

## **NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO END HOMELESSNESS**

### **AN NAEH SURVEY OF HOW COMMUNITIES HAVE USED CARES ACT ESG TO HELP HOMELESS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS—AND WHY MORE ESG IS NEEDED**

The success of the homelessness funding in the CARES Act in keeping families and individuals experiencing homelessness generally healthy and safe during an unprecedented public health crisis, as well as re-housing a significant fraction of them, should be a source of bipartisan and bicameral Congressional pride.

In communities across the nation, Continuums of Care (CoCs) and homelessness services providers have used the CARES Act emergency solutions grants (ESG) to establish safe shelter spaces, procure safe motel spaces, pay for needed supplies and staff, conduct aggressive outreach, and re-house as many clients as possible.

During this extraordinarily challenging time, 21 CoCs and one state housing and homelessness association consented to be surveyed by the Alliance during late August and early September on how ESG had been used to help people experiencing homelessness in their areas deal with the health and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Alliance also asked these officials to tell us how they'd use the additional ESG being considered by Congress.

Though it now seems like ancient history, back in March, experts determined that the homelessness system needed \$11.5B to keep healthy and safe the nation's homeless population for the next twelve months; and an additional \$4B was added to that amount to ensure that families and individuals experiencing homelessness could be permanently housed rather than be consigned to the shelters and the streets when the emergency funding expired, bringing the final amount due from the federal government to the homelessness system to \$15.5B.

The \$4B in ESG in the CARES Act has been a remarkably successful down-payment on the amount needed to safeguard the nation's most vulnerable people. But additional funds are now necessary to maintain a sufficient number of safe shelter and motel spaces until we can get homeless families and individuals into permanent housing, especially given the onset of Winter and a possible "second wave", the likelihood the pandemic will be with us well into 2021, and the slow pace of the economic recovery for most people at the bottom of the economic ladder.

Moreover, in the absence of the much-needed rental assistance fund also being considered by Congress, the expiration of eviction moratoria could leave homeless and destitute hundreds of thousands of low-income renters.

In authorizing additional ESG, Congress can do so with the confidence that the funding it provided earlier in the CARES Act has been effectively used to help homeless families and individuals and that any remaining processing issues in the distribution of that relief can be more easily addressed. (Please see the Alliance's recent brief entitled "Processing Issues Related to Distribution of CARES Act ESG Are Unrelated to Communities' Urgent Need for Federal Homelessness Assistance".)

One initiative will come up repeatedly in the accounts provided below: rapid re-housing (RRH). RRH provides short-term rental assistance and services (including housing navigation). The goals are to help people obtain housing quickly, increase self-sufficiency, and stay housed. It is offered without preconditions (such as employment, income, absence of criminal record, or sobriety) and the resources and services provided are typically tailored to the needs of the person. The core components of RRH are housing identification, rent and move-in assistance, and case management and services.

But let's now turn to the accounts of surveyed experts on the front-line, whose views on CARES Act ESG and future ESG are informed by their experiences and accomplishments.

### **1. Mobile, AL**

**CARES Act ESG: ?**

**Future ESG: ?**

The city has experienced sharp increases in homelessness and doubled-up housing because of the pandemic, reports the CoC. Had the CARES Act ESG already been available, and not held up pending publication of HUD's guidance at the beginning of September, it would have been used for prevention. However, since the unstably housed are increasingly becoming homeless, it looks like the funding may instead be used for rapid re-housing.

As for future ESG: "That's still up in the air. We were just discussing the new CDC moratorium on evictions through December. That may have an impact on our 'at risk of evictions' as well as the immediate need for homelessness prevention, other than for the individuals currently in our coordinated entry censuses."

### **2. Alameda County, CA**

**CARES Act ESG: Rapid Re-Housing**

**Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Rapid Resolution, Prevention**

Although final decisions have yet to be made, it is believed much of the CARES Act ESG will be used to house people who had been placed in motels as part of Operation Roomkey as motels bought by the state, not necessarily the same ones, are converted into permanent housing. As motel spaces have generally been assigned to those homeless families and individuals most vulnerable to the virus, many of the people being housed with ESG after Operation Roomkey have higher needs. ESG would be used to rapidly re-house a smaller number of more self-sufficient people who are also exiting from motels. The high cost of housing in the county will likely require longer subsidies. Additional CARES Act ESG may also be used for rapid resolution—quickly identifying and seizing upon alternatives to homelessness—for those who are or at risk of experiencing homelessness, sometimes involving modest amounts of one-time financial assistance. A lot of the county's decision-making with respect to additional ESG depends on whether significant rental assistance is available.

