

CoC Plan for Michigan Balance of State Continuum of Care - MI-500

a1. Leveraging Housing Resources: Development of new units and creation of housing opportunities

In keeping with the history of making the most of all housing resource types in the state, the Michigan Balance of State CoC (MIBOSCOC) has been working to improve the use of non-ESG and non-CoC housing supports.

Within the Rural Set Aside application, applicants have sought out partnerships with other PHAs in their areas to enhance their housing project development. More specifically, these projects are as follows:

- 1) Northeast Michigan Community Service Agency: This applicant is applying for 10 units of housing with supportive services. They have 12 units with Project Based Vouchers (PBV) dedicated to taking their referrals for this project with the Northwind apartment complex in Otsego County and another two units of housing contracted with the Public Housing Authority (PHA) in Cheboygan County. They are continuing to pursue additional partnerships with PHAs in their service area and have budgeted to potentially use the private rental market for five units to allow greater choice in location for project participants.

An additional note on the 12 Northwind Apartment units: the attached documentation of the MOU describes these as PBV Permanent Supportive Housing units. However, these units have not historically been used for the HUD definition of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). This MOU is referencing definitions for the State of Michigan's Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) PSH, which does not require anything beyond a basic literal homeless status and the services are unfunded and do not have any required frequency. This project has been unable to be used for households with severe service needs without the level of supports this application would allow.

- 2) Michigan State Housing Development Authority: This agency is applying for an SSO: Non-CoC project that will pair landlord incentives with supportive services with their existing Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV), Family Unification Program (FUP) vouchers, Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers and criminal justice system impacted households through the Department of Corrections HCV set aside.
- 3) EightCap, Inc: This applicant was not able to have formal agreements in place with local PHAs by the time of this application but continues to pursue them. EightCap, Inc. is party to the statewide homeless preference Housing Choice Vouchers that MSHDA administers and will continue their process of enrolling participants on the HCV waitlist. This will enable them to give project participants subsidized rent while in services, however, it will not begin immediately upon project entry. All participants will be eligible, although it may take several months before they are pulled from the waitlist. The MIBOSCOC has decided to include the 14 unit PSH project in the submission as additional PHA support is likely, and these two counties are in desperate need of PSH, which they currently do not have.

MIBOSCOC is working to increase permanent housing across the CoC. This year that meant the reallocation of two CoC-wide PSH projects that collectively had \$2.2M to them. These projects should have contributed many units to the CoC's portfolio. Unfortunately, they were structured with insufficient supportive service funding and year over year the projects went under-utilized, returning significant amounts of funding and each year losing subrecipients. This year those projects were reallocated and in the FY22 CoC Program competition, new PSH projects were prioritized. The CoC was able to bring in seven new PSH projects with new applicants- the former subrecipients. While this will bring in fewer units of projected housing, it may create more units actually in use, with budgets that allow for services for those with more severe service needs. Growing permanent housing will remain a top priority for the CoC over the foreseeable future. MIBOSCOC had contracted with CSH to create a model for the amounts of different housing needed, and the CoC will continue to apply for more housing units to meet the projected numbers needed, or data shows the CoC is able to end homelessness with the existing units.

MIBOSCOC will continue to find ways to engage with PHAs across its geography. A number of the PHAs are active members in the CoC, however, with 61 counties, there are approximately 81 PHAs in the CoC's geographic area. CoC staff have found through interactions that many PHAs do not see a reason to interact with the CoC. Primarily, new opportunities like Stability Vouchers are not a driver for two main reasons. First, most small, rural PHAs do not administer HCVs and because they have not historically, they are not eligible to apply for them in the future. Second, these small, rural PHAs know that when there is a limited amount of new vouchers being distributed, they will not be considered for receiving any. The work to apply seems unwise with the low chances of gaining any. A tertiary reason expressed to CoC staff was that the PHAs have their Board, budgets, and plans, and efforts like these have not been included in the past. There is little interest in opening up tenant selection plans and lowering barriers when this is seen as a higher risk to running safe housing developments.

a2. Landlord Recruitment

Across the 61 counties of the MIBOSCOC various approaches to landlord engagement have been tested. The current strategy includes the following.

