

HOW HPRP WILL CHANGE HOW WE ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

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North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness

securing resources • encouraging public dialogue • advocating for public policy change

919.755.4393 • www.ncceh.org

A New HUD Program



Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing Program (HPRP)

Homelessness Prevention Funds in NC

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| NC Total | \$29,078,387 |
| North Carolina State Program | \$22,157,468 |
| Asheville | \$509,460 |
| Charlotte | \$1,930,217 |
| Durham | \$789,101 |
| Fayetteville | \$589,648 |
| Greensboro | \$781,141 |
| Raleigh | \$991,091 |
| Wake County | \$582,164 |
| Winston-Salem | \$748,097 |

How Did We Get Here?



- Research & Data
- Evidence-based Practice
- Ten-Year Plans to End Homelessness
- McKinney Reauthorization

Research & Data

- Chronic Homeless and Housing First Research = Housing Plus Services is effective and cost-efficient
- New research shows effectiveness of Housing Plus Services approach for families
- Housing PLUS Services can work for all individuals and families who experience homelessness
Difference = Length of Assistance

Evidence-based Practice



- Communities across the country have found success:
 - ▣ New approaches in prevention
 - ▣ Permanent Supportive Housing
 - ▣ Decreases in Chronic Homelessness
 - ▣ New Rapid Re-Housing Programs

Ten-Year Plans to End Homelessness



- Bringing new energy and resources to the table
- Redefining the conversation
- Demonstrating success through new approaches
- Garnering new support and attention from the community and leaders

McKinney Reauthorization

- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act legislation based on language from the HEARTH Act—

McKinney Reauthorization changes to ESG Program

Our Current System

1. Experience housing crisis
2. Move from system to system seeking support
3. Lose Housing
4. Enter Emergency Shelter
5. Address barriers to housing while in the shelter or transitional housing



A New Approach

1. Experience housing crisis
2. Reach out for support
3. Providers assess for housing risk and make referral to housing stabilization services
4. Based on client need, appropriate services are provided (e.g. landlord mediation, short-term rental assistance, housing search, rapid re-housing, and wrap-around services provided)
5. Client may need to stay at a shelter while receiving stabilization services



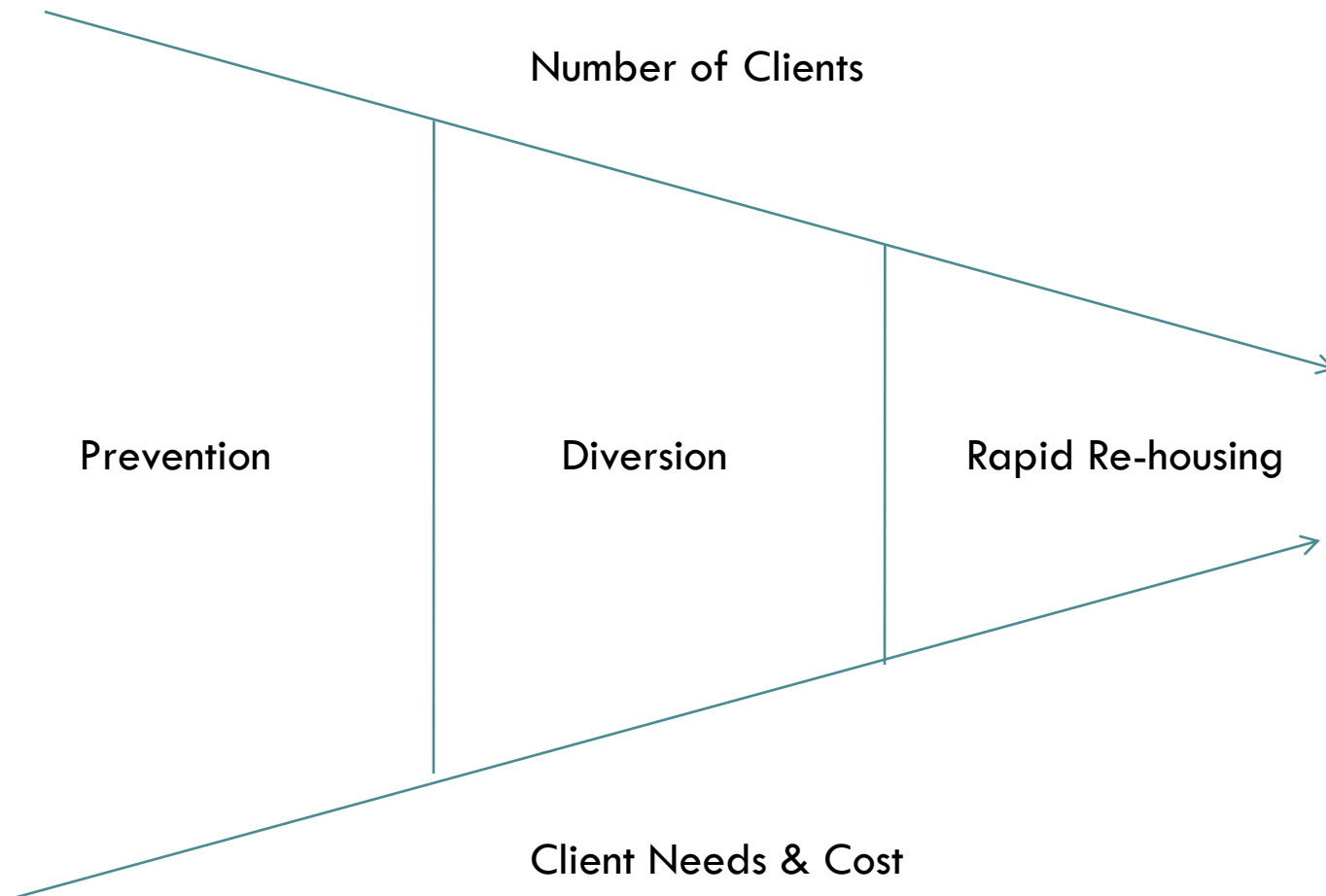
How Will We End Homelessness?