### **3. Los Angeles, CA**

**CARES Act ESG: Rapid Re-Housing**

**Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing**

CARES Act ESG as well as any additional ESG, which the CoC insisted would be very helpful to the communities it serves, will be plowed back into the area's ambitious \$800 million plan to re-house, over three years, 15,000 of the area's most vulnerable people experiencing homelessness. "The goal of re-

housing 15,000 people (was established) because that's the estimated number of people experiencing homelessness who are 65 or older, or, who have an underlying health condition making them highly susceptible to hospitalization or death, should they contract COVID-19. This is about saving lives. We are not backing away from that number. We know how to house them. We need the resources from the city, county, state, and federal government to do it."

Under the area's COVID-19 relief plan, "participants with higher acuity will either be moved into supportive housing for long-term affordability and support or will be connected to a long-term shallow subsidy to support their rent. Participants with lower acuities will follow one of three pathways: a 15-month (on average) recovery re-housing subsidy, enhanced with supportive services that eventually lead to permanent housing, with a portion of these participants moving on to a long-term shallow subsidy; a nine-month (on average) recovery re-housing subsidy that eventually leads to permanent housing; or problem-solving and one-time financial assistance to establish permanent housing. In addition to the rehousing component, the recovery plan calls for scaling up prevention programming by 50%, including tenant protections to keep people in their homes."

#### **4. District of Columbia**

**CARES Act ESG: Motel Spaces and Rapid Re-Housing**

**Future ESG: Motel Spaces and Rapid Re-Housing**

DHS plans to use the \$23 million in CARES Act ESG for the District's Family Rehousing and Stabilization (FRSP) program and overflow emergency shelter for families. "The FRSP program will help DC respond to the COVID-19 pandemic by assisting households experiencing homelessness with rental assistance and supportive services that will quickly stabilize them and support families to meet their goals. The District is using hotels to provide overflow emergency shelter to maintain access to non-congregate shelter during the COVID-19 pandemic. Families residing in these shelters receive wrap-around case management services that will help them quickly transition to permanent housing."

Since 2015, DC has used rapid re-housing (RRH) as its primary exit from shelter, increasing the number of people in families served from 1,200 to 2,600. There is also an RRH effort for individuals, although it is much smaller, helping 300 individuals last year. DC's RRH system uses progressive engagement so that households are consistently assessed by case managers to determine prioritization for permanent housing vouchers.

Approximately, 20% of RRH households are connected to permanent housing vouchers, usually towards the end of the RRH program period. CARES Act ESG has supported this effort during the pandemic. As of September, almost 700 families were scheduled to exit RRH (for the months of March through September) had it not been for COVID-19. However, due to the pandemic, DC has understandably extended the subsidy and services period for the duration of the emergency order. This significant cost to DC could be offset by additional ESG.

#### **5. Jacksonville, FL**

**CARES Act ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Motel Spaces, Prevention, Outreach, HMIS/Administration**

**Future ESG: Motel Spaces, Rapid Re-Housing, HMIS**

\$1.1M of the first tranche of CARES Act is being used to rapidly re-house 60% of the people who have been placed in motels during the pandemic. These RRH enrollees will be single adults, who in this CoC have not traditionally benefitted from this approach, as well as victims of domestic violence and youths.

The CARES Act ESG was also instrumental in allowing the CoC to quarantine the most medically vulnerable people experiencing homelessness in motels. The county chose not to use FEMA funding to pay for non-congregate shelter because of, shall we say, an historical difference of opinion. The remainder of the \$900K in CARES Act ESG spent on motel quarantine spaces is being used to rent a third motel exclusively for use by victims of domestic violence. The CoC would like to buy a motel, but none is on the market. As a rule of thumb, the CoC says 40% of funds spent on motels, assuming there is no FEMA contribution, goes just for staffing. Approximately \$200K will be spent on prevention, outreach, and HMIS/Administration.

Some of the additional ESG would be used to maintain a residual motel quarantine capacity. These spaces would be low barrier in order to be generally useful to people experiencing homelessness and tied into a RRH program so that clients' stays will be brief. The bulk of the additional ESG would be used for an ambitious RRH effort, which, in the absence of additional permanent supportive housing spaces, would offer longer subsidies of 12-18 months to people with higher needs. Any additional services for high-needs enrollees would be provided by local health authorities. A small portion of the additional ESG would be set aside for HMIS so as to establish dashboards which would afford local, state, and federal authorities transparency into how the additional ESG is being spent by the CoC and whether these expenditures are achieving results.

