr (30-35 hr per week) job and we don't qualify for food stamps? It is no wonder my kids are skinny because I CAN'T AFFORD THE RISING COST OF FOOD and my bills and insurance for my broke down piece of crap car. The government sucks and don't care much for us poverty stricken people! Makes me sad. I even have a bachelor degree!!</p>
53	Our focus is those with families and secondly those that have disabling conditions because we are seeing an increase of families that are raising children with disabilities and having to continue guardianship through adult age	We appreciate you wanting input from Sarpy!
54	all demographics fit into those categories.	Bellevue, as an entitlement community, has HOME funds allocation. In order to access those funds, we need to be part of the HOME consortium. I would LOVE to tackle this again with you. It is a conversation with my PHA, our NPO (Housing Foundation for Sarpy County),

		and the City of Bellevue.
55	We receive the most inquiries from these two groups of people.	

Appendix E - Public Notices

Appendix F - Public Comments Submitted



Nicole D Engels (Planning) <nicole.engels@cityofomaha.org>

Outreach "Lovefest"

Pete Miller <pmiller@togetheromaha.org>

Thu, Feb 16, 2023 at 10:06 AM

To: "Nicole D Engels (Planning)" <Nicole.Engels@cityofomaha.org>

Hi Nicole,

This plan seems great! I think there is definitely a need for a non-congregate shelter specifically for victims of DV and trafficking. There is also a real need for affordable housing for people transitioning from RRH and PSH. In the RRH program I work in, we don't have any participants housed in properties where they can continue to afford to live once our program subsidy is done. We are reliant on people getting an ongoing subsidy, which is extremely difficult. Also, having worked in PSH programs, I know that people who receive intensive case management services can, in some cases, after several years, graduate from needing PSH. Right now, however, there are very few options for them to transition into affordable, independent housing. Having HCV set-asides for graduating RRH and PSH participants would prevent recidivism and create openings for people in need.

Thank you,
Pete



Affidavit of Publication

city of omaha
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OMAHA, NE 68183

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01/19/2022	Legal Notices	CITY OF OMAHA NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING :	2 x 0 L	1,257.12

CITY OF OMAHA
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING and PUBLIC COMMENT
2022 ACTION PLAN
2019 ACTION PLAN SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT

**Publisher of the
World Herald**

On Thursday, January 27, 2021, from 5-7pm the City of Omaha Planning Department, Community Development Division will host a Virtual Public Meeting on Zoom and Facebook Live. The meeting will provide information about the City's plans for their \$9 million dollar budget for community development and seek public comment. The City invites all Omaha residents, public officials and interested parties to participate.

From 5-6pm, proposed recipients of 2022 funding will share information about affordable residential and commercial developments. At 6pm, the meeting will cover housing resources for community members, including programs for light home repairs, emergency repairs of furnaces and water heaters, exterior repairs, lead hazard mitigation, and home accessibility improvements. Visit the 2022 Action Plan website to access the Zoom and Facebook Live link, read draft documents, and learn about the planned projects and resources proposed for 2022. The website link is: <https://planninghcd.cityofomaha.org/public-meetings>

The meeting will cover the 2022 Action Plan, a substantial amendment to the 2019 Action Plan, and an overview of American Rescue Plan funds made available through the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME-ARP). The 2022 Action Plan provides a concise summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan. The substantial amendment to the 2019 Action Plan allows for the relocation of approximately \$1.5 million in CDBG Cares Act funding from a Rental Mortgage Support program to the purchase of a non-congregate shelter.

The meeting will also provide a brief overview of HOME-ARP funds. The City will receive approximately \$8.2 million in these funds, which serve people currently experiencing or most at risk of homelessness. The allowed uses are centered on providing housing, rental assistance, and support services to those exiting homelessness.

Recording of the presentation and any live comments will be available on the website through February 27th, 2022. The City will receive public comment through email hcdcomments@cityofomaha.org or on the website after the January 27th meeting. A transcript of the presentation will be available following the meeting.

Interpreters for live American Sign Language, Spanish, Karen, Somali and Nepali and captioning in English will be available. Individuals requiring any additional accommodations, please contact Marcus Chaffee at the City of Omaha Planning Department, 1819 Farnam Street, Suite 1111, Omaha, Nebraska, 68183, 402-444-5150 ext. 2012 by January 25.

