

11.14.23 HCD Stakeholder Meeting Group Activity/ Discussion Summary

HOMELESSNESS

ACES

We can't build our way out of the housing crisis because it is too slow. Subsidized housing, universal HCD's, or landlord subsidies, to make sure rapid access rental assistance on the other side.

GROUP TWO

The need for stabilization services but scattered, so that we are not concentrating poverty and homelessness in certain areas but around the county instead of centralizing those needs. Actual use good data to make decisions.

GROUP THREE

The need for no funding, low or no barrier housing, stabilization for lifestyles, PR campaign to address stigma, address whole person whole family treatment for achieving greater success.

GROUP FOUR

The need for sites, land, buildings, locations, temporary housing, shelters transitional housing, and resolving any funding issues. Spokane Valley partners are doing good with outreach services and more of that is needed along with the funding for it.

GROUP FIVE

3 high level things. 1. Call for support with funding source navigation for providers, multiple funding sources together to support a project 2. Units for higher needs and greater challenges 3. good data use and working to find an easier way to navigate County/City services, more specifically how do you figure out what portion of funds are County vs. City?

GROUP SIX

Rural access to services, providing services specifically shelter and wrap around services to specific sub populations, youth entering the system that are not foster involved, DV victims, landlord incentives to make affordable more doable.

GROUP SEVEN

Lack of case management speaking to the coordination of seeing some of the same individuals, staffing is a significant issue in their workplace.

GROUP EIGHT

Sustainability in our services, innovation seek to do more that's new, current programs may fall by the wayside in that process though. They can't just build new units, have to maintain old ones. Being asked to do more with less due to inflation and the rise in prices, even though the funding remains the same. Coordination across jurisdictions.

GROUP NINE

Eviction prevention, working on reducing the the number of people coming into the system, focusing on expanding services for prevention, Diversion fund, which providers could use should be more robust. There are not enough shelter beds and people don't want to go to a shelter, so alternatives are important. Standard throughout the city where each neighborhood takes a section or responsibility throughout the area and agrees to provide shelter for their neighborhood's most vulnerable population.

GROUP TEN

Continuum of services, getting out of temporary services can lead back to homelessness, accessibility for clients and providers to provide resources for those in need, and staffing.

ONLINE GROUP

We need to support the whole system, not just one piece, we have a tendency to focus on only one piece, an example would be to add eviction prevention and loosen restrictions on coordinated entry, one year commitment for stable funding.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

ONLINE GROUP

The demand for smaller units, possible solutions of shared living, the need is diverse in terms of the market served, young people buying their first house vs older people experiencing housing instability, consider tiny homes as part of the solution.

GROUP TEN

Permanent supportive housing, scattered sites, the main thing is that it is difficult to serve population that have chronic issues such as mental health problems and various other issues.

GROUP NINE

Missing middle, housing preservation, project-based subsidy.

GROUP EIGHT

Zombie houses and dilapidated housing stock, using local FMR rather than HUD based FMR., way to reduce cost of building affordable housing, land acquisition, consider RCW that the county could adopt that would allow them to dispose surplus land 39.33.015.

GROUP SEVEN

Sustainability as it relates to eviction prevention, rehab loan program, rental assistance program, utility assistance programs, and lifetime limits removal for rental assistance programs, End of COVID bringing on avalanche of eviction.

GROUP SIX

Needing new units and streamlined code aimed at efficient and effective building, need for more labor, not enough people qualified to build to do the building, mixed-income units, smaller unit options.

GROUP FIVE

Need for more funding, more money on the asset management side to keep the housing affordable long term.

GROUP FOUR

Subpopulations that are not being served, unforeseeable when the opportunity to take care of subpopulations will arise without access to greater funding capacity.

GROUP THREE

Two categories, rental home ownership: Bridge the gap from homelessness to permanent housing, MORE TAP AND SOAR funds, mixed income. Layering home buyer information with mortgage counseling, emergency repair funds, and foreclosure prevention.

GROUP TWO

Zoning changes and incentives for builders to build mixed socio-economic developments, more laborers for building, PR around destigmatizing low-income and affordable housing in communities.

ACES

Because the speed of publicly funding housing is slow, tap into the private market to subsidize the cost, landlord subsidies, and continuum of housing affordability. Regional basis, development of land that is surplus. Incentives landlords keep up all their properties.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ACES

Continuum of stability, how do you provide a variety of stabilization supports? Smaller programs that incentivize education and stability.

GROUPS TWO & FOUR

Transportation across the county.

GROUP THREE

Supporting microenterprise activity is, way to increase income from launching their own business with training and coaching, pairing with the right-sized capital.

GROUP FIVE

Need for skilled labor and using local assets, destigmatizing by any means.

GROUP SIX

Building strong foundations for people earlier, skill centers to incentivize the trade, exploring potential childcare options for working parents.

GROUP SEVEN

Second chance employer incentive programs, removing deep seated stigmas associated with subpopulations.

GROUP EIGHT

Adverse childhood experience and trauma counseling services.

GROUP NINE

Educational campaign/PR around affordable housing so it could be destigmatized.

GROUP TEN

CDBG and making it more flexible so it provides funding for staffing operations.

ONLINE GROUP

Matching funding and funding priorities to think about being strategic and looking at needs over time, projects that have not been sustained over time, longer use timeframe for funding, and sustainability, projects that get CDBG for EHR in service provisions.