## **6. Miami-Dade County, FL**

### **CARES Act ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Prevention**

#### **Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing**

The vast majority of CARES Act ESG funding made available has been targeted to rapid re-housing (RRH), with some also being directed towards prevention. The CoC has communicated with all entitlement jurisdictions and is working with HUD technical assistance and the Corporation for Supportive Housing to revise priorities for both the RRH and prevention programs to ensure a common assessment for use of the funding. The CoC is committed to ensuring equity. Low income households and those with prior evictions, those previously in the homeless system and those fleeing domestic violence, are among the priority populations for prevention. Those at high risk of illness/death from COVID-19, experiencing chronic homelessness, previously in other systems of care (hospital, crisis unit, or jail) or fleeing domestic violence are among the priority populations for RRH.

Miami-Dade's tourism-based economy has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting emergency orders and Safer at Home protocols, and the demand on the CoC is expected to far outstrip resources. Newly entering homeless households and those at-risk of homelessness will largely rely on short- to medium-term rental subsidies (up to two years) to stabilize. In the absence of additional funding for permanent supportive housing (PSH), the CoC will attempt to bolster traditional case management with services from other sources, including ESG, until higher needs clients can be provided a high level of care through a PSH slot. If longer-term subsidies are not available, the risk of returns to homelessness are greater for high-need clients, and provision of resources to other persons in need of assistance will be limited even if the pandemic persists.

## **7. Kentucky**

**CARES Act ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Prevention, Shelter, Administrative/HMIS**

**Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Motel Spaces, Outreach, Prevention**

In addition to Administrative/HMIS expenses, this funding will be used for shelter (\$1.5M), rapid re-housing (\$10.8M), and prevention (\$8.8M). Additional ESG would be useful for mounting more RRH. New funding could be useful in meeting some but not all costs associated with expanding shelter capacity. It remains to be seen if new funding would be used to pay for motel quarantine spaces. Additional ESG would allow for outreach work, which is particularly important for a rural CoC in reaching those most reluctant to seek help...(T)he CoC expects a significant increase in homelessness because of the likelihood of evictions and increased unstable housing. Consequently, all additional assistance would be useful, whether as a robust rental assistance fund or additional homelessness ESG—and the more flexible it is, the more useful it will be.

## **8. Lexington, KY**

**CARES Act ESG: Shelter Spaces, Motel Spaces**

**Future ESG: Motel Spaces, Rapid Re-Housing, Prevention**

Most of the first tranche of CARES Act ESG was spent on adapting and establishing safe shelter spaces, including reimbursing shelters for their expenses, as well as motel spaces. The second tranche of CARES Act ESG as well as any additional ESG would be used to pay for motels as well as rapid re-housing (RRH) for mentally ill clients currently in shelters, recently released ex-offenders, and a more general effort. It is hoped that this commitment to RRH will open (much-needed) additional shelter spaces for Winter and help to reduce unsheltered homelessness. Unfortunately, there may not be enough affordable rentals in the area to sustain a significant RRH effort. There is little turnover, and some landlords are attempting to offset COVID-19-related losses in income by jacking up rents. Consequently, some additional ESG would be used for prevention, ideally with as few Congressional and HUD restrictions as possible.

## **9. Louisville, KY**

**CARES Act ESG: PPE, Shelter Spaces, Transportation**

**Future ESG: Shelter Spaces, Transportation, Transitional Housing / Rapid Re-Housing Hybrid, Rapid Re-Housing**

The CARES Act ESG has been used to procure PPE, operate a quarantine shelter as well as a day shelter; and convert an unused gymnasium into a night shelter. It is hoped that city and state funds will somehow pay to operate these new and much-needed facilities if federal assistance should expire with the CARES Act. Proceeds from the second tranche are being used to air condition the night shelter and make it handicap-accessible. Additional proceeds from the second tranche will be used to pay for four case managers to work the streets and induce people to enter shelter and permanent housing. It is hoped that this arrangement can be permanent since it is believed to better serve unsheltered people as well as people who do not consistently use the same shelters, especially with respect to getting them into permanent housing. Still more second tranche proceeds are being used for transportation—procuring vans and then driving them around the city—to get homeless people (and their case managers) to housing, employment and shelters because public transportation is less than ideal for such purposes.