The 2022 Action Plan and the amended 2019 Action Plan can be viewed on the Community Development Division's website <https://planninghcd.cityofomaha.org>.

The Omaha Planning Department will receive comments about the 2022 Action Plan from January 27th, 2022 to February 27, 2022. Comments will be accepted on the 2019 Action Plan substantial amendment between January 27, 2022 and January 31, 2022. Comments should be sent to: hcdcomments@cityofomaha.org or by mail: City of Omaha, Planning Department, 1819 Farnam Street, Room 1111, Omaha, Nebraska 68183. ZNEZ

I, (the undersigned) an authorized representative of the World Herald, a daily newspaper published in Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska; do certify that the annexed notice CITY OF OMAHA NOTICE OF was published in said newspapers on the following dates:

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Billing Representative

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Notary Public

State of Virginia
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My Commission expires

Kimberly Kay Harris
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Commission Exp. Jan. 31, 2025

E-mail

marcus.chaffee@cityofomaha.org



Affidavit of Publication

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**Publisher of the
World Herald**

I, (the undersigned) an authorized representative of the
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County, Nebraska; do certify that the annexed notice CITY OF
OMAHA NOTICE OF P was published in said newspapers on the
following dates:

07/27/2022

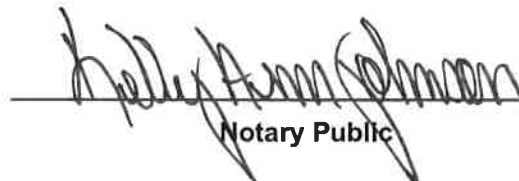
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Billing Representative

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Wednesday, July 27, 2022



Notary Public

State of Virginia
City of Richmond
My Commission expires

Kelly Ann Johnson
NOTARY PUBLIC
Commonwealth of Virginia
Registration No. 8004299
My Comm. Exp. March 31, 2028

E-mail

Nicole.Engels@cityofomaha.org

**CITY OF OMAHA
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
and PUBLIC COMMENT
2023 ACTION PLAN**

On Tuesday, August 9, 2022 the Planning Department will conduct a Public Hearing. The purpose of this hearing is to obtain the views of citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties on the Program Year 2023 Action Plan. This meeting will also provide an update on the Housing Affordability Action Plan and HOME-ARP Implementation Plan development. The meeting will consist of a presentation about each topic followed by time to ask questions and provide comments.

The meeting will be held at the Barbara Weitz Center for Community Engagement located at 6400 University Drive, Room 230 on the UNO campus. Parking is free in Lot E. There will also be a virtual option for attendance via Zoom. Please register at <https://bit.ly/3uLIWC>.

Relevant documents are available on the 2023 Action Plan Website at <https://arcg.is/0qKS0y>. Following the meeting, video will be available on the City's Facebook page and website for review.

The 2023 Action Plan provides a concise summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan. The Action Plan primarily describes the uses for Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Solution Grant funds in the 2023 Program Year.

The meeting will provide CART services as well as interpretation in ASL, Spanish, Nepali, Karen, and Somali. Individuals requiring alternative accommodations, please contact Marcus Chaffee at the City of Omaha Planning Department, 1819 Farnam Street, Suite 1111, Omaha, Nebraska, 68183, 402-444-5150 ext. 2012, prior to Friday, August 5, 2022.

The Omaha Planning Department will receive comments about the information presented at the meeting from August 9, 2022 until September 9, 2022. The full proposed document will be put out for public comments again in the fall. Comments should be sent to hcdcomments@cityofomaha.org or by mail:

City of Omaha
Planning Department
Omaha/Douglas Civic Center
1819 Farnam Street, Room 1111
Omaha, Nebraska 68183
ZNEZ

ALREDEDOR DE NEBRASKA

LINCOLN



El gobernador Pete Ricketts proclamó el 26 de julio como el Día del Dr. Héctor P. García

Lincoln, NE. El gobernador Pete Ricketts proclamó el 26 de julio como el Día del Dr. Héctor P. García, instando a todos los habitantes de Nebraska a observar y educarse a sí mismos y a otros sobre el legado del Dr. Héctor P. García y mantener viva su memoria retribuyendo a su comunidad a través del voluntariado, servicio o soporte. El Dr. Héctor García fue un médico, cirujano, veterano de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, defensor de los derechos civiles y fundador mexicano-estadounidense del American GI Forum, que continúa operando en Omaha y se ha expandido a varios capítulos en Nebraska sirviendo a los veteranos hasta el día de hoy; el Dr. García dejó un legado de servicio comunitario, defensa de los derechos civiles, diplomacia y mejora de la atención y las oportunidades de la comunidad latina en todo el país.