- Across the 61 counties of the MIBOSCOC, there are smaller geographic areas called Local Planning Bodies (LPB) that function as committees of the MIBOSCOC. Each of these groups does outreach within their local communities to identify and engage local landlords.
- Creation of a new CoC-wide report on landlord engagement
- Training that highlights the best ways for working with landlords and valuing their needs as an equal third of the agency- project participant- landlord relationship for stable housing
- Providing financial incentives to landlords to rent to project participants that include sign up bonuses and damage repair beyond the scope of the security deposit
- Promoting the importance of landlords in ending homelessness
- Seeking a project that includes rental unit repair funding for landlords

New practices implemented in the past three years are:

- Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) funding from the pandemic response was used to prevent eviction following the end of the moratorium. This afforded the Local Planning Bodies and their corresponding Coordinated Entry System (CES) service hubs, called Housing Assessment and Resource Agencies (HARA), to engage directly with a number of new landlords. These HARAs worked to actively maintain relationships with these landlords. Lessons learned from this engagement was how to harness contacts created to build through need to build ongoing relationships.
- The use of damage mitigation funds was a learning experience for agencies. Some thought these would be incredibly important and over budgeted for them. The lesson learned from this is that it is important for landlords to know financial remedies are available if needed, but that they rarely were touched, and led to budget amendments to move the funds into other budget lines.
- Many providers can become discouraged by the tight housing market. They see landlords selling properties or turning them into vacation rentals regularly. Northern Michigan industry relies heavily on tourism, a sector that has only grown during the past three years as more people sought drivable vacations. This hurt an already difficult housing market. However, offering signing bonuses and damage mitigation funds proved helpful at rebuilding relationships with landlords. When they see agencies seeking ways to operate that also benefit them as business owners, this should also strengthen those relationships.

MIBOSCOC has not had a central repository of landlord information because the CoC covers 73% of the geographic area of the state of Michigan. Landlord contact information from one area is not meaningful to others. However, as the CoC matures in its data use and collection, this information can become more useful. The CoC is beginning to collect data around the number of landlords with whom each LPB is engaged and will be better able to track growth as strategies are fully implemented or adapted.

b. Leveraging Healthcare Resources

MIBOSCOC has a deep history of Permanent Supportive Housing projects partnering with health care providers, particularly behavioral health. Historically, most subrecipients of the large 61 county-wide PSH project were Community Mental Health (CMH) organizations. In recent years we have found that these projects typically work best with housing and homelessness focused agencies operating them but in partnership with the CMH organizations. This model has become standard across much of the MIBOSCOC.

In addition to mental and behavioral health, MIBOSCOC recently began developing a partnership with the Michigan Center for Rural Health which focuses on supporting Critical Access Hospitals, which are special designations for hospitals serving rural areas and fulfilling other requirements such as Medicare billing, as well as Rural Health Clinics. This new partnership will enable MIBOSCOC to explore referrals and educate new service providers on services to end homelessness.

Finally, one of the potentially largest partnerships for MIBOSCOC with healthcare will come from being part of the State agencies' work on data sharing. The HMIS Lead of MIBOSCOC has been working closely with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) to match data from HMIS with the statewide Medicaid database to enable the MIBOSCOC to receive a list

of those who are homeless and are the highest utilizers of Medicaid/Medicare funds. The MIBOSCOC is in the process of executing this, which will include an update to the current prioritization policy.

Within the permanent housing applications submitted in this application, the following commitments from healthcare providers are included:

- Northeast Michigan Community Service Agency: This project is requesting \$487,083 in funding and has agreements with two Community Mental Health agencies that if the grant is awarded they will sign the attached MOUs. Each are valued at \$109,200, for a total of \$218,400. The project also has an MOU with Sunrise Centre (substance use disorder treatment) for all eligible project participants who are interested in services.
- EightCap, Inc: This project has received a letter of support from the Community Mental Health agency that serves Ionia and Montcalm Counties. They are able to provide substance use disorder services for all eligible project participants who are interested in services.

c. CoC's Current Strategy to Identify, Shelter and House Individuals and Families Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness

1. Current Street Outreach Strategy

a. MI Balance of State CoC (MIBOSCOC) has spent the past two years working to build and improve Street Outreach/ Housing Navigation across the CoC's geographic area. MIBOSCOC covers 61 counties including the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, part of which is covered by mountains, and most of which contains dense forest. Addition to the terrain, these areas are also sparsely populated resulting in lower funding amounts, despite the added time to travel to the people they serve. In light of this, MIBOSCOC sought out training on outreach and navigation from experienced rural providers and provided technical assistance to the more remote areas of the state to design their local coordinated entry processes to build outreach and navigation into their staffing. Many of the increases in outreach were funded through COVID relief funding, and in this year's funding competition and the last, the CoC is reallocating to expand SSO: CE to continue funding this critical component. These projects are also included in this Rural Set Aside application. Rural outreach providers have been trained in methods that engage others in the community to help identify anyone they encounter who might be unsheltered and notify the outreach providers. Outreach teams across the CoC all must take the same training series and follow the service standards created by MIBOSCOC. Due to the vast territory covered by MIBOSCOC, there is only ever one team in any given area so logistical coordination of what team visits what area is not necessary.

b. Street outreach covers all 61 counties at least once a year, with the most remote areas typically reached in the lead up to the Point in Time count as part of the "reach out" providers do across communities to seek information on where people might be that had previously been missed. In some areas of the CoC, there are Street Outreach/ Housing Navigation positions that are continuously providing street outreach to their communities.

c. The model for Street Outreach/ Housing Navigation services is a housing focused model. A smaller percent of the time for these positions is spent wandering woods for encampments than many people would envision. The teams are skilled at working with community members to attain

reliable information and target their time going to known areas. Information can come from law enforcement, Department of Natural Resources staff, store clerks, and others. The tendency for people in small communities to know each other works in the favor of Street Outreach/ Housing Navigation in this way. Since less time needs to be spent on searching for people, these positions spend a somewhat larger percent of their time building rapport and trust with their project participants, and the bulk of their time working together is focused on obtaining housing.

d. The training provided for Street Outreach/ Housing Navigation (SOHN) includes how to build relationships with people that might first deny they would like housing assistance. All providers are also required to complete implicit bias, trauma informed care, and motivational interviewing training. SOHN workers are trained in ways to assist people into permanent housing even if they decline shelter while they seek a permanent home. MIBOSCOC has adopted this SOHN model because those people with the highest barriers to system entry need continuity in service. MIBOSCOC SOHN do more than just identify and engage those who are unsheltered. They build trust and rapport and work to find suitable shelter for the individual or family. This method is critical since those who have been unsheltered for a length of time have most often tried to access services before and had an unfavorable outcome.

e. Their service does not end with emergency shelter. They work with the individual or family through the assessment, prioritization, and referral processes, helping them obtain any necessary documentation, identify housing, and being a trusted partner in the process.

f. MIBOSCOC encourages service providers to hire people with lived experience of homelessness for all positions within homeless services. Currently, the employees hired by agencies are not working in street outreach positions, although in the past there have been.

2. Current Strategy to Provide Immediate Access to Low-Barrier Shelter and Temporary Housing for Individuals and Families Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness

The MIBOSCOC has a resource to help with immediate access to low-barrier shelter for individuals and families. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) has a program called the Emergency Shelter Program (ESP) that provides both funding to support low barrier shelter projects as well as providing funding for emergency motel stays. Each of the regional Coordinated Entry (CE) access points has a contract for this funding and relationships with motel and hotel providers in their areas. MIBOSCOC has recently begun implementing a new strategy with this funding to have modified access to emergency motel services according to the seasons. The strategy includes have limited eligibility to the funding in the warm months of the year April-September when funds are typically limited to families with children and households with disabilities. From October to March, all types of households, regardless of disability, are eligible for limited stays in the motel. All households in emergency motel must have an assessment by CE done the first business day after entering the emergency motel to be placed on the By Name List for a permanent housing referral, and to be assigned to a Street Outreach/Housing Navigator to help them secure permanent housing.

This past year, MIBOSCOC undertook a large project to integrate after-hours service provision by partnering with Michigan 2-1-1, the state's Information and Referral service. 2-1-1 will now cover calls for homelessness emergency assistance during those evening, night, weekend, holiday, and other times the CE access point is closed. This will be done following the same process and procedure across the MIBOSCOC. This project was necessary because the CE access points are

run by 21 individual agencies across the CoC and MI 2-1-1 is operated by seven different agencies across the MIBOSCOC geographic area. It was important to MIBOSCOC that the process be consistent across its full geographic area. Through building this process, the CoC staff were able to identify areas of inconsistency across some providers and work to bring them into compliance with the CoC's policies and procedures. 2-1-1 will have the ability to place callers into emergency shelter or motels that same day/night as the call, and CE will follow up the following business day.

