



# HOME-ARP: Introduction to Systems Serving People Experiencing Homelessness and At Risk of Homelessness

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# Services for Persons Experiencing Homelessness and At Risk of Homelessness

## Webinar Purpose and Objectives:

- PJs will better understand the Continuum of Care (CoC), including the roles and responsibilities of the CoC within a community.
- PJs will be able to compare the populations served by the CoC with the HOME-ARP Qualifying Populations (QPs).

# Services for Persons Experiencing Homelessness and At Risk of Homelessness

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## Webinar Purpose and Objectives:

- PJs will be able to compare eligible activities, projects and service options typically provided by a CoC to eligible HOME-ARP projects or activities.
- PJs will be introduced to an overview of general funding sources typically available to help address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness.

# Overview of the Continuum of Care



# Federal Law

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- The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as amended by the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act):
  - Set into law the Continuum of Care *planning process* by requiring coordination within communities of the temporary and permanent housing and services that respond to the needs of persons at risk of or experiencing homelessness (as defined in 24 CFR part 578, and 24 CFR part 576.400).
  - Consolidated the Supportive Housing Program, Shelter Plus Care Program and the Moderate Rehabilitation/Single Room Occupancy Program into a *single grant program* known as the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program.

# CoC Distinct Definitions

## Continuum of Care (CoC)

- Is the **system of services and housing interventions** that are designed to meet the needs of people at risk of and experiencing homelessness.

## CoC Planning Body

- Is a regional or local **planning body** that coordinates housing and services funding for families and individuals at risk of and experiencing homelessness. This includes work with Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) recipients and Consolidated Plan jurisdictions.

## CoC Board

- Is the **collective of individuals designated to provide oversight and governance on behalf of the CoC planning body**. The CoC Board's responsibilities are defined by the CoC Planning Body.

