

Connecticut Funding Guide

Federal & State Resources for Supportive Housing



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PURPOSE OF THIS GUIDE

This guide is designed to help supportive housing providers and developers identify the resources available for supportive housing projects. This guide is based on the funding for housing, operations and social services that is available at the time of publication; users of the guide are advised that funding and funding priorities are subject to change at the state and federal level.

This guide is organized into two sections: state resources and federal resources. Funding descriptions for these sections are organized broadly by category of funding, e.g., capital funds and leasing funds.

Please contact CSH at (203) 789-0826 or by email at snep@csh.org with any comments or corrections on this Guide.

FEDERAL RESOURCES

The following is a brief summary of federal programs that can be used in the creation of supportive housing projects. These programs are available through national or regional competition. Funding for these competitions is announced in the Federal Register through a Notice of Funding Availability or NOFA. Most of these programs are funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), though included are programs funded by USDA Rural Development [formerly the Farmer's Home Administration (FmHA)], and the Federal Home Loan Bank system.

Please also note that several federal housing programs are available through state agencies as "pass-through" programs that are administered and allocated locally. Those are described in the section entitled "State Resources".

A. CAPITAL AND REAL PROPERTY - ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION, NEW CONSTRUCTION APPROACHES

1. U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD):

Many of HUD's funding programs are "pass-through" grants to state agencies that, in turn, allocate funding directly to project sponsors. HUD does, however, directly allocate capital financing through the following programs:

a. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Programs: HUD's primary program addressing homelessness, the McKinney-Vento Act funds are administered by HUD and awarded competitively through a "Continuum of Care" system in the community where assistance is being sought. A continuum of care system is designed to address the critical problem of homelessness through a coordinated community-based process of identifying needs and building a system to address those needs. The approach is predicated on the understanding that homelessness is not caused merely by a lack of shelter, but involves a variety of underlying, unmet needs - physical, economic, and social. Funds are granted based on the competition following the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs include:

i. Supportive Housing Program: Provides funding to non-profits for acquisition, new construction, rehabilitation, leasing, operating, and supportive services to create housing for homeless individuals and families. Eligible projects include Permanent Supportive Housing for homeless persons with disabilities, Transitional Housing, Safe Havens, and Supportive Services Only. Capital funds are limited to \$400,000 per project, and require a sponsor cash match of at least 50%. Grants are awarded for 1-3 years and the costs of leasing, operating and supportive services may be

renewed when the grant terms expires. Housing projects must remain affordable for a period of 20 years. Beneficiaries must be homeless or at risk of being homeless.

Information is available on HUD's Website:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/programs/index.cfm>

- b. Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) Program:
HOPWA is a leading source of capital for the development of housing that serves persons with HIV/AIDS and is allocated to cities and states based on the incidence of AIDS in their community. While 90% of the funds are distributed through formulas through a local application process, the remaining 10% are available competitively on an annual basis for model projects or programs and are applied for directly through HUD.

Information is available on HUD's Website:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/aidshousing/programs/index.cfm>

- c. Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811) Program:
HUD provides interest-free capital advances to nonprofit sponsors to help them finance the development of rental housing such as independent living projects, condominium units and small group homes with the availability of supportive services for persons with disabilities. The capital advance can finance the construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition with or without rehabilitation of supportive housing. The advance does not have to be repaid as long as the housing remains available for very low-income persons with disabilities for at least 40 years. HUD also provides project rental assistance in conjunction with the capital financing (see below). Nonprofit organizations with a Section 501(c)(3) tax exemption from the IRS can apply to develop a Section 811 project if they can, among other requirements, submit a resolution that they will provide a minimum capital investment equal to 0.5 percent of the capital advance amount, up to a maximum of \$10,000. In order to live in Section 811 housing, a household (which may consist of a single qualified person) must be very low-income (within 50 percent of the median income for the area) and at least one member must be 18 years old or older and have a disability, such as a physical or developmental disability or chronic mental illness.

