

Organizations

Federal:

HUD: US Department of Housing and Urban Development
DOE: US Department of Energy
DOC: US Department of Commerce
USDA: US Department of Agriculture

State:

Kansas: KHRC: [Kansas Housing Resources Corporation](#)
KSHC: [Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition](#)
Oklahoma: OHFA: [Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency](#)
[HOME-ARP under OHFA](#)
MHAO: [Mental Health Association of Oklahoma](#)
[Oklahoma Mental Health and Substance Abuse](#)

SEK Regional:

[Catholic Charities of Wichita](#), [Salvation Army](#), [Safehouse Crisis Center](#), [Building Health, Inc.](#),
[Community Health Center of Southeast Kansas \(CHC/SEK\)](#), [Southeast Kansas Community Action Program \(SEK-CAP\)](#), [Hope Unlimited](#), [Hannah's House](#), [Home Sweet Home](#), [City of Pittsburg's Public Housing Authority](#), [The Building Community](#)

Income Definitions

Cost Burdened: A household spending more than 30% of their monthly income on housing expenses, including rent/mortgage, insurance, taxes, utilities.

Area Median Income (AMI): The midpoint of a specific area's income distribution, calculated annually by HUD.

Low Income: Households making less than 80% of Area Median Income.

Very Low Income: Households making less than 50 % of Area Median Income.

Extremely Low Income: Households making less than 30% Area Median Income

Poverty Level: Established through the Federal Register by the US Department of Health and Human Services, are income levels used to determine financial eligibility for certain Federal Programs.

Fair Market Rent: The amount that can be charged for a rental unit that receives subsidies from the federal government, established by HUD annually.

Program Definitions

Permanent Supportive Housing: A Housing First model that combines low-barrier affordable housing, health care, and supportive services to help households lead more stable lives, typically for people with a disability.

Continuum of Care (CoC): Understanding that a person exiting homelessness may need a continuum of supportive services, a CoC is a collaborative effort among service agencies to plan regionally to execute

homeless services and evaluate strategies through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a shared database. CoC is also a funding stream; the Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition operates the Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC); [Southeast Kansas is Region 8 in the BoS CoC](#).

Housing Policy Definitions

Housing Continuum: The entire spectrum of housing stock needed for a resilient community, including everything from homeless shelters, low-income and subsidized units, missing middle housing, multi-family housing, single family housing, and high-end owner occupied.

Inclusionary Zoning: An approach by local government to include affordable housing options in development that otherwise would not include it.

Mixed-Use: A housing project or neighborhood that includes residential and commercial uses.

Missing Middle Housing: A range of multi-unit or clustered housing types, compatible in scale with detached single-family homes, which help meet the growing demand for infill development and affordable rentals.

LURA: Land Use Restriction Agreement. LURA's are typically placed on projects built using Low Income Tax Credits (LITC).

Up-Zoning: An alteration to zoning code to allow for greater density on existing infrastructure.

Deed Restriction: Deed-restricted homeownership is a mechanism for preserving the long-term affordability of units whose price was reduced to below-market levels through a government or philanthropic subsidy, inclusionary zoning or affordability incentive.

Community Land Trust: Community land trusts (CLTs) are nonprofit organizations governed by a board of CLT residents, community residents and public representatives that provide lasting community assets and shared equity homeownership opportunities for families and communities.

Funding for Housing Development

Private Activity Bonds: Exempt bonds issued by or on behalf of a local government to provide special financing benefits for qualified projects.

Gap Financing: The amount of money needed to make a housing project work financially; the gap is the difference between the total development funds needed and the funds already secured.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC): These federal tax credits are issued to state and territorial governments. In Kansas, the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation awards these credits to private developers, who sell them to investors and use the proceeds as capital in the construction of affordable housing.

HOME: The largest Federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable rental or owner-occupied housing for low-income households.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The Community Development Block Grant Program supports community development activities to build stronger and more resilient communities, including infrastructure, economic development projects, public facilities, housing development and rehabilitation, homeowner assistance, etc.

More funding streams exist; most all are managed in Kansas by the [Kansas Housing Resources Corporation](#) or the [Department of Commerce](#).

Funding for Housing Stability¹

Emergency Solutions Grant: Designed to move people experiencing homelessness into shelter or housing.

CoC Funds: Promotes community-wide commitment to ending homelessness by funding non-profit providers and state and local governments.

Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher: Administered primarily by the Public Housing Authorities, these HUD-funded vouchers assist households live in housing of their choice by providing a rental subsidy directly to the landlords. Typically, the waiting list to receive a voucher after applying to the program is about one year long.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance: Administered by the Public Housing Authorities, these HUD-funded vouchers assist households live in housing of their choice by providing a rental subsidy directly to the landlords while they await a Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher.

Homeless Prevention: Typically funded through ESG or CoC, Homeless Prevention funding can prevent a household from falling into homelessness by providing short-term rental assistance, rental arrears, rental application fees, advance payment of last month's rent, utility deposits, and other supports

Rapid Rehousing: Typically funded through ESG or CoC, rapid rehousing funds are used to move people out of homelessness as quickly as possible by assisting with finding a rental house, rent and move in assistance, and case management.