OMAHA

ONEWORLD

OneWorld presenta a Josie Rodriguez, BS, MHA, como la Jefa de Diversidad, Equidad e Inclusión!

Con su vasta experiencia y conocimiento en el trabajo para abordar las disparidades en la salud; promover la equidad en la salud y abogar por la diversidad y la inclusión, Josie dijo que espera usar estrategias de diversidad, equidad e inclusión para avanzar en la misión de OneWorld.

"Estamos trabajando para crear una cultura organizacional diversa, equitativa e inclusiva donde todos



CIUDAD DE OMAHA AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA y COMENTARIO PÚBLICO PLAN DE ACCIÓN 2023

El martes 9 de agosto de 2022 el Departamento de Planificación llevará a cabo una Audiencia Pública. El propósito de esta audiencia es obtener las opiniones de los ciudadanos, las agencias públicas y otras partes interesadas sobre el Plan de acción del año 2023 del programa. Esta reunión también proporcionará una actualización sobre el Plan de acción de asequibilidad de la vivienda y el desarrollo del Plan de implementación de HOME-ARP. La reunión consistirá en una presentación sobre cada tema seguida de tiempo para hacer preguntas y comentarios.

La reunión se llevará a cabo en el Centro Barbara Weitz para la Participación Comunitaria ubicado en 6400 University Drive, Sala 230 en el campus de la UNO. El estacionamiento es gratuito en el lote E. También habrá una opción virtual para asistir a través de Zoom. Por favor regístrese en <https://bit.ly/3uLIWC>

Los documentos relevantes están disponibles en el sitio web del Plan de Acción 2023 en <https://arcg.is/0qKS0y> Después de la reunión, el video estará disponible en la página de Facebook y el sitio web de la Ciudad para su revisión.

El Plan de Acción 2023 brinda un resumen conciso de las acciones, actividades y los recursos federales y no federales específicos que se utilizarán cada año para abordar las necesidades prioritarias y las metas específicas identificadas por el Plan Consolidado 2019-2023. El Plan de acción describe principalmente los usos de los fondos de la Subvención en bloque para el desarrollo comunitario, la Asociación de inversión HOME y la Subvención para soluciones de emergencia en el año del programa 2023.

La reunión proporcionará servicios de CART, así como interpretación en ASL, español, nepalí, karen y somalí. Las personas que requieran adaptaciones alternativas, comuníquese con Marcus Chaffee en el Departamento de Planificación de la Ciudad de Omaha, 1819 Farnam Street, Suite 1111, Omaha, Nebraska, 68183, 402-444-5150 ext. 2012, anterior al viernes 5 de agosto de 2022.

El Departamento de Planificación de Omaha recibirá comentarios sobre la información presentada en la reunión desde el 9 de agosto de 2022 hasta el 9 de septiembre de 2022. El documento completo propuesto se publicará nuevamente para comentarios públicos en el otoño. Los comentarios deben enviarse a hcdcomments@cityofomaha.org o por correo:

Ciudad de Omaha
Departamento de Planificación
Centro Cívico de Omaha/Douglas

DEPORTES POR EDGAR CALVILLO



CIUDAD DE OMAHA AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA y COMENTARIO PÚBLICO PLAN DE ACCIÓN 2023

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Ciudad de Omaha
Departamento de Planificación
Centro Cívico de Omaha/Douglas
1819 calle Farnam, habitación 1111
Omaha, Nebraska 68183



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DE LAS *Fiestas Patrias* Omaha 2022

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) will hold a public hearing on Monday, August 15, 2022 at 5:00 p.m. in Meeting Room B of the Council Bluffs Public Library, 400 Willow Avenue, Council Bluffs, IA to solicit and receive testimony on the B-2023 Annual Action Plan, HOME - American Rescue Plan (ARP) funding, an amendment to the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan and the 2019 Action Plan and housing and community development needs. All interested persons are invited to attend and present testimony. All attendees are required to follow the most recent CDC guidelines. Any questions or anyone requiring reasonable accommodations to attend this meeting should be directed, at least 48 hours in advance to Dessie Redmond, Community Development Department, 209 Pearl Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503; phone (712) 890-5352 or email DRedmond@councilbluffs-ia.gov.
2022 (8) 5 - 1 Friday

