C1: Innovations in Transitional Housing

2019 Federal Permanent Housing Conference



- 1. Welcome and Introductions
- 2. Setting the Stage
- 3. Transitional Housing Transformation
- 4. Transitional Housing's Role with Facilitating Permanent Housing Placements
- 5. Dialogue and Examples



Welcome and Introductions

1. What is your role?

- SSVF Grantee
- CoC Representative
- HUD-VASH Staff
- VAMC CE Specialist
- Other

2. Does your agency provide transitional housing?

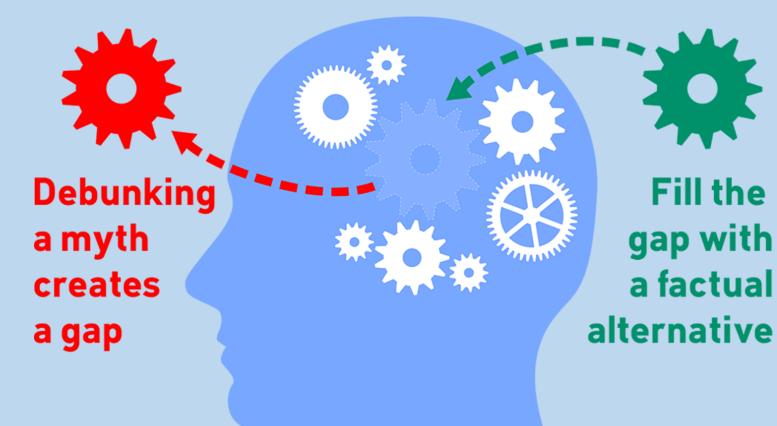
- Type:
 - Youth
 - Veteran
 - Criminal Justice
 - Substance Use

3. Has your work with transitional housing changed over time?

4. For those of you with transitional housing, are TH staff directly involved with coordinated entry and community planning?







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Setting the Stage

Transitional housing can serve as a tool within homeless systems

Communities and community partners can think strategically together around their use of transitional housing.

Reframe misconceptions as we continue to learn



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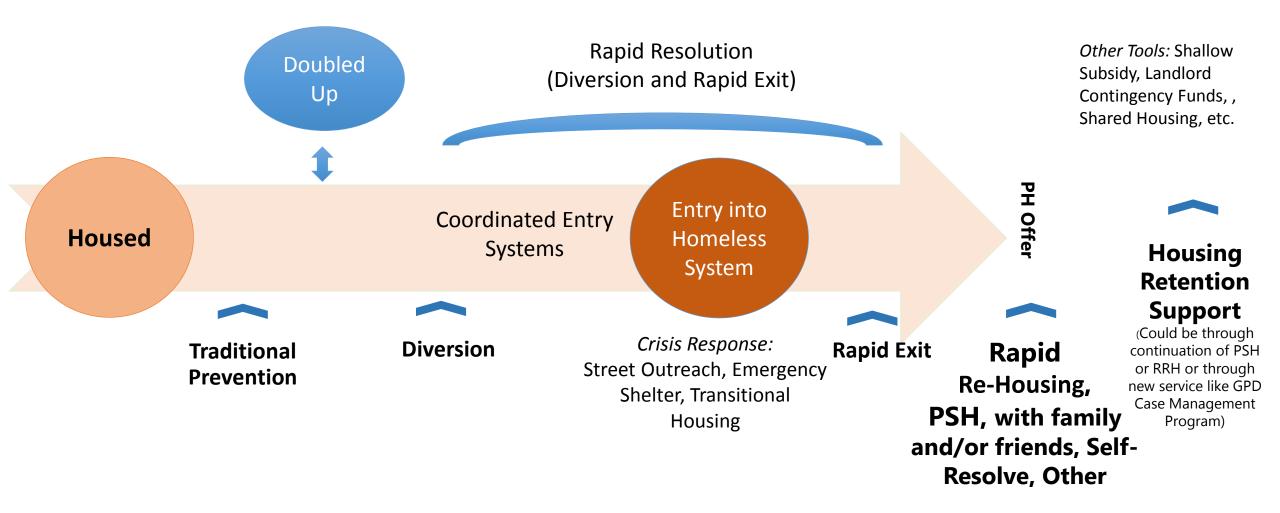
Deeper Dive

How and when transitional housing can be used as a **tool** for **targeted populations** while also embodying **client choice** and **housing first**



