

# SSVF: Community Plan Summary

Date Completed/Revised: 9/3/2015

Continuum of Care Name:	North Dakota Statewide CoC	CoC Number:	ND-500
CoC Representative:	Michael Carbone	Title:	Executive Director
Phone/Email:	<a href="mailto:director@ndhomelesscoalition.org">director@ndhomelesscoalition.org</a>		
Person Completing this Summary:	Michael Carbone	Title:	Executive Director
Phone/Email:	<a href="mailto:director@ndhomelesscoalition.org">director@ndhomelesscoalition.org</a>		

1. **Primary Planning and Coordination Group:** Identify the primary group responsible for planning and coordinating efforts to prevent and end homelessness among Veterans in the CoC. List the principal members of this group and their affiliation.

Primary Group Name:	North Dakota Coalition for Homeless People	
Principal Members	Affiliation	
Michael Carbone	North Dakota Coalition of Homeless People	
Michael Carbone	North Dakota CoC	
Sarah Hasbargen	North Dakota Community Action Partnership	
Russ Swagger	Northlands Rescue Mission	
	Community Agency Networking Association	
	Minot Area Homeless Coalition	
	Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People	
Laurie Baker	FM Homeless Coalition	
Diana Hall	Fargo VAHCS	
Jill Elliott	Fargo Housing Authority	
Jan Eliason	Gladys Ray	
Lonnie Wangen	NDDVA Director	
	ND Dept of Employment and Economic Development	
	Cass County Veterans Service Office	
Rob Swiers	New Life Center	
Erv Bren	Community Action Partnership- Regions I & VIII	
Willy Soderholm	Community Action Partnership- Minot Region	
Perry Lunden	Dakota Prairie Community Action Agency	
Kent Keys	Red River Valley Community Action Agency	
Jim Kappel	SouthEastern North Dakota Community Action Agency	
Kathy Williams	Community Action Program- Region VI	
Brenda Sather	Community Action Program- Region VII	
CoC Needs Assessment Committee Members		

**2. Ongoing Review and Coordination:** Briefly describe how often (e.g., monthly) the above group meets to review progress and coordinate efforts. Include a summary of what information is reviewed during these meetings.

The CoC meets quarterly and the VA and SSVF participate in each meeting. Subgroups of the CoC, such as the Needs Assessment committee meet monthly. The SSVF grantee meets with the VA on an as needed basis. Strategic planning, development of the master list, coordination between VASH, SSVF and other programs, outreach strategies, participation in CARES and regional progress and challenges are discussed.

**3. Annual Demand, Goals, and Strategies for Achieving and Sustaining Functional Zero:** Identify the estimated number of Veterans who are homeless annually and the community/CoC goals and strategies for achieving a functional end to Veteran homelessness by the end of 2015 (overall community/CoC goals, not just SSVF grantees). If one or more of the goals and strategies below have not yet been established for the community, leave blank and identify the date by which they will be established. See the *Ending Homelessness Among Veterans Overview* for additional guidance.

**3A. Estimated Annual Number of Homeless Veterans:** Identify the total unduplicated number of Veterans expected to be homeless in 2015 using data from the SSVF Edition of the Veteran Homelessness Gaps Analysis Tool FY15Q3 or data assumptions that have already been adopted by the community, such as the *VA CoC Gaps Analysis Tool (GAT)*.

Estimated Annual Total:	318
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**3B. Community/CoC Goals:** Identify your community's/CoC's key goals and targets.

**A. Permanent Housing Placement Target & SSVF Rapid Re-Housing Placement Target:**  
Complete and attach *SSVF Edition of Veteran Homelessness Gaps Analysis Tool FY15Q3 OR an CoC Gaps Analysis Tool – Strategy 4 (SSVF) Worksheet*

<b>B. Length of Time Homeless Goal (max or average days):</b>	50	days
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<b>C. January 2016 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count Goal</b>	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Number of Veterans expected to be counted as homeless during the CoC's January 2016 PIT count:	86	40	126
Of number above, how many will also be counted as chronically homeless:	3	1	4

3C. Implementation Strategies: What strategies are being used to achieve and sustain functional zero?

	Yes/No/Under Dev
A. Has your community identified every Veteran who is homeless right now by name?	Under Dev
B. Does every Veteran who is homeless now have a Housing Plan and access to safe (and low barrier as needed) shelter and/or permanent housing?	Under Dev
C. Is every Veteran who becomes homeless rapidly engaged and offered shelter and/or housing that meets their needs?	Under Dev
D. Are sufficient SSVF resources allocated to ensure there are no RRH gaps or turn-aways?	Yes
E. Are you using SSVF to rapidly re-house Veterans who are waiting on VASH or other PSH assistance if VASH/PSH is not available immediately or in near future?	Yes

4. Other Strengths and Challenges: Briefly describe any additional strengths and/or challenges relevant to your achieving VA and local goals.

**Strengths:** There is a long history of collaboration between the VA and the CoC and other community partners in North Dakota. The VA in Fargo has been very strategic in the deployment of VASH vouchers and the PHAs have been successful in leasing the vouchers. There is strong collaboration between SSVF and VASH. SSVF has been a contributor to the development of ND's coordinated assessment (CARES). With the addition of North Dakota Community Action Partnership as the new subgrantee, the SSVF program is fully staffed in each region, which has been a challenge with the previous subgrantee. Subgrantee has experience with federal grants and has many in house programs that can work complementary to SSVF. The addition of a Compliance Specialist with extensive SSVF experience to the NDCHP staff enables the grantee to provide improved leadership, guidance and training to the subgrantee. The CoC has applied for and been awarded technical assistance from HUD on ending veteran's homelessness. Matt White from Abt Associates will be delivering the TA. **Challenges:** North Dakota has a large geographic area and is primarily rural with some very remote locations. There are several Indian reservations with limited housing available. The energy boom in the western part of the state has created severe shortage of affordable housing in all western communities and the problem has been moving eastward. With the downward trend in oil prices and the state's efforts at developing affordable housing the situation is reversing itself, but is still a significant barrier to success.