Both MI 2-1-1 and the 21 CE access points always have access to an interpretation service that can also give video American Sign Language interpretation, ensuring all persons seeking services can do so in their first language. All CE access point providers are required to take trainings in implicit bias, trauma informed care, and historical and racial trauma at least annually. These are posted on the MIBOSCOC's Learning Management System (LMS) that enables testing and tracking of those who have completed trainings. This system was acquired and built by MIBOSCOC in 2020.

3. Current Strategy to Provide Immediate Access to Low Barrier Permanent Housing for Individuals and Families Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness

The MIBOSCOC strategy to quickly connect individuals and families experiencing unsheltered homelessness to low barrier permanent housing includes projects with resources in this application process. Any individual or family who is homeless by paragraph 1, 2, or 4 of the HEARTH Act definition will be added to the homeless preference waitlist for Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) in the very early assessment stages. This process is a safety net in times where project resources might be fully utilized and not readily available.

Some areas within the 61 counties of the CoC have not historically have had access to permanent supportive housing (PSH). This is in large part due to struggles finding match. In 4.A.1. of this application there are projects noted that are included to remedy this issue. First, in Region 3 of Michigan, an 11 county area in the northeast of the lower peninsula, there has not been PSH previously. The lead homeless service agency in the area has worked around this by using rapid rehousing as a bridge to HCV and through partnerships with public housing authorities in their area with Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) units. In this application that agency, Northeast Michigan Community Service Agency (NEMCSA), is applying for PSH that will build upon the PHA partnerships by adding supportive services funding so that these units can better target the most acute households.

Second, the application by Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) is an exciting new approach for the CoC. This would pair supportive services and landlord incentives (repairs to housing structures) to every type of voucher MSHDA administers, HCV, Family Unification Program (FUP), Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH), and HCVs set aside for the Department of Corrections for criminal justice system impacted households. By pairing services and landlord incentives to all types of vouchers, the CoC and applicant demonstrate that each population is considered equally important to permanently house. The landlord incentives are included to increase the rate of lease up. In the current housing market, the CoC is seeking all ways to be competitive when landlords can too easily convert housing stock to short term vacation rentals.

The third application noted is PSH in Ionia and Montcalm Counties, two counties without any PSH but high poverty rates and low housing availability. This project will also help to rapidly house households experiencing homelessness by adding seven units of housing in two counties where there are none. This applicant is still working on developing relationships with the local PHAs in those counties but it has been a slow process. In these types of situations, the CoC must find a reason that engaging with the CoC is in the interest of the PHA and convince the PHA staff and Board that they should be invested in ending homelessness to the extent of changing their eligibility and waitlist processes. Very often, Boards are concerned about their charges of maintaining safe housing that is a benefit to the community and do not see lowering barriers to entry as aligning with those responsibilities. Therefore, although this project may hurt the overall application of the MIBOSCOC, it was chosen to be included, because adding the low barrier units is most important to the CoC.

With all projects in the CoC, Housing First is a bare minimum requirement. We recognize that partnerships with PHAs will add some barriers beyond the CoC Program funding eligibility and work with PHAs to address this and reduce barriers to housing. In recent years, in consultation with MIBOSCOC and others, MSHDA has reduced the “look back” time for criminal histories. MSHDA has also been reasonable about payment plans so those with rent owed to the PHA will not be barred from future HCV support. Another new addition to the CoC has been annual requirements on training on Housing First and Trauma Informed Care.

e. Identify and Prioritize Households Experiencing or with Histories of Unsheltered Homelessness.

1. The strategy of MIBOSCOC under this NOFO is focused on reducing or ending unsheltered homelessness across the CoC. The two PSH projects target housing to counties that desperately need it after never having housing options longer than rapid rehousing (the majority of which is limited to six months by the ESG recipient’s policies) or Housing Choice Vouchers with no supportive services. This PSH will fill a needed gap for households with severe service needs. The largest project, pairing all types of vouchers (HCV, VASH, FUP, Reentry) with housing repair funds and supportive services will cover all 55 counties in the MIBOSCOC that count as rural by this NOFO’s definition. In communities with so little capacity that they were unable to submit an application under this NOFO, these voucher supports will be an innovative way of bringing in resources to end unsheltered homelessness in the most far-flung corners of the CoC. Finally, the three SSO:CE projects all increase the housing focused Street Outreach/Housing Navigation capacity across the CoC. These projects will seek out unsheltered households and see them through intake to referral to a permanent housing project.