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We Need a Variety of Tools in Communities



Transitional Housing History

- Long history in mental health and corrections prior to application in homeless system
- Community-based residential programs in 70s and 80s
- Idea was to help transition from an institution back into community
- Federal legislation to support development of transitional housing for persons experiencing homelessness was introduced in 1986 and then incorporated into the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in 1987
- First TH programs focused on serious mental illness and substance abuse
- 1992 shifts from more of a demonstration program to permanent grants
- 2005 Transitional Housing Continued with additional studies related to families
- 2011-2012 Communities begin to engage more with rapid rehousing
- 2017 HUD Joint Component TH-RRH

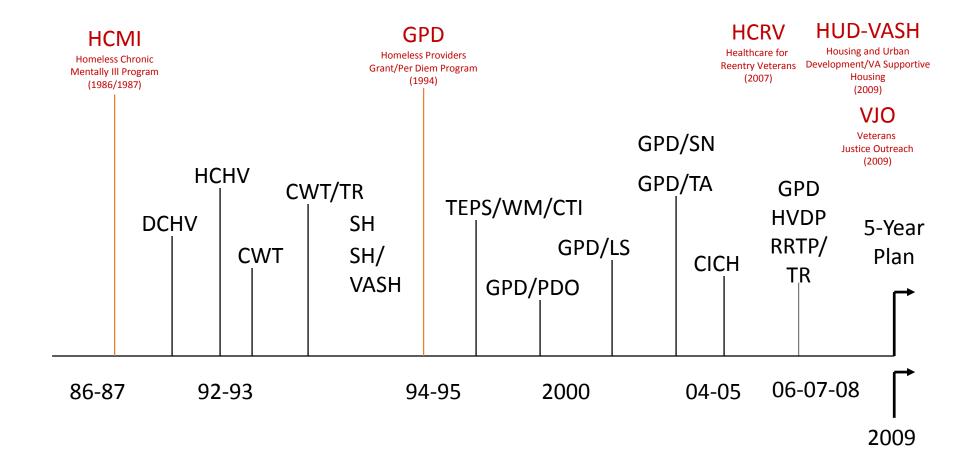


Source: Burt (2006)

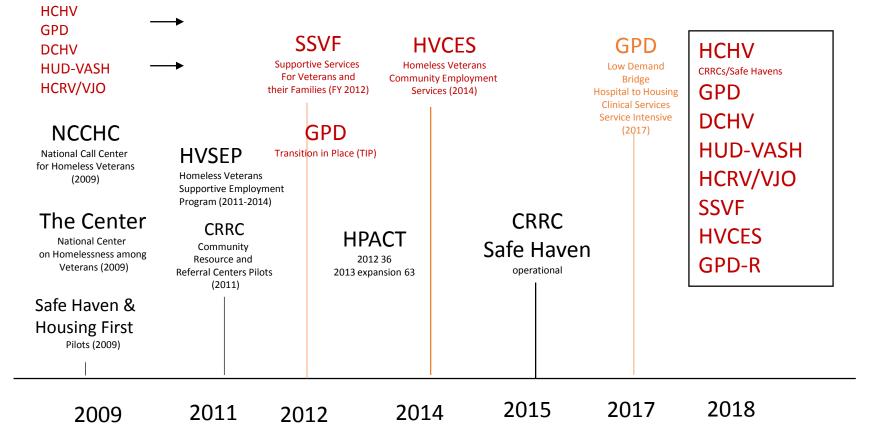
Major Legislation for Homelessness

- <u>PL 100-77 (1987</u>): McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act
- <u>PL 100-6 (1987)</u>: Community-based psychiatric residential treatment for chronically mentally ill Veterans (HCMI -HCHV)
- <u>PL 101-144 (1990)</u>: VA and HUD Independent Agencies Appropriations Act (HUD VASH pilot)
- PL 102-405 (1992): Veterans Medical Programs Amendments Act (CHALENG)
- PL 102-590 (1992): Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Serves Programs Act (GPD)
- <u>PL Law 107-95 (2001)</u>: Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Assistance Act (Justice, HVRP, GPD, DCHV)
- <u>PL 110-387 (2008)</u>: Veterans Mental Health and other Care Improvements Act (SSVF, Homeless Prevention Services)
- <u>ARRA (2009)</u>: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
- <u>HEARTH Act (2009)</u>: The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as Amended by Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act
- ESG (2012): Emergency Solutions Grant