Close the Front Door

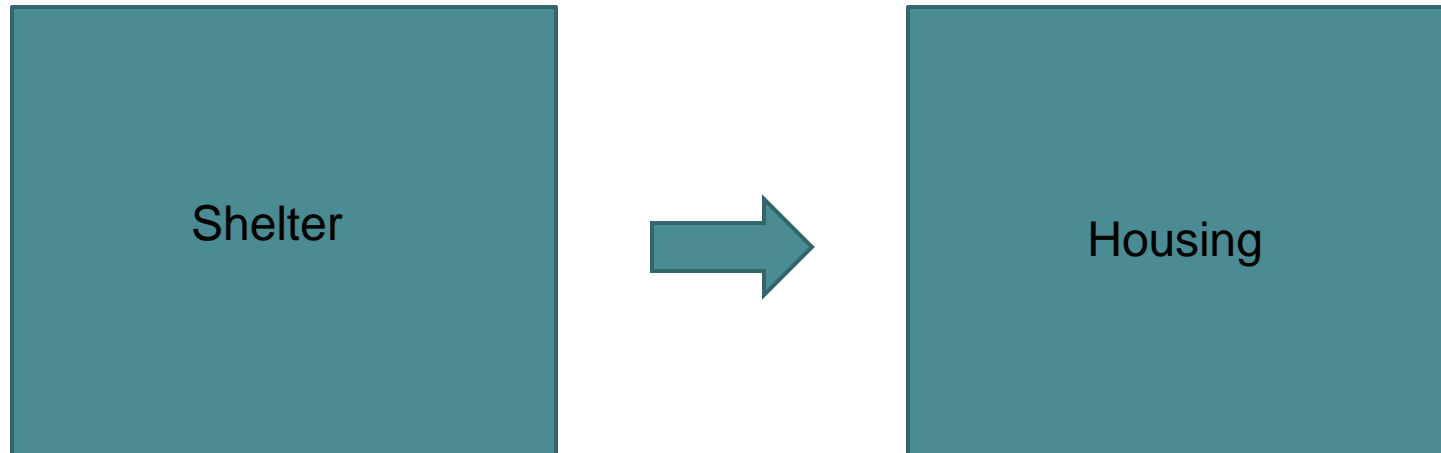
Open the Back Door

A New Approach



A New Approach

- Change in where we deliver services



A New Approach



vs.