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Proof Of Publication

State of Iowa

Pottawattamie County

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2022 (8) 5 - 1 Friday


I, (the undersigned) on my oath do solemnly that I am an authorized representative of CBN Daily Nonpareil, a newspaper issued DAILY and printed in said county, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

The attached notice was published in said newspaper 1 consecutive time(s) as follows:

The First publication thereof began on the 04th day of August, 2022.


Billing Representative

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th
day of August, A.D. 2022.


Notary Public

State of Virginia
County of Hanover
My Commission expires

Kimberly Kay Harris
NOTARY PUBLIC
Commonwealth of Virginia
Reg. No. 356753
Commission Exp. Jan. 31, 2025

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
209 PEARL ST
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA 51503-0826

Publication Cost: \$13.63
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OMAHA

Programa de Expansión de Negocios Latinos

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CAPACITA TE

PROGRAMA DE EXPANSIÓN DE NEGOCIOS LATINOS

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SABIAS QUE... La educación sobre la forma adecuada sobre cómo expandir tu negocio es clave para el éxito.

PERMITENOS AYUDARTE !!!

Inscríbete al programa GRATUITO de capacitación. Aquí aprenderás sobre planificación estratégica, impuestos, administración de recursos humanos, seguros, estructura financiera, apalancamiento, marketing, proyecciones financieras y otros temas.

8 sesiones - 1.5 hrs - del 21 de enero al 29 de marzo. También 1.5 hrs de coaching / asistencia personal. *Posible financiamiento a tasa y término asequibles*

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LUGAR: METRO COMMUNITY COLLEGE - SUR

IN NEGOCIO

TRABAJOS

COMPRAS

SEÑALES

PERSONAS

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El Grupo Piloto se capacitará de Enero 21 a Marzo 29 del 2023

12 empresarios fueron seleccionados para participar en el grupo pionero en el programa que será ofrecido en el área Metropolitana de Omaha a partir de Enero 21 del 2023. El grupo de consultores que facilitarán este programa, estuvieron a cargo de la selección de estos empresarios. Estas empresas Latinas están creciendo en empleos e ingresos de manera considerable.

1. Gloria Patricia Avalos - Patty's Childcare
2. Vanesa Ramos - La Michoacana
3. Adriana Chavez - Los Solesitos Daycare
4. Merlyn Menjivar - Twins Daycare Center
5. Maria Corral - Mariscos El Culichi
6. Marcos Matheus - Enviroworks
7. Luis Lopez - Pradera
8. Aurora Curiel - La Hacienda Real
9. Luis Raya - Lars Renovation Servicess
10. Ismara Gonzalez - Isla del Mar
11. Alejandra Valdez - Viva Fit Kitchen
12. Elie Berchal - El Chinchorro Boricua

El tiempo total de las sesiones programadas: 18 horas
El Tiempo total de asistencia técnica se han estimado 18 horas para cada participante
Socios en el programa: DED, NEF, NBDC y la Greater Omaha Chamber of Commerce
Lugar: South Omaha Metro Community College-Main Campus/ Laboratorio de computación.
Programa libre de costo:
Si está interesado en participar en un futuro llame al 402.850.0968.

Children's Hospital & Medical Center planea nuevas instalaciones en las calles 204 y Harrison

OMAHA, Neb. – Children's Hospital & Medical Center ha anunciado planes para la construcción de un nuevo centro ambulatorio pediátrico en las calles 204th y Harrison, cuya inauguración se prevé para la primavera de 2024. La nueva ubicación brindará fácil acceso y atención ambulatoria conveniente para satisfacer las necesidades de los pacientes pediátricos y sus familias en el área metropolitana de Omaha y en toda la región.

La instalación planificada de dos pisos y 60,000 pies cuadrados albergará varias clínicas especializadas, un consultorio de atención primaria de Children's Physicians y espacios de rehabilitación para pacientes ambulatorios, así como servicios de radiología y laboratorio. El espacio de rehabilitación ofrecerá acceso a un área al aire libre para servicios, una novedad para Children's.