In addition to continuing to operate the new shelters, fund an alternative transportation network, and transition the CoC to a case management system independent of shelters, the CoC would advise the city to use additional ESG to strengthen its three-legged stool of call center, common assessment (an outreach team consisting of at least one social worker), and prevention/diversion. Rather than continue to accept waiting lists for family shelters, the CoC would target families for what it describes as HUD's "brilliant" Joint Transitional Housing/Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) hybrid model in order to get families off the streets until units become available.

(According to HUD, the Joint TH and PH-RRH component project combines two existing program components—transitional housing and permanent housing-rapid rehousing—in a single project to serve individuals and families experiencing homelessness. By combining TH and PH-RRH, individuals and families experiencing homelessness have access to low-barrier, temporary housing and the financial supports necessary to help them quickly move into and maintain permanent housing.)

Ultimately, many poor families need housing choice vouchers—there simply aren't enough jobs that pay enough for people to afford even the cheapest rentals. RRH with deeper and longer subsidies, along with skillful employment navigators, can serve as a bridge to vouchers or even as an alternative to vouchers.

#### **10. Massachusetts**

**CARES Act ESG: Shelter Spaces, Rapid Re-Housing, Diversion**

**Future ESG: Shelter Spaces, Motel Spaces, Rapid Re-Housing**

The first tranche of CARES Act ESG was used to help pay for costs associated with achieving safe shelter spaces. The second tranche was used to de-congregate shelters with motel spaces. Boston has spent the bulk of its CARES Act funding on rapid re-housing (RRH), with some also going to diversion. Additional ESG might well prove useful for safe shelter spaces, motel quarantine spaces, and RRH.

#### **11. Hennepin County, MN**

**CARES Act ESG: Shelter Spaces, Housing Navigators, Diversion, Outreach**

**Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing**

\$14M of the CARES Act ESG is being used in the development of three additional shelters in order to regain capacity lost in adapting for social distancing and in maintaining existing shelters (allowing them to run 24-7). The remainder of the CARES Act ESG has been used to hire housing navigators in order to expedite people out of shelters and into permanent housing; pursue diversion, particularly for single adults, to reduce the number of people coming into shelters; and boost outreach, particularly for American Indians who suffer disproportionately from homelessness .

The CoC is in the process of significantly revamping its permanent housing program, with technical assistance from HUD; and additional ESG would be helpful in using rapid re-housing to get more people experiencing homelessness as well as those at risk of homelessness into permanent housing. Goals would be to increase the subsidies for people generally but also to build in off-ramps to direct people with higher needs into more appropriate housing. For example, it was recently made possible in the state for Medicaid proceeds to be used to pay for permanent supportive housing; moreover, the Minneapolis Housing Authority could also issue vouchers for clients who need deeper subsidies.

## **12. Clark County, NV**

**CARES Act ESG: Prevention, Shelter Spaces**

**Future ESG: Rehab Housing, Motel Spaces, Operate Manufactured Housing, Rapid Re-Housing**

North Las Vegas, which does not receive funding from the Coronavirus Relief Fund, spent its first tranche on prevention. Las Vegas used proceeds from the first tranche on a shelter for the medically fragile. (The adverse impact of COVID-19 on people experiencing homelessness in the area is comparable to that on the general population. However, it has been determined that unsheltered people are in significantly worse health generally, and many of them had to be hospitalized for non-COVID-19-related reasons.)

Las Vegas may also use ESG or CDBG to rehab a building for affordable housing as part of the area's housing surge. Clark County will likely spend its CARES Act ESG on either rapid re-housing (RRH) or non-congregate shelter in motels after its Coronavirus Fund money is exhausted. However, owners are increasingly inclined towards using their motels for more traditional purposes, and the CoC is considering the purchase of pre-fabricated units and therapeutic villages, which could be operated with additional ESG. Additional ESG would likely be plowed back into motel spaces as well as the area's housing surge for RRH pursuant to a progressive engagement model, in which people with higher needs are subsequently identified for greater services.

## **13. Northeastern State**

**CARES Act ESG: Shelter Spaces, Motel Spaces**

**Future ESG: ?**

The first tranche of the CARES Act ESG has been used to establish "a number of 'Wellness Centers' across the state to accommodate people who are not able to access regular shelters due to spacing/capacity requirements. We have also provided funding to cover hotel/motel costs—again, for those not able to access regular shelters, or who need to isolate for a period of time. We are also supporting additional staffing and services to ensure these folks get services, referrals, etc., just as they would if they were at a shelter."