Information is available on HUD's Website:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/progdesc/disab811.cfm>

2. Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB):

The Federal Home Loan Bank works through its member banks to offer funding options for affordable housing and economic development. Established under federal law, there are twelve District Federal Home Loan Banks in the country,

and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston serves all New England states. The FHLB provides low-cost funds to member institutions for below-market loans and grants for affordable housing activities. Member banks, in turn, provide grants and/or below market loans to organizations for the purchase, construction, and/or rehabilitation of rental housing.

A project sponsor must have a FHLB member bank make the application. About 70% of banks are FHLB members. The FHLB offers four funding options to its member banks:

- a. Affordable Housing Program (AHP)
The Affordable Housing Program (AHP) offers grants and subsidized advances for affordable housing in two competitive rounds each year.
- b. The Community Development Advance
The Community Development advance is a reduced-rate advance for funding eligible affordable-housing, economic-development, and mixed-use initiatives.
- c. The New England Fund
The New England Fund (NEF) provides advances to support housing and community-development initiatives that serve moderate-income households and neighborhoods.
- d. The Equity Builder Program
The Equity Builder Program offers members grants to provide income-eligible buyers with down-payment, closing-cost, and rehabilitation assistance, as well as to offer matched-savings programs.

For more information, visit the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston's Website: <http://www.fhlbboston.com/index.jsp>

3. **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC):**

The FDIC insures the nation's thrift and banking industries and their depositors. It does not have an affordable housing program, but instead auctions foreclosed properties that they own. This can be a source for purchasing real property at less than market rates.

The main office for Connecticut is in Rocky Hill (101 Corporate Place, Suite 300, Rocky Hill, CT 06067; 860-563-4119) where listings of available properties and information on the sales process can be received.

For more information, visit the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Website: <http://www.fdic.gov/>

4. **USDA Rural Development – Rural Housing Services:**

The Rural Housing Service works with a wide variety of public and nonprofit organizations to provide housing options to communities throughout rural communities. Organizations eligible to apply for RHS funds include local and state governmental entities; nonprofit groups, such as community development organizations; associations, private corporations, and cooperatives operating on a not-for-profit basis; and Federally recognized Native American groups.

Among the programs available for supportive housing projects are:

- a. Rural Rental Housing - Direct Loans (Section 515)
Rural Rental Housing Loans are direct, competitive mortgage loans made to provide affordable multifamily rental housing for very low-, low-, and moderate-income families; the elderly; and persons with disabilities. This is primarily a direct mortgage program, but its funds may also be used to buy and improve land and to provide necessary facilities such as water and waste disposal systems. In new Section 515 projects, 95 percent of tenants must have very low incomes. In existing projects 75 percent of new tenants must have very low incomes. There are four variations of the Section 515 loan program. They are Cooperative Housing, Downtown Renewal Areas, Congregate Housing or Group Homes for Persons with Disabilities, and the Rural Housing Demonstration Program. Loans are for up to 50 years at an effective 1 percent interest rate.
- b. Rural Rental Housing Guaranteed Loan Program (Section 538)
This program is intended to fund construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of rural multifamily housing for low-income occupants. Residents of the completed housing facility must be very low- to moderate-income households; or elderly, handicapped, or disabled persons with income not in excess of 115% of the median income of the surrounding area. The terms of the loans guaranteed may be up to 40 years, and the loans must be fully amortized. Rates of the loans guaranteed must be fixed, as negotiated between lender and borrower, within the maximum established under the Notice of Fund Availability (NOFA) RHS publishes each year in the Federal Register.
- c. Housing Preservation Grant Program (Section 533)
The Housing Preservation Grant Program makes grants to nonprofit organizations, local governments and Native American tribes to renovate existing low-income multifamily rental units. Funds may also be used by recipients to help individuals make repairs to private homes. Recipients of Housing Preservation Grants are often able to leverage the funds with additional resources from private sources or local governments.