A New Approach

- Different Clients, Different Needs
 - ▣ Flexible assistance based on individualized need
 - Rental & Financial Assistance
 - Supportive Services
 - ▣ New Tools in the Toolbox:
 - Prevention
 - Rapid Re-Housing
 - Permanent Supportive Housing

A New Approach

- Referral System
- Risk-Assessment Screening
- Mobile Teams provide Case Management and Housing Location Services
- Centralized Accountability System
- Emergency Shelters = True Emergency Shelters
- Emergency Assistance Networks rethink current system and targeting
- Data becomes essential for Performance Measurement

HPRP Activities:

Housing Stabilization Teams

- Mobile Teams provide services where the client is at
- Team assesses client's needs
- Offers appropriate financial assistance, case management and housing location assistance.

HPRP Eligible Activities

- Financial Assistance
 - ▣ Rental Assistance (3-18 Months & up to 6 month arrears)
 - ▣ Security and Utility Deposits
 - ▣ Utility Payments
 - ▣ Moving Cost Assistance

HPRP Eligible Activities

- Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services
 - ▣ Case Management
 - ▣ Outreach and Engagement
 - ▣ Housing Search and Placement
 - ▣ Legal Services
 - ▣ Credit Repair
- Data Collection & Evaluation
 - ▣ Data Collection (HMIS or comparable database)
 - ▣ Evaluation

HPRP Activities: Case Management/ Housing Stabilization

- Case Managers work with people to ensure that their housing situation is stable and that they access the benefits and services they need for long-term self-sufficiency.
- Case managers help mediate disputes between tenants and landlords.
- Case managers refer participants to other providers that can better address other service or self sufficiency needs.
- Assertive referral includes assisting the participant to effectively engage the other services

HPRP Activities: Housing Locators

- Identify affordable housing;
- Encourage landlords to rent to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness;
- Help negotiate good rents and lease terms;
- Work to address credit issues with a potential tenant;
- Generally available to the landlord and tenant in case there are problems.

HPRP Eligible Activities

- Administrative Costs (5% of total grant award)
 - ▣ Pre-award administrative costs
 - ▣ Accounting for the use of grant funds
 - ▣ Preparing reports for submission to HUD
 - ▣ Obtaining program audits
 - ▣ Similar costs related to administering the grant after the award
 - ▣ Grantee and subgrantee staff salaries associated with these costs

Ineligible Expenses

- ❑ Expenses that can be covered through other ARRA resources (child care, employment training)
- ❑ Mortgage Costs
- ❑ Construction or Rehabilitation
- ❑ Credit card bills or other consumer debt
- ❑ Car repair or other transportation costs
- ❑ Travel costs, food, medical or dental care and medicines, clothing/grooming, home furnishings, pet care, entertainment activities, work or education related materials,
- ❑ Cash assistance
- ❑ Development of discharge planning programs in mainstream institutions such as hospitals, jails, or prisons

HUD's HPRP Program Participant Requirements

- Initial consultation with case manager to determine appropriate type of assistance
- Household must be at or below 50% Area Median Income (AMI)
- Must either be homeless or at risk of losing housing and meet both: 1) no appropriate subsequent housing options have been identified and 2) the household lacks the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing or remain in its existing housing

Targeting

□ HUD's Main Question:

Would this individual or family become homeless ***BUT*** for this assistance?

Suggested Prevention Targeting

At a minimum, should be targeted to people who have extremely low incomes (below 30% of Area Median Income), who have demonstrated a housing crisis, and lack protective factors, such as friends or family members who can help them.

Use HMIS data or common Risk factors identified in research:

- Have income below 15 percent of area median income
- Are families with children and are a secondary tenant (doubled up)
- Have experienced 2 or more moves in the past year
- Have a young child (under age 2)
- Are under age 24 and were in foster care at some point
- Have a prior episode of homelessness
- Have an eviction from public or assisted housing
- Have experienced domestic violence in the past 30 days
- Have missed 2 or more appointments with a caseworker
- Have a serious mental illness

Who should receive HPRP Assistance?