VHA Homeless Program History 1986-2009



VHA Homeless Program History 2009 - 2018



What We Have Learned

- Time-Limited Transitional Housing may help connect to permanent housing
 - Short-Term "Crisis" or Interim
 - Scattered Site and Transition in Place

• Transitional Housing for High-Need Populations

- o Sometimes facility-based
- ${\rm \circ}$ Sometimes Congregate living
 - Supporting recovery for substance use
 - o Supporting sense of security for domestic violence
 - $\circ~\mbox{Supporting peer connections for youth}$

• Low-Barrier Transitional Housing, Focus on Permanent Housing

- \circ Sometimes facility-based
- Sometimes Congregate living
 - Supporting recovery for substance use
 - o Supporting sense of security for domestic violence
 - Supporting peer connections for youth

• Diversion/Rapid Resolution, Rapid Rehousing, and Permanent Supportive Housing

- o Diverse resources now available within systems
- o Ensure housing plans are individualized



HUD Joint TH-RRH Component Projects

- First offered in the 2017 HUD CoC NOFA (Summer 2017)
- A way to meet pressing challenges and filling gaps: street homelessness, youth, and domestic violence
- Provide a safe space for people to stay –the transitional housing component while providing financial assistance and wrap around supportive services to help people move into and stabilize in permanent housing –the rapid rehousing portion



HUD Joint Component TH-RRH

HUD Expectations

- Use a Housing First approach with client-driven service models
- Incorporate client-choice
- Target and prioritize people experiencing homelessness with higher needs and who are most vulnerable



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HUD Joint Component TH-RRH Best Practices

Survivors of Domestic Violence

- Safety Planning (How Survivor Defines It)
- Connection to Diverse Community Services
- Flexible Financial Assistance
- Flexible Engagement

<u>Youth</u>

- Shared Housing
- Scattered Site
- Maximizing youth client choice in determining unit and location

All Populations

- Landlord Engagement
- Trauma-Informed
- Staff Training
- Client Choice; flexible response and engagement