“Este desarrollo permitirá que Children's operaciones satisfaga las necesidades de los pacientes ambulatorios en una ubicación conveniente y en un entorno adaptado a sus necesidades, al tiempo que posiciona a Children's para un crecimiento a largo plazo”, dijo Kathy English, vicepresidenta ejecutiva y directora de de Infantil.

Está previsto que la construcción comience pronto en los 10 acres de terreno, y el sitio ofrece un amplio espacio para futuras fases de construcción.

OPD Informa

OMAHA POLICE DEPARTMENT

NON-EMERGENCY CITIZEN ONLINE REPORTING SYSTEM

Destruction of Property

Lost/Missing Property

Fraud/Identity Theft

Trespassing

Harassment

Shoplifting/Theft (various)

Other non-emergency related incidents

To file a report, scan QR Code:

[HTTPS://POLICE.CITYOFOMAHA.ORG/NON-EMERGENCY-OMAHA-POLICE-DEPARTMENT-CITIZEN-ONLINE-REPORTING-SYSTEM](https://police.cityofomaha.org/non-emergency-omaha-police-department-citizen-online-reporting-system)

El Departamento de Policía de Omaha lanzó un sistema de informes electrónicos en 2022 para delitos no relacionados con emergencias. Esto proporciona al público otra vía para denunciar delitos que no requieren una respuesta policial en persona. Una vez que se genera el informe, un detective hará un seguimiento del caso.

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CIUDAD DE OMAHA
AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA y COMENTARIO PÚBLICO
Enmienda Sustancial HOME-ARP y Solicitud de Financiamiento de la Sección 108

El miércoles **25 de enero de 2023 a las 5:30 pm**, el Departamento de Planificación de la ciudad de Omaha llevará a cabo una Audiencia Pública. El propósito de esta audiencia es obtener las opiniones de los ciudadanos, agencias públicas y otras partes interesadas sobre una enmienda sustancial al Plan de Acción Anual 2021, para incluir el Plan de Asignación HOME-ARP, así como la solicitud de financiamiento de la Ciudad de Omaha para el Programa de Garantía de Préstamos de la Sección 108. La reunión consistirá en una presentación sobre ambos temas seguida de tiempo para hacer preguntas y comentarios. La reunión se llevará a cabo en la Biblioteca de South Omaha, ubicada en 2808 Q Street, en la sala de reuniones A. También se ofrecerá una reunión virtual el 9 de febrero de 2023 a las 10:00 am. Regístrese para la reunión virtual en bit.ly/feb9pubmeeting. La reunión virtual también se ofrecerá a través de Facebook Live y se publicará en youtube.com/@omahaplanningdeptCD después de la reunión.

El Plan de Asignación de HOME-ARP describe las actividades seleccionadas para utilizar \$8,186,068 en fondos de HOME-ARP, incluido el desarrollo o rehabilitación de nuevas unidades de vivienda, servicios de apoyo y el desarrollo de refugios no colectivos. Estos fondos están destinados a brindar asistencia principalmente a personas y familias que dejan su estatus de personas sin hogar o vivienda.

El Programa de Garantía de Préstamos de la Sección 108 brinda a las comunidades una fuente de financiamiento a largo plazo y de bajo costo para proyectos de desarrollo económico y comunitario. La Ciudad de Omaha planea utilizar el programa de la Sección 108 como una encuesta de préstamos para viviendas asequibles con el fin de apoyar el desarrollo y la preservación de viviendas asequibles ubicadas dentro de sus Áreas Estratégicas de Revitalización de Vecindarios (NRSA). Los documentos relevantes están disponibles en el sitio web del Departamento de Planificación en: <https://planninghcd.cityofomaha.org/2019-2023-consolidated-planning-materials>

La reunión brindará servicios de interpretación en español y lenguaje de señas americano. Las personas que requieran alojamiento alternativo, comuníquese con Grant Daily en el Departamento de Planificación de la Ciudad de Omaha, 402-444-5150 ext. 2012, antes del lunes 16 de enero de 2023.