If there were no additional ESG, "We will get by. However, having access to more federal funding would of course allow us to do better than just get by—we might even be able to develop systems, facilities, processes and policies that could have a lasting and far reaching impact on ending and preventing homelessness long after the pandemic has run its course. On the other hand, if we do have a second wave—possibly far worse than the first—then even the new efforts we have put in place over the last several months will quickly be overwhelmed, and we will need all the help we can get."

## **14. Cuyahoga County, OH**

**CARES Act ESG: Shelter Spaces, Staff and Supplies, Motel Spaces, Rapid Re-Housing**

**Future ESG: Operate Rehabbed Facility, Rapid Re-Housing, Shelter Spaces**

The first tranche of CARES Act ESG was used to support shelters, procure PPE, retain staff (hazard pay), and invest in cleaning supplies and equipment. The second tranche of ESG was used for rapid re-housing (RRH) and motel quarantine spaces.

Additional ESG would be useful to pay for expenses associated with running a motel/nursing home for people experiencing homelessness that would be bought as a long-term investment (and one which

avoids some shelter start-up costs) but which would be useful throughout the pandemic. Additional ESG would be useful for RRH if that approach is allowed in a prevention context, instead of not until unstably housed families and individuals become homeless. Consequently, additional ESG would be welcomed, and perhaps also helpful with respect to expanding safe shelter capacity.

#### **15. Mahoning County, OH**

**CARES Act ESG: Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing, Shelter Spaces**

**Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Shelter Spaces**

The CoC would prefer to use CARES Act ESG on homeless prevention, particularly for higher-risk populations, e.g., pregnant women. The local shelter is privately-run and high barrier, and the CoC strives to keep people from entering that congregate setting, instead using rapid re-housing (RRH) to place as many clients as possible in their own apartments. In addition to homeless prevention and RRH, the CARES Act ESG would be useful in running a new overflow shelter in a building bought with local funds, which will be used particularly for families and people with disabilities.

It is expected that the long-term economic consequences of the pandemic will be severe for this area. Consequently, additional ESG, beyond the anticipated CARES Act funding, would be very useful for much more RRH, which could require longer and deeper subsidies in the case of a prolonged recovery, and perhaps additional shelter capacity.

#### **16. Philadelphia, PA**

**CARES Act ESG: Shelter Spaces, Rapid Re-Housing + Jobs, Child Care / Transit Assistance Pilot Project**

**Future ESG: Shelter Spaces, Rapid Re-Housing + Jobs, Child Care / Transit Assistance Pilot Project**

The CoC will spend almost one-third of its CARES Act ESG on expanding its safe shelter spaces. Almost one-half of the CARES Act ESG will be spent on rapid re-housing (RRH) and connecting people with jobs, including a pilot financial incentive to work such as child care and transit assistance. The rest of the CARES Act ESG will be spent on prevention and outreach. Additional ESG would be dedicated to those same priorities, but with an even greater emphasis on RRH and job incentives.

#### **17. Austin, TX**

**CARES Act ESG: Rapid Re-Housing**

**Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Motel Spaces**

The CoC decided to use most of its CARES Act ESG to establish a robust rapid re-housing (RRH) program, which, historically, has been a weak spot for the CoC. The CoC has an immense deficit in RRH spaces for individuals and a much smaller one for families.

The CoC would like to use additional ESG and a FEMA contribution to lease up more motel rooms for non-congregate shelter spaces. Despite FEMA picking up 75% of the rental costs of non-congregate shelters, using motels is still an expensive approach. Given the infectious nature of the pandemic, it doesn't make much sense to expend limited resources on congregate shelters. The CoC has found it is difficult for providers to hire staff for shelters and motels because of the potentially short duration of the work.

Additional ESG is needed for a broad RRH program, which would also be used as a bridge for permanent supportive housing spaces. Services to higher needs enrollees could be paid for by local money as well as local hospitals, although that is still a work in progress. The combined CARES Act ESG as well as the additional ESG being considered by Congress would allow the CoC to eliminate its deficits in RRH spaces, while still allowing for some people with higher needs to also be permanently housed.

#### **18. El Paso, TX**

##### **CARES Act ESG: Shelter Spaces**

##### **Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Shelter Spaces, Motel Spaces**

With the \$3M from the first tranche of CARES Act ESG, the city adapted and staffed an overflow shelter for a large provider (Opportunity Center for the Homeless, OC) and a Welcome Center (WC). According to the city of El Paso both the WC and the overflow shelter will operate until January 15<sup>th</sup>. The OC has reported to the city that its capacity to help the elderly and the frail will be reduced. Consequently, the city is strongly encouraging the community to create a new, 24/7, no barrier emergency shelter, like the OC. Another \$1M from the second tranche of ESG was spent on maintaining the WC and the overflow shelter, including keeping both facilities staffed and supplied.