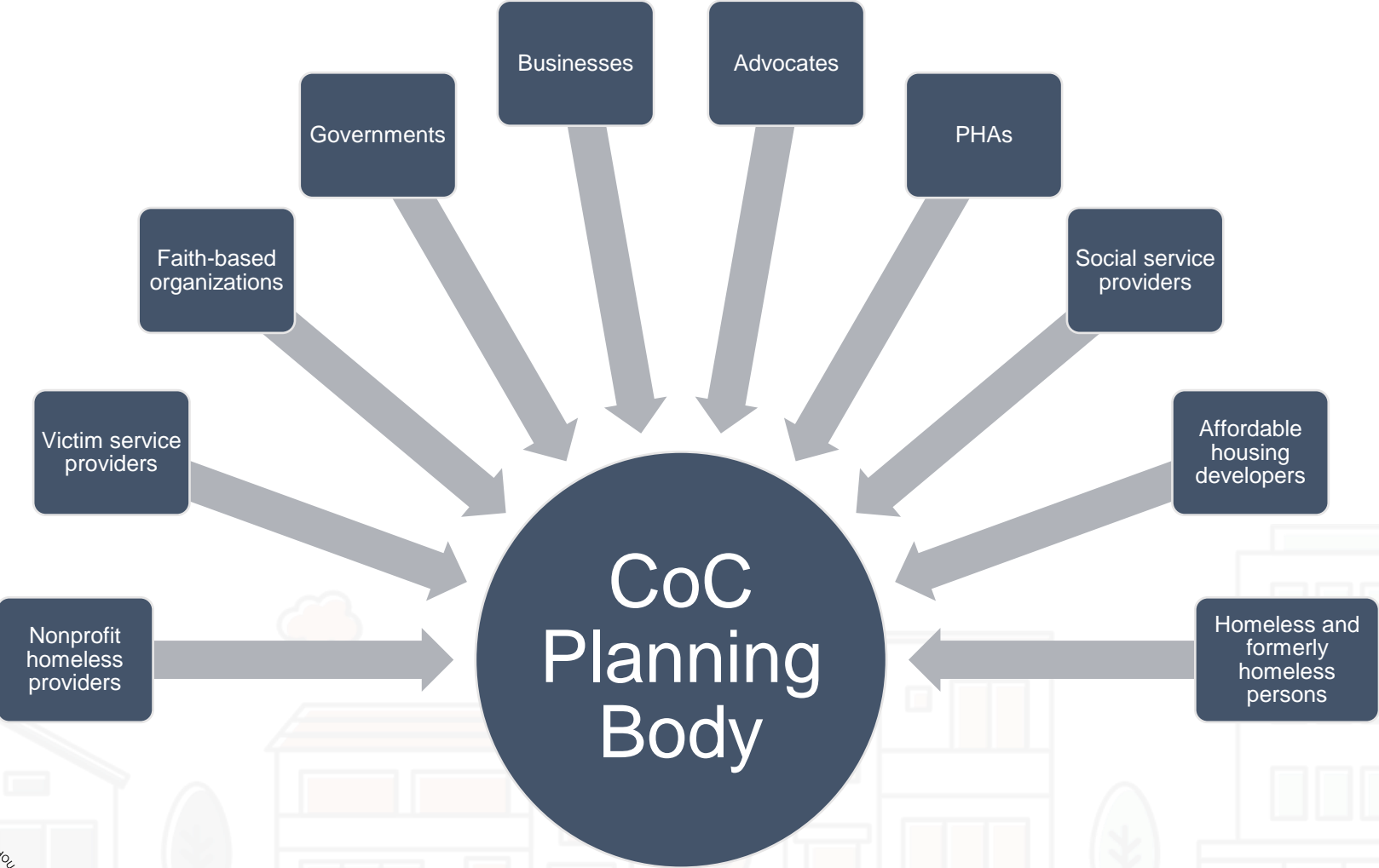
## CoC Program

- Is the program in which HUD makes available **federal resource for preventing and resolving homelessness** to communities around the country through its CoC Program and its annual CoC Competition.

## Collaborative Applicant

- Is the **eligible applicant** designated by the CoC to apply for funds on behalf Planning Body of the CoC during the CoC Program Competition.

# CoC Planning Body



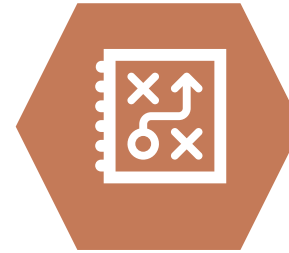
# CoC Planning Body Responsibilities



Operate the CoC



Designate and operate a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)



Plan and coordinate the CoC system of services and housing interventions



Create and enact the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) emergency transfer plan



# Operate the CoC

- Establish and operate a standard Coordinated Entry (CE) system that provides an initial, comprehensive assessment of the needs of individuals and families for housing and services;
- Develop written standards for evaluating eligibility for programs and services, and policies and procedures for prioritizing eligible persons for ESG funds and CoC assistance;
- Adopt and follow a written process to select a Board to act on behalf of the CoC;
- Appoint additional committees, subcommittees, or workgroups; and
- Establish performance targets appropriate for population and program type, monitor performance, evaluate outcomes, and take action against poor performers.



# Designate and Operate an HMIS

- HMIS is a locally implemented web-based data system used to record and analyze client, service, and housing data for individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.
- Housing and service providers receiving HUD CoC or ESG funding to operate programs within the CoC's geographic area are required under [24 CFR 578](#) and [24 CFR 576](#) to enter data into HMIS.
- Most CoC planning bodies also encourage housing and service providers receiving other Federal, State, Local, or private funds to enter data into HMIS.



# Plan and Coordinate the CoC System of Services and Housing Interventions

- System coordination to implement a housing and service system that meets the needs of persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness throughout its geography.
  - Outreach, engagement, and assessment
  - Shelter, housing, and supportive services
  - Homelessness prevention strategies
- Coordination of all funds available to the homeless service system including federal, state, local, and private funds to avoid gaps and duplication of services;
- Planning for and conducting a point-in-time (PIT) count; and
- Conducting annual gaps analysis of the homeless needs and services available within the geographic area, which includes a housing inventory count (HIC).



# Create and Enact the VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan

- The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) requires CoC or ESG funded housing or rental assistance programs to allow participants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and/or human trafficking to request an emergency transfer from the participant's current unit to another unit.
- The CoC Planning Body must develop the Emergency Transfer Plan for the CoC that meets the requirements under 24CFR [§ 578.99\(j\)\(8\)](#).



# HOME-ARP QPs vs Program Participants Typically Served by the CoC and ESG Programs



# HOME-ARP Qualifying Populations (QPs)

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- Homeless, as defined in [24 CFR 91.5 Homeless \(1\), \(2\) and \(3\)](#)
- At risk of homelessness, as defined in [24 CFR 91.5](#)
- Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, as defined by HUD
- Other populations:
  - Other families requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness
  - At greatest risk of housing instability

# Differences between HOME-ARP QPs and CoC/ESG Program Participants

## HOME-ARP QPs

Homeless, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5 Homeless (1), (2), or (3)

## CoC/ESG Eligible Participants

Homeless, as defined in 24 CFR 576.2 and 24 CFR 578.3

## Comparison

Share many attributes, with one exception: Category 4 under 24 CFR 576.2 and 578.3 is excluded from the HOME-ARP QP definition. Under HOME-ARP individuals fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence are a separate population from the homeless population.