El Departamento de Planificación de Omaha recibirá comentarios sobre la información presentada en la reunión desde el 25 de enero de 2023 hasta el 24 de febrero de 2023. Los comentarios deben enviarse a hcdcomments@cityofomaha.org o por correo a la siguiente dirección:

Departamento de Planificación
Ciudad de Omaha
% Grant Daily
Centro Cívico de Omaha/Douglas
1819 Farnam St, Salón 1111
Omaha, Nebraska 68183



CITY OF OMAHA
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING and PUBLIC COMMENT
HOME-ARP Substantial Amendment & Section 108 Funding Application

On Wednesday, January 25, 2023 at 5:30 pm, the Planning Department will conduct a Public Hearing. The purpose of this hearing is to obtain the views of citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties on a substantial amendment to the 2021 Annual Action Plan, to include the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, as well as the City of Omaha's funding application to the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program. The meeting will consist of a presentation about both topics followed by time to ask questions and provide comments. The meeting will be held at the South Omaha Library, located at 2808 Q Street, in meeting room A.

A virtual meeting will also be offered on February 9, 2023, at 10:00 am. Please register for the virtual meeting at bit.ly/feb9pubmeeting. The virtual meeting will also be offered through Facebook Live and posted on youtube.com/@omahaplanningdeptCD after the meeting.

The HOME-ARP Allocation Plan describes the selected activities for utilizing \$8,186,068 in HOME-ARP funds, including the development or rehabilitation of new housing units, supportive services, and the development of non-congregate shelter. These funds are intended to provide assistance primarily to individuals and families exiting homelessness.

The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program provides communities with a source of low-cost, long-term financing for economic and community development projects. The City of Omaha plans to use Section 108 program as an affordable housing loan pool to support the development and preservation of affordable housing located within its Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs).

Relevant documents are available at the Planning Department Website at: <https://planninghcd.cityofomaha.org/2019-2023-consolidated-planning-materials>

The meeting will provide interpretation services in Spanish and American Sign Language. Individuals requiring alternative accommodations, please contact Grant Daily at the City of Omaha Planning Department, 402-444-5150 ext. 2012, prior to Monday, January 16, 2023.

The Omaha Planning Department will receive comments about the information presented at the meeting from January 25, 2023 until February 24, 2023. Comments should be sent to hcdcomments@cityofomaha.org or by mail:

City of Omaha
Planning Department
% Grant Daily
Omaha/Douglas Civic Center
1819 Farnam Street, Room 1111
Omaha, Nebraska 68183

The Lit Family (Lit meaning Literacy)

By D. M. Whitaker

Author | Speaker | Owner, Water Rocks Publishing, LLC

I have always been an avid reader. As a child, reading was one of my favorite activities. From *The Babysitters Club* to the *Goosebumps* series, I read constantly and with pure joy! As I got older that love for reading only grew. So when I got the opportunity to become a reading teacher and share my love for reading, I was overjoyed! I filled my classroom with tons of books. But to my sur-

prise, my middle schoolers weren't as happy about reading as I was. That was until I started pulling books out of my shelves and displaying them so my students could see the covers. Or finding a book on my shelf that I thought a student may like and sitting it on their desk before class started. Or leaving a couple of fun ones I found perusing the shelves and laying them

in the reading corner for my students to check out during their reading time.

It was then that I realized that any kid can love to read! As long as they find the right book that sparks their interest. As parents and caregivers, it's our responsibility to make that happen in the most unique and intentional way possible. For your children who are good and great readers,

it's finding books that are about topics that peak their interest. For new readers, it's finding audio-books that they can listen to and following along as they learn to read. And for all readers, it's us as parents and caregivers taking time to make reading a priority for our children.

Whether that's reading sight words on a car ride, labels in the grocery store

or books while you wait to see your doctor or for your food at a restaurant, reading is and should be done everywhere. So I challenge you to make time for reading in your household. Whether it's 30 minutes before bed, or your child reading their favorite book to you while you cook dinner, make that time special for your family. Be consistent and intentional as you model the importance of reading

and how beneficial it is to their intelligence, imagination, and social life!

Which book will you pick up with your child this week? Can you commit to 15 minutes of daily reading with your family?