- At-risk of becoming homeless, current homeless
- In institution for 180 days or less
- Limited to 18-months of assistance
- Transition Plans: Can HPRP be a bridge?

Continuing HPRP Activities

- Opportunity to transform our system
- Not just for three years....
 - ▣ Other funding opportunities:
 - Redirecting Community Funds
 - Changing how we provide emergency assistance
 - Shifting how we think about shelter
 - New McKinney Programs

McKinney Re-Authorization

□ Increased Prevention

- Bill changes current Emergency Shelter Grants Program to Emergency *Solutions* Grants Program.
- Almost doubles the amount for ESG to 20% of the total for Homeless Assistance.
- Targeted to those who are at risk of homelessness, including people who have extremely low incomes and are doubled up, living in a hotel, or have a precarious housing situation.

Timeline for HPRP

- May 4th: State held public hearing on plan followed by a 12 day of public comment period
- May 18, 2009: Grantee Applications due to HUD
- HUD will approve or disapprove by July 2, 2009
- State will issue RFA for competitive process in early July 2009 (State will host Q&A conference call re: RFA)
- Applications will be due to the State by early August 2009
- All funds must be obligated by September 30, 2009

Who Can Apply to the State?



- Unit of Local Government
- Private non-profit (must have local government buy-in)
- Entitlement Communities

Community Process

- All applications must be reviewed by a community's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness or Continuum of Care.
- To view information on TYPs:
<http://www.ncceh.org/10yearplans/>
- To view information on CoCs:
<http://www.ncceh.org/CoC/>

Does a Applicant Have to do all Eligible Activities?

- Ideally, a community will do both Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing.
- A community that does not have a shelter will likely submit for Homelessness Prevention, but not Rapid Re-Housing
- A community might also ask for Rapid Re-Housing, but not Homelessness Prevention
- Every funded sub-grantee will have to participate in HMIS and participate in all monitoring and evaluation activities

How Much \$ Should an Applicant Request?

- Request what it will take to do your program well for the three years of funding
- Applicants for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing should request between \$500,000 and \$1 M
- Applications for Homelessness Prevention without Rapid Re-Housing should request between \$150,000 and \$300,000
- Applications for Rapid Re-Housing without Homelessness Prevention should request between \$200,000 and \$300,000

What is likely to be in the RFA?



- The RFA will challenge applicants to think through how their process will work from the consumer's perspective
- ▣ John Q. Public calls saying he needs help. What happens with John from that point?

What is likely to be in the RFA?

- The RFA will include required and recommended MOAs/MOUs
 - ▣ Referrals in both directions
 - ▣ Other ARRA programs
 - ▣ Other mainstream programs
 - ▣ Services unique to your community
- Who is not at your table?

What is likely to be in the RFA?

- Audits –regular & program (federal, state, local) – letters to management and details if there was a finding
- Certifications –including certifying that you’ve read published policies/notices
- What is your backdoor strategy for households that end up needing more than 18 months of assistance?

What is likely to be in the RFA?

- Staffing patterns
 - ▣ For this program
 - ▣ Administrative staff
- How will you serve key target populations?
 - ▣ Households facing financial crisis connected to economic shifts
 - ▣ Persons cycling through public hospitals
 - ▣ Veterans
 - ▣ Ex-offenders

What is likely to be in the RFA?

- How will you comply with reporting requirements?
- How will you comply with HMIS requirements?
 - ▣ Are key players already on CHIN?
 - What's your track record of participation
 - Completeness
 - Correctness
 - Timeliness
 - ▣ If your track record isn't good
 - Are you accessing technical assistance
 - What's your plan for improvement
 - ▣ If players are not using CHIN, what is the plan for engaging those players onto CHIN?

Additional Resources

- www.ncceh.org/2009homelessnessprevention
- www.ncceh.org/NCHPRP
- <http://blog.ncceh.org>

- National Alliance to End Homelessness: www.endhomelessness.org
- HUD's Homelessness Resource Exchange: www.hudhre.info
- Carolina Homeless Information Network: www.nchomeless.org

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