Further information is available from one of the Connecticut Service Centers:

WINDSOR SERVICE CENTER
100 NORTHFIELD DR FL 4
WINDSOR, CT 06095-4730
(860) 688-7725
(860) 688-0083 fax

NORWICH SERVICE CENTER
238 W TOWN ST
NORWICH, CT 06360-2111
(860) 859-5218
(860) 887-4082 fax

Or on the USDA's Rural Housing Services Website:
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>

B. RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

1. U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD):

a. Section 8 "Housing Choice" Rental Assistance:

Under the Section 8 Housing Choice tenant-based program, the federal government provides a rental subsidy directly to landlords on behalf of eligible tenants who select housing that meets program guidelines. Tenants pay 30% of their income in rent and the federal government pays the difference between this and the rent charged for the unit.

Rents must be "reasonable" and equal to or below a Fair Market Rent based on the median rent for the area. The Section 8 program is administered by state and local Public Housing Authorities who are responsible for tenant selection, managing the subsidy account, and inspecting apartments before they are rented. (A list of PHAs in Connecticut is available on the HUD Website: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/pha/contacts/states/ct.cfm>). In addition and increasingly, there are set-aside programs that direct Section 8 rental assistance to particular target populations, such as the Family Unification Program and Family Self-Sufficiency Program, both administered by the Connecticut Department of Social Services.

Waiting lists for Section 8 vouchers are usually very long. Under current HUD rules, PHAs may establish local preference categories that should be consistent with and reflect local housing needs. For example, PHAs may adopt a local preference for people with disabilities or who are homeless.

HUD also allows local PHAs to project-base up to 20% of their Housing Choice vouchers. Through this project based component PHAs can enter into long-term contracts with owners of rental housing – including supportive housing. In exchange for this contract, which gives the owner a virtual guarantee of rental income, the owner agrees to accept tenants to live in the project-based units who qualify for the Section 8 program.

b. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Programs:

i. Shelter Plus Care (S+C):

Shelter Plus Care (S+C) is one among the McKinney Homeless Assistance programs administered by HUD. Shelter Plus Care provides grants through the SuperNOFA national competition to government entities and public housing authorities. Shelter Plus Care provides rental assistance funding for homeless persons with disabilities, primarily those with mental illness, chronic problems with alcohol and/or drugs, and AIDS or related diseases. S+C funds four types of rental assistance:

- ♦ Tenant-based rental assistance (TRA) provides grant funding for a five-year contract term. Participants reside in housing of their choice though grant recipients may require participants to live in a specific area in order to facilitate coordination of supportive services.
- ♦ Sponsor-based rental assistance (SRA) provides grant funding for a term of five years through contracts between a grant recipient and a sponsor organization. Sponsors may be a non-profit organization or community mental health agency established as a public non-profit. Participants reside in housing owned or leased by the project sponsor.
- ♦ Project-based rental assistance (PRA) provides grants for a term of either five or ten years through contracts between grant recipients and owners of existing structures with units that will be leased to participants. Rental assistance grants are for ten years if the owner agrees to complete rehabilitation on the units to be leased within 12 months of the grant agreement.
- ♦ Single Room Occupancy Dwellings (SRO) provides grants for rental assistance for a contract term of ten years in connection with moderate rehabilitation of single room occupancy housing units.

Information is available on HUD's Website:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/programs/splusc/index.cfm>

ii. Supportive Housing Program (SHP):

Provides funding to non-profits for acquisition, new construction, rehabilitation, leasing, operating, and supportive services to create housing for homeless individuals and families. Eligible projects include Permanent Supportive Housing for homeless persons with disabilities, Transitional Housing, Safe Havens, and Supportive Services Only. Grants are awarded for 1-3 years and the costs may be renewed when the grant terms expires. Housing projects must remain affordable for a period of 20 years. Beneficiaries must be homeless or at risk of being homeless. A cash match of 25% is required.

Information is available on HUD's Website:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/programs/shp/index.cfm>

c. Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811) Program:

In addition to providing capital financing, Section 811 offers project-based rental assistance people with disabilities living in the housing developed through this program. Section 811 provides 100% of the development costs that do not have to be repaid if the project remains available to very low-income people with disabilities for 40 years. HUD conducts a competition annually for Section 811 funds, and each HUD region receives an allocation of Section 811 funds for that area. Applications are made to the HUD field office in response to the Notice of Funding Available (typically in the spring of each year).