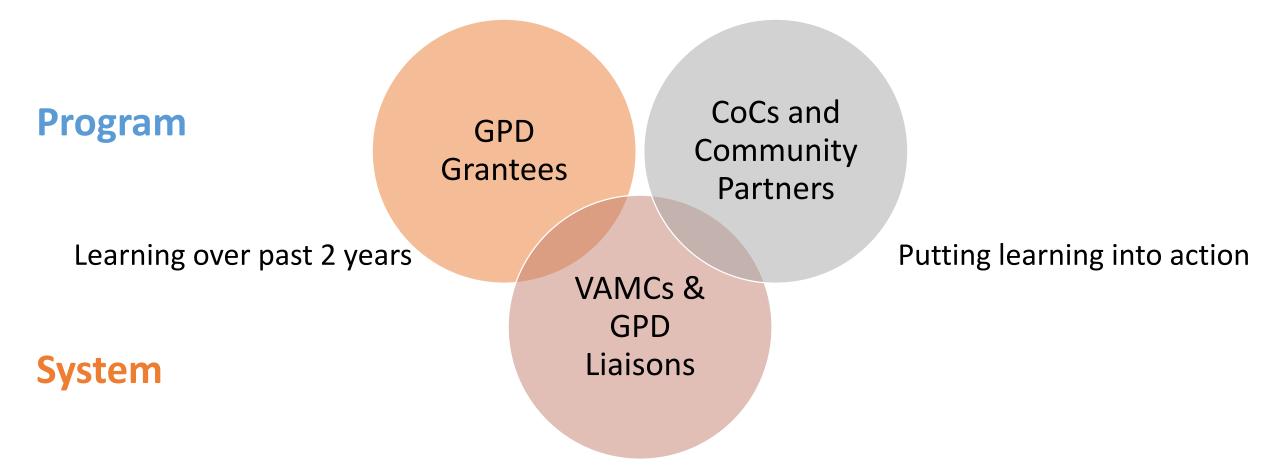


Our Overall Goal

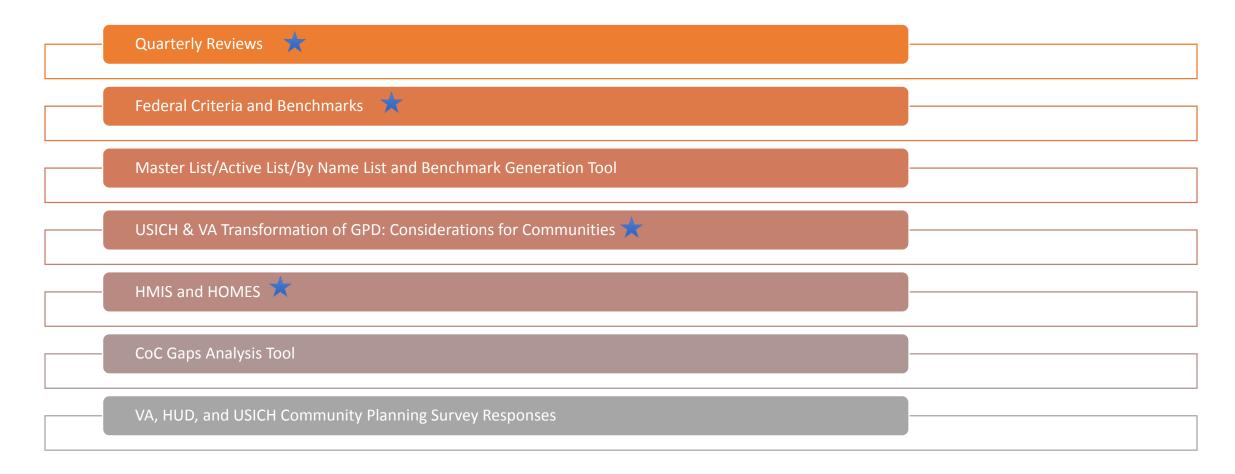
An end to homelessness does not mean that no one will ever experience a housing crisis again. An end to homelessness means that every community will have a systematic response in place that ensures homelessness is prevented whenever possible or is otherwise a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience.



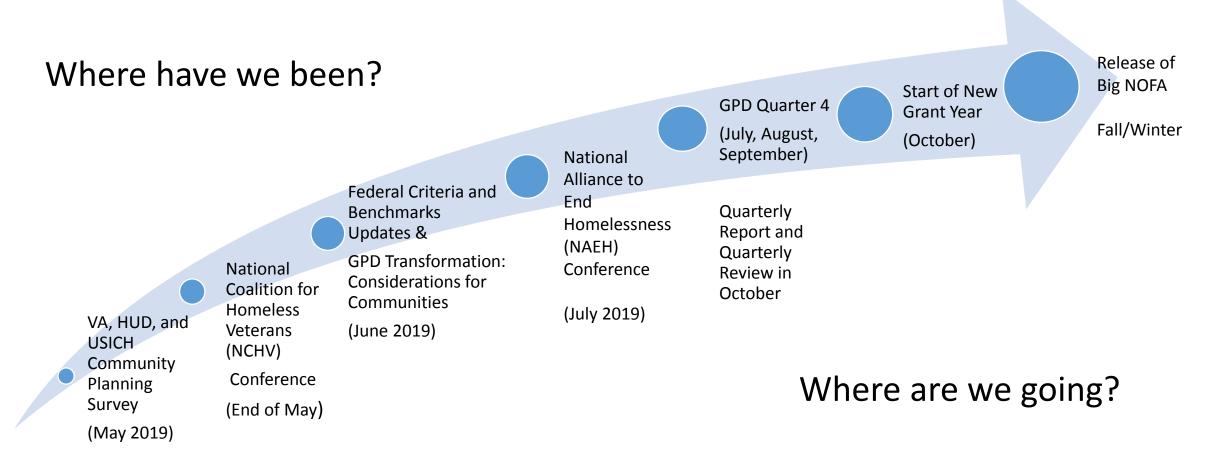
GPD Grantee Role with Strategy



Strategic Planning Tools



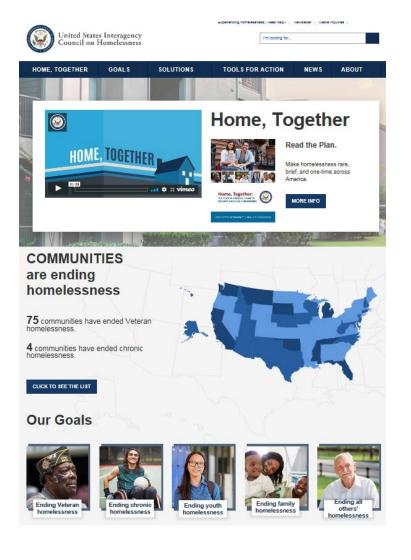
Reflection Points and Opportunities for Dialogue and Planning



Just Released! Updated Federal Criteria & Benchmarks

What's New?