2. MIBOSCOC has an existing Prioritization policy that includes considerations of whether the household is sheltered or unsheltered. The Prioritization policy also allows for eligibility of specific projects to be considered in tandem. The resources provided under this NOFO will specifically be targeted to households who are unsheltered and those with a history of being unsheltered. This includes the three projects with permanent housing resources, these projects will first seek those with the highest service needs who are also unsheltered. However, we know that in areas of MIBOSCOC, especially from fall to spring, many areas of the CoC do not have as many

unsheltered persons as they have housing resources. This is the reality of the northern latitudes of the country, where people cannot remain outdoors safely. The CoC can treat these projects as having eligibility requirements that first serve unsheltered households and the eligibility next goes to households with a history of unsheltered homelessness.

3. Within this NOFO's application, MIBOSCO is applying for funding to increase street outreach and housing navigation services in specific areas within the CoC. There were also projects included in the Annual NOFO through reallocation to improve street outreach and housing navigation. The street outreach and housing navigation (SO/HN) within MIBOSCO is a specific role that the CoC adopted from promising practices in a neighboring CoC. The position combines rural street outreach (in this context, it is more accurately called "forest outreach" by some practitioners) with housing navigation that includes securing documents and identifying housing units. This practice is one the CoC is building up across the geographic area because it shows much promise. Within the committee of persons with lived expertise in homelessness, our Subject Matter Experts (SME) have noted that the process can be difficult to navigate and having one clear contact through the more confusing parts of getting housed would have been helpful. When the SO/HN identifies a household who is unsheltered they will work with them from a Housing First, Trauma Informed, and Harm Reduction approach, first focused on the immediate crisis of physical safety. The model for SO/HN services is a housing focused model. A smaller percent of the time for these positions is spent wandering woods for encampments than many people would envision. The teams are skilled at working with community members to attain reliable information and target their time going to known areas. Information can come from law enforcement, Department of Natural Resources staff, store clerks, and others. The tendency for people in small communities to know each other works in the favor of SO/HN in this way. Since less time needs to be spent on searching for people, these positions spend a somewhat larger percent of their time building rapport and trust with their project participants, and the bulk of their time working together is focused on obtaining housing. This might include helping the household secure motel or shelter so they have a safe place while seeking permanent housing. The SO/HN can also complete the assessment and coordinated entry HMIS processes, as well as signing the household up for the homeless preference housing choice voucher waitlist. From here the household will have been added to the By Name List according to the Prioritization policy. The household will be matched with a permanent housing resource as quickly as possible. Having these additional housing resources preferencing households who are or were unsheltered will help to expedite this referral process. In the meantime, the household will have been working with SO/HN to locate a housing unit and to secure any documentation necessary.

4. The CoC works to reduce barriers to housing at every step. As described above, the blending of Street Outreach and Housing Navigation reduces barriers in the early stages of ending homelessness. The household only needs to build trust and rapport with one staff person in the process of moving through the access, assessment, prioritization, referral, and housed processes. This reduces the drop off of losing a person in the midst of referral. It also provides a greater sense of importance and care to the household. MIBOSCO practitioners take full advantage of the State's fund to pay for identification documents such as birth certificates and State IDs. The State of Michigan has a process in place to reimburse agencies for the costs incurred in securing documents. Additionally, the Secretary of State offices will now take HMIS IDs as valid photo IDs and waive the fees when an HMIS ID is used to request a State ID.

The MIBOSCOC has further reduced barriers in partnering with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) for benefit applications. MDHHS has one online portal for applicants to access TANF cash assistance, childcare support, Medicaid, food stamps, and emergency housing assistance. The system, called MI Bridges, can be accessed with the help of certified MI Bridges Navigators, who can be found within all CES access sites.

f. Involving Individuals with Lived Experience of Homelessness in Decision Making

After many years of recruiting persons with lived expertise to varying degrees of success, MIBOSCOC has found a strategy that has had the desired outcome. The CoC recruited the current committee members by fliers distributed through service providers across the geographic area of the CoC. These fliers described the opportunity, including time commitment and pay, in detail.