Information is available on HUD's Website:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/progdesc/disab811.cfm>

C. SOCIAL SERVICES FUNDING PROGRAMS

1. **U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD):**

a. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Programs:

i. Supportive Housing Program (SHP):

HUD's primary program addressing homelessness, the SHP Program (along with other McKinney-Vento Act funds) is administered by HUD and awarded competitively through a "Continuum of Care" system in the community where assistance is being sought. The Supportive Housing Program provides funding to non-profits for acquisition, new construction, rehabilitation, leasing, operating, and

supportive services to create housing for homeless individuals and families. Eligible projects include Permanent Supportive Housing for homeless persons with disabilities, Transitional Housing, Safe Havens, and Supportive Services Only. Supportive services require a 20% cash match from sponsors. Grants are awarded for 1-3 years and the costs of supportive services may be renewed when the grant terms expires. Housing projects must remain affordable for a period of 20 years. Beneficiaries must be homeless or at risk of being homeless.

Information is available on HUD's Website:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/programs/shp/index.cfm>

STATE RESOURCES

There are several state agencies that currently have programs and/or funding to support the creation of supportive housing. These agencies administer funds that are made available from both state appropriations and as a “pass through” of federal block grant funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The following is a brief overview of the funding/programs available.

NEXT STEPS - The current structured funding initiative for supportive housing in Connecticut is the Next Steps Initiative. In 2005, the Connecticut General Assembly authorized funding to create 500 units of permanent supportive housing through development and through scattered site leasing approaches. **This interagency initiative offers a “one stop” application process for capital funding, rental subsidies and service funding** for development projects and rental subsidies and service funding for scattered site units. Notices of funding availability under Next Steps are issued periodically by the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (www.chfa.org) for development projects, by the Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (www.dmhas.state.ct.us) for scattered site leasing projects, and by the Connecticut Department of Children and Families for units serving at risk young adults (www.state.ct.us/dcf).

B. CAPITAL AND REAL PROPERTY - ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION, NEW CONSTRUCTION APPROACHES

1. **Connecticut Department of Economic & Community Development (DECD):**
The Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) administers state authorized bond funding and several federal pass-through programs that provide capital financing for developing affordable housing. These include:
 - a. **Housing Trust Fund.** Authorized by the Connecticut General Assembly in 2005, the Housing Trust Fund Program is designed to create affordable housing for low and moderate-income households. This program is funded from the proceeds of the sale of the state's general obligation bonds. The funds are awarded as loans and/or grants to eligible sponsors of affordable housing. Eligible uses are acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, demolition, homeownership, multi-family rental housing, adaptive re-use of historic structures, special needs housing, redevelopment of vacant properties, infrastructure improvements, and housing for individuals or families with incomes up to 120% of area median income. Eligible applicants are municipalities, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and local housing authorities. Funds are available through periodic notices of funding availability.

Information is available on DECD's Website:
<http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1098&q=304004>

b. HOME Investments Partnership Program (HOME):

The HOME Investment Partnerships **Program** is a federally funded housing assistance program administered by DECD. HOME is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act, and is used by communities and local nonprofit or for-profit groups and developers. The HOME Program is flexible to provide gap financing for a range of activities from acquisition and rehabilitation to new construction of rental and single family housing, and is designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income and very-low income households. Funds are available on a rolling basis.

Information is available on DECD's Website:

<http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1098&q=249716>

c. Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG):

The State receives an annual CDBG Program allocation, which they in turn award to smaller communities and rural areas for use in revitalizing neighborhoods, expanding affordable housing and economic opportunities, and/or improving community facilities and services. Eligible activities include:

- Acquisition of real property
- Reconstruction or rehabilitation of housing or other property
- Building of public facilities and improvements - senior centers, streets and sidewalks
- Carrying out crime reduction activities - neighborhood watch, extra police patrols
- Meeting planning and administrative expenses
- Providing public services for youth, elderly or the disabled
- Removal of architectural barriers
- Eliminating or preventing slum or blight

New construction is generally *not* eligible under the CDBG program.