#WeReadOverHere Reading Challenge: Make or order a snack that's described in a book you're currently reading. •

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DEPT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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FENCES

Written by August Wilson
Director Denise Chapman
Associate Director TammyRa'

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DOUGLAS COUNTY NEBRASKA RESPADES DISTRICT 25 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

NEBRASKA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ticket omaha

See Proof on Next Page

AFFIDAVIT

State of ^{Texas}, County of ^{Travis}, ss:

I, Megan Villanueva being of lawful age, being duly sworn upon oath, hereby depose and say that I am agent of Column Software, PBC, duly appointed and authorized agent of the Publisher of Omaha World Herald, a legal daily newspaper printed and published in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, and of general circulation in the Counties of Douglas, and Sarpy and State of Nebraska, and that the attached printed notice was published in said newspaper on the dates stated below and that said newspaper is a legal newspaper under the statutes of the State of Nebraska.

PUBLICATION DATES:

14 Jan 2023

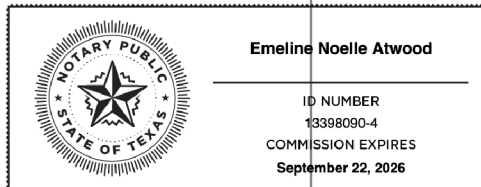
NOTICE NAME: Public Hearing HOME-ARP Section 108

PUBLICATION FEE: \$82.29

Megan Villanueva
(Signed) _____

VERIFICATION

State of ^{Texas}
County of ^{Travis}



Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me on this:

Em Atwood

Notary Public

Notarized online using audio-video communication

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING and PUBLIC COMMENT
HOME-ARP Substantial Amendment & Section 108 Funding Application

On Wednesday, January 25, 2023 at 5:30 pm, the Planning Department will conduct a Public Hearing. The purpose of this hearing is to obtain the views of citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties on a substantial amendment to the 2021 Annual Action Plan, to include the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, as well as the City of Omaha's funding application to the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program. The meeting will consist of a presentation about both topics followed by time to ask questions and provide comments. The meeting will be held at the South Omaha Library, located at 2808 Q Street, in meeting room A.

A virtual meeting will also be offered on February 9, 2023, at 10:00 am. Please register for the virtual meeting at bit.ly/feb9pubmeeting. The virtual meeting will also be offered through Facebook Live and posted on youtube.com/@omahaplanningdeptCD after the meeting.

The HOME-ARP Allocation Plan describes the selected activities for utilizing \$8,186,068 in HOME-ARP funds, including the development or rehabilitation of new housing units, supportive services, and the development of non-congregate shelter. These funds are intended to provide assistance primarily to individuals and families exiting homelessness.

The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program provides communities with a source of low-cost, long-term financing for economic and community development projects. The City of Omaha plans to use Section 108 program as an affordable housing loan pool to support the development and preservation of affordable housing located within its Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs).

Relevant documents are available at the Planning Department Website at: <https://planninghcd.cityofomaha.org/2019-2023-consolidated-planning-materials>

The meeting will provide interpretation services in Spanish and American Sign Language. Individuals requiring alternative accommodations, please contact Grant Daily at the City of Omaha Planning Department, 402-444-5150 ext. 2012, prior to Monday, January 16, 2023.

The Omaha Planning Department will receive comments about the information presented at the meeting from January 25, 2023 until February 24, 2023. Comments should be sent to hcdcomments@cityofomaha.org or by mail:

City of Omaha
Planning Department
% Grant Daily
Omaha/Douglas Civic Center
1819 Farnam Street, Room 1111
Omaha, Nebraska 68183
2023, (1) 14 - Saturdays, ZNEZ



Grant W Daily (PIng) <grant.daily@cityofomaha.org>

Flier drop offs

Michele M McKizia (Planning) <michele.mckizia@cityofomaha.org>
To: "Grant W Daily (PIng)" <grant.daily@cityofomaha.org>
Cc: "Gregory Paskach (Planning)" <gregory.paskach@cityofomaha.org>

Tue, Jan 17, 2023 at 2:26 PM

Chicano Awareness aka Latino Center for the Midlands

SOMA

Johanna Hair Studio S.O

Lee Beauty

Hello Nepal

FHAS

Learning Community

DHHS

North Omaha TeleService

Habitat For Humanity

OEDC

Great Plains

Black Men of Omaha

The Union

Salvation Army

Scooters

Metro Credit Union

DC Treasurer

Beauty Studios

Boost 56th

Boost 72nd

75 North

Hardy Coffee

Michele M. McKizia

City Planner

1819 Farnam Street, 11th fl

402-444-5150 ext 2034

michele.mckizia@cityofomaha.org



Nicole D Engels (Planning) <nicole.engels@cityofomaha.org>

HOME-ARP Comment

1 message

Brandy Wallar <bwallar@newvisionshs.org>

Thu, Mar 2, 2023 at 12:40 PM

To: hcdcomments@cityofomaha.org, "Nicole D. Engels (PIng)" <nicole.engels@cityofomaha.org>