Through this process, the CoC now has a Committee that currently consists of four to five members, with a core three members who attend most regularly. Four of the five members have experienced homelessness within the past year and engaged in CoC services. The Homeless Expertise Leading Programming (HELP) Committee is a home based to discuss work underway in other committees on which the HELP Committee can provide input or members of the HELP Committee might wish to join that committee as well. For instance, during the Annual CoC Program Funding Competition and the Rural Set Aside Application, the committee reviewed and shaped the local applications and the Collaborative Application narrative. Additionally, three HELP Committee members served on the Funding Committee, reviewing and scoring local applications and taking active roles in the ranking discussions. Furthermore, a HELP Committee member has served on the Membership and Equity Committee of the CoC, leading efforts to analyze racial disparity in services. The HELP Committee members did not wish to elect a Chair, choosing instead to rotate the tasks of leading meetings. Because of this structure, the group confirmed via email who would sign the letter. Other members do not consistently have access to respond to email or sign a letter.

Each member of the HELP Committee is a Governance Council member with full voting authority. MIBOSCOC operates by a consensus decision making model, where each member is encouraged to participate in discussions and share issues and concerns with a solution as it is crafted. CoC staff is fully prepared to ensure voices of the HELP Committee members are heard in these discussions, and that members are supported to fully participate. However, these current members have been able to participate and lead discussions with little support needed from CoC staff. Additionally, another person with lived expertise who is under 25 has frequently completed special projects for the CoC, such as youth surveys and planning youth listening sessions, and is involved with the CoC's Youth Subcommittee, taking an active role in shaping the Youth Action Board and planning for future Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project (YHDP) funding opportunities.

g. Supporting Underserved Communities and Supporting Equitable Community Development.

1. MIBOSCOC has undertaken the effort to build equity into service provision across all systems. The two committees most responsible for this effort are the Performance and Outcomes Committee and the Membership and Equity Committee. The strategy taken by these committees are able to

review data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender and other demographic categories. Currently both committees are engaging in this effort with help from C4 Innovations, a nationally recognized firm that specializes in racial equity in homelessness services. This work includes gathering and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data and mapping services with a racial equity lens.

2. Underserved communities across MIBOSCOC are Black/African American and Indigenous people. These communities tend to be in different counties. MIBOSCOC has the highest Indigenous populations in counties in the far north of the state and the largest Black/African American populations in the southwest and west central parts of the state. What we have learned from data analysis is that people in these populations tend to have shorter lengths of time homeless but more returns to homelessness. Because of this, the MIBOSCOC strategy includes examining exit destinations and ways to improve exits from emergency shelter and ensure they are not rushed or caused by reasons that are not housing-focused. MIBOSCOC has purchased a library of low barrier shelter training to ensure all shelters, regardless of funding type or CoC engagement, have access to this training for all their staff. Additionally, MIBOSCOC requires trainings for all publicly funded entities on implicit bias, cultural humility, and trauma informed care. Additional solutions will be brought to the CoC once more is known and diagnosed.

3. The largest population of Black/African American people in the MIBOSCOC is located in a county that was not included in the Rural Set Aside opportunity by the OMB calculation. However, in the Annual CoC Program Competition for FY 22, MIBOSCOC reallocated funding into Street Outreach/Housing Navigation for this county. This reallocation and encouragement of the project's development was specifically targeted to improve outreach and engagement in the system for the underserved population. Along with this, a new PSH project and accompanying Move On strategy was brought into the county.

As part of the plan to increase resources available for ending homelessness in Indigenous communities, MIBOSCOC worked closely with the Tribal Nations sharing geographic areas with the CoC. Three Tribes created and submitted Tribal Resolutions to engage in the CoC Program Application. One Tribe left the process early due in large part to match requirements and not finding the specific project type requirements fit their needs. Another Tribe began the Local Application process but withdrew after not finding a good fit with project type requirements and match as well. Finally, a third Tribe went through the local application process and submitted a strong project application that scored well. However, before beginning their e-Snaps application the Tribe withdrew. The housing development planned to be constructed and provide the housing units for the project had some construction plan interruptions to the point that they could not be certain it will continue. MIBOSCOC staff invested significant amounts of time in getting Tribal projects funded and applications from Tribal Entities were given priority in the CoC's funding priorities for the two application processes. To create a new strategy to provide outreach, engagement, and housing interventions with the Tribal Nations, the CoC will work with these Tribes to identify what CoC Program funding in the future might be useful for them, as well as examining ways to better use existing CoC Program resources to serve Tribal Members better.