Information is available on DECD's Website:

<http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1098&Q=249736>

d. Flexible Housing Program:

The Flexible Housing Program was created by Public Act 01-07 of the June 2001 Special Session to provide broad authorities to the Department of Economic and Community Development to fund housing and related facilities. Financial assistance can include, but is not limited to, grants, loans, loan guarantees, and/or deferred loans for:

- Acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair and maintenance of residential or mixed use structures,
- Acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair and maintenance of

related infrastructure, facilities and amenities incidental and pertinent to the provision of affordable housing and intended primarily to serve the residents of the affordable housing project that may include, but not be limited to , a community room, laundry, day care space, computer center, management office or playground, or

- Demolition, renovation or redevelopment of vacant buildings or related infrastructure.

Information is available on DECD's Website:

<http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1098&Q=253406>

2. **Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA):**

CHFA was created to alleviate the shortage of affordable housing by providing below market rate interest rate mortgages and other financing incentives for owner occupied and rental housing. By offering financing terms not generally available in the commercial market, the Authority can help developers achieve feasibility for projects which otherwise would not be possible.

a. **Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC):**

The Low Income Housing Tax credit program is a federal program that is administered locally by CHFA. Low Income housing tax credits are awarded on a competitive basis through one or more funding rounds each year. Priorities are listed in the Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) developed by CHFA with input from affordable housing developers. Developers who receive tax credits typically sell them to private investors who benefit from a reduction in tax liability. The proceeds from the sale generate equity for the development, reducing the need for debt financing, and enabling the owner to charge affordable rents.

Information is available on CHFA's Website:

http://www.chfa.org/TaxCredits/taxcredits_LowIncomeTaxCredAllocations.asp

b. **Multi-family Rental Housing Mortgage Loan**

CHFA makes construction and permanent first mortgages using taxable bonds, tax-exempt bonds and/or unrestricted funds at below market interest rates. Projects must contain a minimum of 25 units; smaller developments of 10 to 25 may be considered when sponsored by non-profit organizations. A portion of the units must be set-aside for low-income residents for a period of at least 30 years. The maximum loan term is 40 years and the loans must be fully amortizing. The maximum loan to value ratio is 80% of CHFA's appraisal of the value of the finished product. Higher loan-to-values may be approved on an exception basis for nonprofits and developments which further public policy objectives.

Information is available on CHFA's Website:

http://www.chfa.org/Multifamily/multifamily_RentalHousingProgram.asp

c. Housing Tax Credit Contribution Program (HTCC):

The housing tax credit contribution program is a state-supported program that generates equity for housing initiatives undertaken by non-profit organizations. Any non-profit developing, sponsoring or managing housing for very low, low and moderate income individuals and families can apply to CHFA for an allocation of up to \$300,000 in tax credits for their project. The non-profit then offers the credits to local businesses that make cash contributions to support the development. Business firms receive a dollar-for-dollar reduction in their state tax liability in exchange for their financial support of the affordable housing program. CHFA allocates \$5 million in HTCC credits annually.

Information is available on CHFA's Website:

http://www.chfa.org/TaxCredits/taxcredits_HousingTaxContributeProAllocation.asp

d. CHFA also provides capital financing for supportive housing through the Next Steps Initiative, described above.

3. Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS):

The Department of Social Services (DSS) maintains two bond programs that can potentially be used for housing. The first is the **Bond Funds for AIDS Residence Projects** that provides capital funds for nonprofit housing projects serve people living with AIDS. The second is the **Neighborhood Facilities Program** which provides grants to municipalities or qualified 501(c)3 nonprofit social service agencies to acquire, construct, renovate physical structures to be used for child day care centers, shelters for victims of domestic violence, emergency shelters for the homeless, transitional housing, residential facilities for populations at risk, multi purpose centers and food distribution facilities. NFP funds can be used for acquisition construction and or renovations. Funds may not be used for program operations and funds may not be used to pay off existing indebtedness.