- GPD Quick Guide
 - Page 11
- GPD in 2 groups:
 - Service
 - Bridge
- Enhanced Definitions
 - Pages 13 and 14



What's the Same?

- Overall requirements
- The process for preparing and submitting a claim
- Our commitment

Federal Criteria and Benchmarks

Just Released! The Transformation of VA GPD Programs: Considerations for Communities

- Released on June 27, 2019
- Co-Published by USICH and VA GPD PO
- Overview of the housing models currently funded through the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Grant and Per Diem (GPD) programs
- Describes the current mix of implementation of the various GPD models
- Provides some considerations for CoCs and community stakeholders as this transformation is implemented and navigated locally
- GPD Transformation: Considerations for Communities



The Transformation of VA Grant and Per Diem Programs: Considerations for Communities

Introduction

Homelessness among Veterans has been reduced by nearly 30% between 2010 and 2018, and more than 75 communities have effectively ended Veteran homelessness. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Grant and Per Diem (GPD) programs are an important part of this work. A recent transformation in the GPD program positions it to have an even greater role in ensuring that homelessness among Veterans is a rare, brief, and one-time experience.

Through the release of the FY 2017 GPD Notice of Funding Availability, the VA initiated a transformation intended to update services, develop programs based on current community needs, evolve with the changing needs of Veterans, ensure that GPD resources are integrated with local Continuums of Care (CoCs), and better serve Veterans experiencing nomelessness.

This document provides an overview of the housing models currently funded through GPD, describes the current mix of implementation of the various GPD models, and provides some considerations for CoCs and community stakeholders as this transformation is implemented and navigated locally.

Overview of GPD Models

Recent GPD NDFAs have provided funding for the following housing models: (1) Bridge Housing; (2) Low Demand GPD; (3) Hospital to Housing; (4) Clinical Treatment; (3) Service-Intensive Transitional Housing; (6) Transition in Place; and (7) Service Centers. Each model is described briefly below, including the intent of the housing model, the characteristics of a Veteran that might need and choose that model, the services that are available in the program, and the VA's benchmarks for permanent housing exits.

1. Bridge Housing

Intent: To provide a short-term stay (i.e., target less than 90 days) in transitional housing for a Veteran with a pre-identified permanent housing destination.

Target population: Bridge Housing is appropriate for a Veteran who has accepted a permanent housing intervention but is not able to immediately move into a permanent unit, and who chooses to stay in Bridge Housing in the interim. To be eligible for Bridge Housing, the Veteran must have been offered and accepted the intervention either prior to admission or within the first 14 days of admission. While the stay is expected to be leas than 90 days, the length of stay will vary depending on local housing markets and unit availability.

Services: Services are primarily housing-focused, rather than treatment-focused.

United States Interagency Council on Homelessne

June 2019

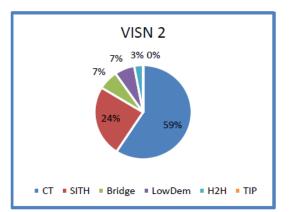
USICH & VA Transformation of GPD

• Creates common language

• Model, Intent, Target Population, Services, Housing Placement

• Charts and Tools

- Current Mix of GPD Models
- Beds and Models by VISN
- How we can work together



• Next Steps: Take the lead in sharing the new document; use it as a starting point for dialogue where helpful.

Transitional Housing's Role with Permanent Housing Placement: System

- Community Planning to End Homelessness and Transitional Housing
- Being Strategic with Grant Funding to support community need
- How to plan forward and what tools are available to help with planning (what this means, bringing stakeholders together, having strategic conversations)



Transitional Housing's Role with Permanent Housing Placement: Program

- System conversations may guide program design
- Low barrier and harm reduction
- Acceleration of permanent housing placements and wrapping supports around as needed
- Housing conversation begins upfront and continues
- Staff are trained in tools such as landlord engagement, tenant screening and housing retention barriers, etc.
- Specialized services
- Embracing housing first and client choice



Dialogue

- What questions do you have?
- What is working in your community?
- Where do you need support?
- For programs and communities that have shifted, what does it look like?
- How can we be inclusive in our strategies and partnerships?