On behalf of New Visions Homeless Services, we would like to express the need for additional Permanent Supportive Housing for Veterans experiencing homelessness. Operating the state's largest transitional housing and non-congregate shelter programs for veterans, it is becoming increasingly harder to locate landlords that will work with veterans that have several barriers, such as criminal history, poor credit, physical/mental health/substance abuse diagnoses, or have an eviction on their record. Many other communities of our size have been able to achieve Functional Zero pertaining to veterans' homelessness, reflecting a milestone, which must be sustained, that indicates a community that has measurably solved homelessness for a population. When it's achieved, homelessness is rare and brief for that population. With an aging veteran population that has increasingly more barriers in front of them it is important to have more permanent supportive housing to keep them safely housed.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments.

Brandy Wallar

President and CEO

New Visions Homeless Services

Email: bwallar@newvisionshs.org

Phone: 712-322-7570

Website: www.newvisionshs.org

"Providing help, hope, and opportunities to our neighbors experiencing hunger and homelessness in the Council Bluffs/Omaha community."



Nicole D Engels (Planning) <nicole.engels@cityofomaha.org>

Feb 9 mtg comments

1 message

Bev H <bevhornig24@gmail.com>
To: hcdcomments@cityofomaha.org

Tue, Feb 14, 2023 at 12:31 PM

Thanks for the opportunity to participate in the meeting with a virtual option.
Here are my comments:

1. Someone at the virtual meeting asked about the possibility of providing housing for just one area of need. It sounded like that was not possible-the housing has to open to all or none. I was wondering if, with a lot of collaboration, could one group form that had representatives from several Omaha non-profits that serve various populations, where their input could provide housing pertinent to each of their needs? For example, I can see where victims of Domestic Violence & those with children would need and benefit from a separate, secure entrance from mentally ill homeless persons. If a "village" type layout could be built with different townhome/apartment style units each separated by a fenced-in garden, playground, secure entrances might accommodate one category of need in each building/group of buildings. Adding a central resource office where residents could get help with finding the help they need for various aspects of their life--someone trained and informed of city, county, public, private organizations they can turn to for help (utilities, education, jobs, loans, financial, taxes, transportation, healthcare, mental health, childcare, etc) would be a huge bonus to such a project. It would also provide on-site supervision which could prevent violence or vandalism (AND video surveillance would be essential!).
2. I listened to a podcast on NPR a few days ago about this business/organization in the Twin Cities area. They work with local skilled workers to build quality housing to address the affordable, sustainable housing needs there. Please take some time to check out their

(Letter continued on next page)

2. I listened to a podcast on NPR a few days ago about this business/organization in the Twin Cities area. They work with local skilled workers to build quality housing to address the affordable, sustainable housing needs there. Please take some time to check out their website: <https://www.norhart.com/about/>
3. Also, I've been encouraging people looking into this option for a few years now. Container housing-Fair Deal business in Omaha: <https://www.wowt.com/content/news/Marketplace-built-from-shipping-containers-opening-403363306.html>. An older article about Ben Gray looking into containers as housing options: <https://www.wowt.com/content/news/Councilman-looks-into-shipping-container-homes-as-affordable-housing-option-566819181.html>

Washington Post article about container housing in Phoenix: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2023/02/13/shipping-container-homes-homelessness-solution/>

I've been on the Omaha Refugee Task Force Housing Committee for years and decent, affordable housing has been our foremost priority. I'm a retired ESL teacher who saw first hand the terrible conditions of apartments my students lived in-by Benson HS (run by Landmark) and the 34th & Lake fiasco.

I laud all of you involved in trying to address this long-time issue. Good luck with all your endeavors and I hope many people with a passion for doing this RIGHT will step up and collaborate on the best solutions that serve our community. This is a unique opportunity to utilize these ARP funds for the long-term benefit of everyone in our community--knowing we're doing our best to help the vulnerable.

Thank you!

Bev Hornig

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"Be the change you want to see." -Mahatma Gandhi