Information is available on DSS' Website:

<http://www.dss.state.ct.us/Dss.htm>

C. **RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

1. Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS):

In accordance with DSS' mission to serve families and individuals who need assistance in maintaining or achieving their full potential for self-direction, self-reliance and independent living, the Housing Services Unit oversees the following housing assistance programs:

a. Rental Assistance Programs (RAP):

The Rental Assistance Program (RAP) is the major state-funded program for assisting very-low-income families to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Participants find their own housing, including apartments, townhouses, and single-family homes. The participant is free to choose any private rental housing that meets the requirements of the program. RAP certificates are funded through the Department of Social Services (DSS) and are administered statewide.

Information is available on DSS' Website:

<http://www.dss.state.ct.us/svcs/Housing/RAP.htm>

b. Transitional Rental Assistance Programs (T-RAP):

The purpose of the program is to help families leaving Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) afford privately owned rental housing and thus ease the transition from welfare to work. Eligible families may receive the T-RAP for a maximum of one year, and must meet all the following conditions:

- The family has received 21 months of time limited TFA.
- The family is not receiving TFA benefits from an extension.
- An adult member of the family has income from employment.
- The family income is equal to or greater than the payment standard.
- The family files an application for the T-RAP within six months of leaving time limited TFA.
- The family lives in privately owned rental housing.
- The family is not already receiving a rental subsidy.

Information is available on DSS' Website:

<http://www.dss.state.ct.us/svcs/Housing/TRAP.htm>

- c. DSS also provides operating subsidies for supportive housing through the *Next Steps Initiative*, described above.

D. SOCIAL SERVICES FUNDING PROGRAMS

1. **Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services (DMHAS):**

The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) promotes and administers comprehensive, recovery-oriented services in the areas of mental health treatment and substance abuse prevention and treatment throughout Connecticut. While the Department's prevention services serve all Connecticut citizens, its mandate is to serve adults (over 18 years of age) with psychiatric or substance use disorders, or both, who lack the financial means to obtain such services on their own. DMHAS also provides collaborative programs for individuals with special needs, such as persons with HIV/AIDS infection, people in the criminal justice system, those with problem gambling disorders, substance abusing pregnant women, persons with traumatic brain injury or hearing impairment, those with co-occurring substance abuse and mental illness, and

special populations transitioning out of the Department of Children and Families. Current DMHAS Programs include:

a. Bridge Housing Subsidy Funds – DMHAS

The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services administers a state-funded Bridge Housing Subsidy program through selected DMHAS providers. The Housing Subsidy can be used to pay for move-in expenses (such as security or utility deposits), transitional rental assistance until a person receives permanent subsidized housing (such as Section 8 or public housing), and short-term rental assistance during an unavoidable absence from a unit (such as short-term hospitalization) for homeless or at-risk clients of DMHAS.

Information is available on DMHAS' Website:

<http://www.dmhas.state.ct.us/Housing.htm>

b. Projects for Transition from Homelessness (PATH)

DMHAS administers this federally funded program (Department of Health and Human Services). PATH provides funds to support service delivery to individuals with serious mental illness and co-occurring substance abuse disorders who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. PATH funds can be used for outreach, screening, diagnostic treatment, habilitation, rehabilitation, community mental health services, case management, supportive and supervisory services in residential settings, and other housing-related services. This program is fully subscribed.

c. DMHAS provides service funding for supportive housing serving persons with mental illness and/or substance addiction through the Next Steps Initiative, described above.

2. **Department of Social Services (DSS):**

DSS provides service funding for supportive housing serving homeless families through the Next Steps Initiative, described above.

3. **Department of Children and Families (DCF):**

DCF provides transitional service funding for supportive housing serving homeless and at-risk youth aging out of youth systems through the Next Steps Initiative, described above.

FEDERAL FUNDING PROGRAMS AT A GLANCE

The chart below illustrates the types of activities typical of supportive housing programs and the federal housing resources potentially available

Program	ACTIVITY								
	New Construction	Acquisition	Rehabilitation	Rental Assistance	Support Services	Property Disposition	Leasing of Property	Operating Costs	Homeless Prevention
CDBG	X	X	X		X			X	X
HOME	X	X	X	X					X
LIHTC	X	X	X					X	
FHLB	X	X	X						
USDA	X	X	X						
SHP	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
SRO				X					
S+C				X					
HOPWA	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Section 8				X					
Section 811	X	X	X					X	