# Differences between HOME-ARP QPs and CoC/ESG Program Participants

## HOME-ARP QPs

At risk of homelessness, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

## CoC/ESG Eligible Participants

At risk of homelessness\*, as defined in 24 CFR 576.2 and 578.3

## Comparison

There is no difference. These programs serve the same populations at risk of homelessness.



\*Some CoC's with a High Performing Communities (HPCs) designation may serve homeless at risk of homelessness using CoC Program funding. Not all CoCs qualify or choose to apply for this designation. To qualify as an HPC, a CoC must demonstrate through reliable data generated by HMIS that it meets set standards outlined in Subpart E of 24 CFR part 578.



# Differences between QPs and CoC/ESG Program Participants

## HOME-ARP QPs

Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, as defined by HUD.

## CoC/ESG Eligible Participants

Category 4 as defined in 24 CFR 578.3: Any individual or family who:  
(i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence (ii) Has no other residence; and (iii) Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

## Comparison

The HOME-ARP QP includes persons fleeing or attempting to flee human trafficking, which includes both sex and labor trafficking, as outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, as amended (22 USC 7102).

HOME-ARP does not include the CoC/ESG requirement that an individual or family:

- has no other residence; and
- lacks resources or support networks

# Differences between QPs and CoC/ESG Program Participants

## HOME-ARP QPs

Other Populations:

Other families, defined as households who have previously been qualified as “homeless” under [24 CFR 91.5](#), are currently housed due to temporary or emergency assistance, **and** who need additional housing assistance or supportive services to avoid a return to homelessness.

## CoC/ESG Eligible Participants

No equivalent definition

## Comparison

Households under this HOME-ARP QP might be currently served in a homeless service program or considered homeless under the CoC/ESG definition, depending on the temporary or emergency assistance being provided.

# Differences between QPs and CoC/ESG Program Participants

## HOME-ARP QPs

Other Populations:

At Greatest risk of housing instability, defined as households who meet either (i) or (ii):

- i. have annual incomes less than or equal to 30% AMI and experience severe housing cost burden; or

## CoC/ESG Eligible Participants

No equivalent definition.

## Comparison

At greatest risk of housing instability (i) is different than the ESG/CoC at risk of homelessness definitions which do not include the condition experiencing severe cost burden.

# Differences between QPs and CoC/ESG Program Participants

## HOME-ARP QPs

### Other Populations:

At Greatest risk of housing instability, defined as households who meet either (i) or (ii) :

- ii. have an annual income less than or equal to 50% AMI and meet one of seven housing instability conditions from paragraph (iii) of the “At risk of homelessness” QP definition established at 24 CFR 91.5 and outlined in the notice.

## CoC/ESG Eligible Participants

At risk of homelessness as defined in CPD-20-08. The CARES Act **temporarily** expanded the income limit of “at risk of homelessness to 50% AMI for ESG-CV and annual ESG funds used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

Persons must also lack sufficient resources or support networks to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place described under the “homeless” definition in accordance with 24 CFR 576.2 (ii) AND must meet one of the conditions in (iii).

## Comparison

At greatest risk of housing instability (ii) and the CPD-20-08 expanded definition of at risk of homelessness serve the same populations.

The expanded income eligibility ends on 9/30/2023 for ESG-CV funds and 6/30/2024 for reallocated ESG-CV funds as outlined in Notice CPD-22-06.

This type of deadline does not exist for HOME-ARP

# Housing and Services in the CoC Homeless Service System



# Local Housing and Services Vary Across Communities

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Neighboring CoCs may offer different mixes of services and housing because the needs differ from community to community.

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CoCs in a large metropolitan area will likely differ from more rural CoCs and CoCs that include multiple smaller cities and towns, or a balance-of-state CoC.

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It is important that PJs coordinate with their local CoCs during allocation planning to understand what is available within their community.

# Common Housing and Service Programs for Persons Experiencing Homelessness



Homeless Prevention



Street Outreach



Emergency Shelter



Rapid Rehousing



Transitional Housing



Permanent Supportive Housing

All of the programs above provide services to households. Some also provide housing resources.

# Homeless Prevention

## ESG/CoC\*

- As defined under ([§ 576.103](#)) homeless prevention activities are designed to prevent an individual or family from becoming homeless.
- Services and assistance consist of:
  - Short-term And Medium-term Tenant-based Or Project-based Rental Assistance
  - Rental Arrears
  - Rental Application Fees
  - Security Deposits
  - Advance Payment Of Last Month's Rent
  - Utility Deposits And Payments
  - Moving Costs
  - Housing Search And Placement
  - Housing Stability Case Management
  - Mediation
  - Legal Services
  - Credit Repair



## HOME-ARP

- Combines support services concepts and eligible activities from the CoC and ESG regulations.