In an exciting development, \$2.9M from the CARES Act will be used to improve the area's homelessness system generally. The CoC is part of a partnership that has submitted a bid to use this money to shift the community from managing homelessness to reducing homelessness, in part by changing the focus from shelter to housing—rapid re-housing generally but with longer subsidies and higher levels of services for clients with higher needs. The CoC and its partners will form a grant council for funding a 24/7, no barrier, short-term, emergency shelter, including no more than 50 beds. Also in the proposal, motel vouchers would be used for clients who cannot be accommodated by the CoC's current shelter capacity. The city council will make its decision on the contract later in September.

#### **19. Fort Worth, TX**

##### **CARES Act ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Shelter Spaces, Outreach**

##### **Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Outreach**

The CoC has used its CARES Act ESG mostly on rapid re-housing (RRH) and a little on shelter. Clients with higher needs are also able to take advantage of RRH, thanks to services being provided by the county hospital and mental health authority, although it is hoped they can eventually be shifted into a permanent supportive housing slot or a housing choice voucher.

The CoC believes that economic recovery will take much longer than anticipated. The CoC's clients were having difficulty securing employment before the pandemic when the unemployment rate was extremely low, and a lot of the jobs they might have secured may come back slowly if at all. Consequently, additional ESG would be very helpful in continuing the CoC's focus on RRH, especially given the likelihood of longer subsidies because of the economy—"so we can move people out of homelessness altogether". The CoC also used the CARES Act ESG to expand its outreach, and additional ESG could be helpful in extending that effort into 2021.

**20. Houston and Harris County, TX**  
**CARES Act ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Diversion**  
**Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing, Diversion**

The CoC's ambitious, three-pronged approach to addressing the health and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for homeless families and individuals includes

1. rapid rehousing, short-term (up to 12 months) rental assistance and light services for those who do not require intensive case management, for approximately 1,700 newly homeless people;
2. bridge to permanent supportive housing (PSH), housing for approximately 1,000 people currently experiencing chronic homelessness—including those living unsheltered and/or in encampments—while they await a PSH unit; and
3. diversion, a program to help approximately 2,000 people maintain or regain housing so that they do not have to enter emergency shelter. Assistance may be financial (i.e., up to three months' rent) or may include family mediation or creative problem-solving.

It was determined that \$65M is necessary to pursue such an approach—with \$18M coming from the county, \$39M coming from the city, and, hopefully, the rest coming from local philanthropy. The city and county contributions will include their CARES Act ESG and CDBG grants, among other funds. There will also be a specific effort to strengthen outreach to people experiencing homelessness who suffer from mental illness. The cumulative results of these efforts could be the end of chronic homelessness in the area.

**21. San Antonio, TX**  
**CARES Act ESG: Motel Spaces, Prevention, Outreach, Rapid Re-Housing**  
**Future ESG: Motel Spaces, Prevention, Outreach, Rapid Re-Housing**

In addition to operating a motel to de-congregate shelters, the CARES Act ESG as well as any additional ESG will be used for prevention, outreach, and rapid re-housing (RRH), particularly for the most vulnerable. An increase in unsheltered homeless has spurred considerable interest in RRH, including as a bridge to permanent housing. Providers of prevention services report that "people are the most desperate that they have ever seen" and are "(s)cared about running out of food and that they will lose unemployment assistance or housing".

**22. West Virginia**  
**CARES Act ESG: Rapid Re-Housing**  
**Future ESG: Rapid Re-Housing**

CARES Act ESG has not been released in the absence of HUD's guidance. The CoC would advise state and local governments that CARES Act ESG should be used for rapid re-housing, although landlords will need extra financial incentives in this adverse environment. The CoC is very apprehensive about Winter, the pace of the state's economic recovery, and the future in general: "We expect to be maxed to the gills, require more creative problem-solving than ever before, and will need more of everything than we've ever needed," including additional federal funding. Compounding the apprehension is the difficulty planning for the future with so many variables—what constructive role will the state play, how quickly will the state's economy recover, will there be a second wave in the pandemic, how severe will

Winter be, will resources be sufficient to cope with the anticipated wave of evictions, will there be more federal assistance, and will there be a CoC NoFA.