These services include housing related services:

- financial assistance
- housing supports
- income stabilization services and
- health services.

For the full list of eligible HOME-ARP supportive services see the Supportive Services section of [CDP-21-10](#).



# Street Outreach

## ESG

- As defined under ([§ 576.101](#)) street outreach works to engage individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness, provide support for basic needs, and connect them to services and housing.
- Services consist of:
  - Engagement
  - Case Management
  - Emergency Health Services
  - Emergency Mental Health Services
  - Specific Transportation Costs
  - Services For Special Populations



## HOME-ARP

- Outreach is eligible in HOME-ARP as a Supportive Service [VI.D.4.J](#).
- Supportive services under HOME-ARP also include mental health services under [VI.D.4.H](#) and outpatient health services under [VI.D.4.I](#)

### Outreach services include:

- staffing (salaries, travel and cellphones)
- direct services (crisis management, information and referral)
- the cost of food, blankets, and hygiene kits

For the full list of eligible HOME-ARP supportive services see the Supportive Services section of [CDP-21-10](#).

# Emergency Shelter

## ESG

- As defined under ([§ 576.102](#)) emergency shelter is a short-term shelter for literally homeless individuals and families to meet their urgent safety needs.
- Domestic violence shelters are designed to meet the additional needs of persons fleeing an abusive situation.
- Emergency shelters can be:
  - Congregate
  - Non-congregate

## HOME-ARP

- HOME-ARP Non-Congregate Shelter (NCS) is one or more buildings that provide private units or rooms as temporary shelter to individuals and families and does not require occupants to sign a lease or occupancy agreement.

HOME-ARP funds may **not** be used to pay the operating costs of HOME-ARP NCS.

For details on HOME-ARP NCS see [CDP-21-10](#).



# Rapid Rehousing (RRH)

## ESG/CoC

- As defined under 24 CFR Part 578 and § 576.104 RRH is an intervention designed to help individuals and families to quickly exit homelessness and return to permanent housing.
- The essential components of RRH are:
  - Housing Search
  - Financial Assistance
  - Case Management
- The total amount of rental assistance cannot exceed 24 months.



## HOME-ARP

- HOME-ARP TBRA is a form of rental assistance that is attached to a household and not a particular rental unit.
- HOME-ARP TBRA allows PJs to assist a qualifying household with payments to cover the entire or a portion that the qualifying household cannot pay for housing and housing-related costs, such as:
  - rental assistance
  - security deposits
  - utility deposits
- HOME-ARP TBRA can also be provided through a sponsor

# Transitional Housing (TH)

## CoC

- As defined [24 CFR Part 578](#) TH is interim housing for persons experiencing homelessness with services to stabilize and facilitate moving into permanent housing within two years.
- TH can be a useful housing strategy for specific populations, such as:
  - Youth
  - Survivors Of Domestic Violence



## HOME-ARP

- HOME-ARP rental housing includes “housing” as defined at 24 CFR 92.2, including but not limited to manufactured housing, SRO units, group housing, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing.
- HOME-ARP funds may be used to acquire, rehabilitate, or construct affordable rental housing primarily for occupancy by individuals and families that meet the definition of one or more of the qualifying populations.

Requires that a lease be in place with the tenant household that does not contain any prohibited lease provisions.

# Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

## CoC

- As defined under (Part 578) PSH is low-barrier permanent housing with supportive services for individuals or families who have experienced chronic homelessness and have inherent barriers to achieving and maintaining stable housing.
- PSH can be either:
  - Site-based
  - Tenant-based
  - Sponsor-based
- CoC program funds may be used to acquire, rehabilitate, or construct affordable housing for homeless persons.

## HOME-ARP

- HOME-ARP rental housing includes “housing” as defined at 24 CFR 92.2, including but not limited to manufactured housing, SRO units, group housing, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing.
- HOME-ARP funds may be used to acquire, rehabilitate, or construct affordable rental housing primarily for occupancy by households of individuals and families that meet the definition of one or more of the qualifying populations



# Homeless Services and Housing Funding Sources



# Capital Costs vs Operating Costs



Capital costs are typically associated with one-time expenditures which can include acquisition, rehabilitation, and/or construction costs to a building.



Operating costs are annual costs which can include costs for the day-to-day operation and maintenance of a building.

# Funding for housing and services

	Capital Costs		Operating Costs		Rental Assistance	Supportive Services	Eligible Population, if applicable
	ES	RH	ES	RH	Rental Assistance	Supportive Services	
Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program	✓		✓		✓	✓	Please refer to <a href="#">24 CFR 576.2</a>
Continuum of Care (CoC) Program		✓		✓	✓	✓	Please refer to <a href="#">24 CFR 576.2</a>
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	70% of funds must benefit low- and moderate-income persons (income equal to or less than 80% AMI).
HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)		✓			✓		Low- and Very low-income households (income equal to or less than 80% AMI)
Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Please refer to <a href="#">24 CFR 574</a>





# Funding for housing and services (cont.)

	Capital Costs		Operating Costs		Rental Assistance	Supportive Services	Special Population, if applicable
	ES	RH	ES	RH	Rental Assistance	Supportive Services	
Tribal HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (Tribal HUD-VASH)					✓	✓	Please refer to <a href="#">80 FR 63822</a>
Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)					✓	✓	Please refer to <a href="#">38 CFR Part 62</a>
HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)					✓	✓	Please refer to <a href="#">86 FR 53207</a>
Family Violence Prevention and Services	✓		✓			✓	Please refer to <a href="#">42 U.S.C. § 10401-10414</a>

# Common Practices for Preventing and Addressing Homelessness



# Housing Focused Services

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Providing safe, stable housing is the solution to homelessness.



The goal for CoCs is to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring across the United States.



To accomplish this, CoCs and the housing and services providers in the community's homeless system implement programs in alignment with HUD guidance and best practices.

# Housing First Model



Housing First is a person-centered, evidence-based approach to addressing the needs of persons experiencing homelessness.



Under a Housing First approach, individuals and families can access housing without any prerequisites such as sobriety or income, and services are offered and readily available but are voluntary, not mandatory.



Housing First starts from the belief that people's needs are best addressed once someone has stabilized in housing, rather than prior to being housed.



Client choice is essential in housing selection and supportive service participation.

# Equity and Inclusion



CoCs are expected to identify trends to understand who is experiencing homelessness and how they are being served by the system including analyzing exits to different destinations, length of time homeless and returns to homelessness by race and ethnicity.



CoCs are expected to do continuous system planning to address disparities by adjusting policies and procedures.



Housing and services programs for people experiencing homelessness have a responsibility to ensure that they are not having a disparate impact on people based on their race or ethnicity.

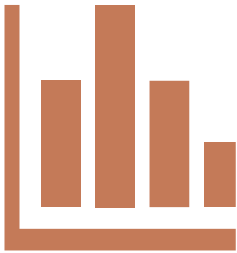


One way that CoCs do this is to include Black, Indigenous, and People of Color representatives in their system planning and program design.



CoCs are required to have persons with lived experience of homelessness on the CoC Board.

# Data Informed



CoCs are charged with reviewing HMIS data, assessing the performance of CoC and ESG grantees to make data informed decisions about system improvements and future funding decisions.



HUD expects CoCs to understand who is experiencing homelessness in their community and how the homeless system is meeting their needs, and to improve their system using data and performance improvement strategies.



HUD developed seven System Performance Measures to help communities gauge their progress toward the goal of ending homelessness. Each CoC is expected to use these measures to evaluate how well homeless systems are functioning and where improvements are necessary.

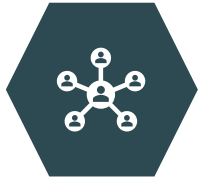
# Conclusion



# Conclusion

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- The CoC is the planning body responsible for:



Operating the homeless service system,



Designating and operating an HMIS,



Planning and coordinating the CoC system of services and housing interventions, and



Ensuring there is a VAWA emergency transfer plan.



# Conclusion (cont.)

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- CoCs do not serve all HOME-ARP QPs.
  - The “other populations at greatest risk of housing instability (i)” QP is not an eligible population under the CoC or ESG program.
  - The HOME-ARP QP Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, as defined by HUD, has a more expanded definition from that served by CoCs.

# Conclusion (cont.)

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- HOME-ARP eligible activities often align with the common housing and service programs offered within the homeless and homeless prevention service system.
- Not all CoCs have access to the same Federal, state and local resources. Collaboration between the PJ and CoC or CoCs serving its geographic area will be necessary to identify available resources, services and populations prioritized with these funds.
- Providing safe, stable housing is the solution to preventing and providing exits from homelessness. The goal for CoCs is to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring. To accomplish this, CoCs and the housing and services providers in the community's homeless system implement programs in alignment with HUD guidance and best practices.



# Disclaimer

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