

# **Joint Component Webinar**

## Joint Component Webinar

**0:00:07 Cherita Claitt:** Hello and welcome to the Joint Component project webinar. My name is Cherita Claitt, and I'm a TA provider with TDA Consulting. I'll be introducing today's webinar. During this webinar, all participants will be in listen-only mode. You will be able to hear today's presentation through your computer speaker. If you're having trouble with your audio, please request assistance through the chat box on the right-hand side of your screen. This session is being recorded and will last 90 minutes including time to answer questions from the chat box. Presentation slides and recording will be available on the HUD exchange in the coming weeks. Today's topic is joint component projects. I'm joined today by Norm, Brett Esders and Lisa Coffman with the SNAPS office. We also have various team members behind the scenes who will be answering your questions in the chat box.

**0:01:00 CC:** As we begin, please introduce yourself in the chatbox, let us know your name and which CoC you're representing. We encourage you to submit questions in the chat box and interact with other participants. I will now turn the presentation over to Norm in the SNAPS office.

**0:01:16 Norm:** Thank you very much, Cherita and I wanna welcome everyone to the webinar today. We're talking today about the Joint Component project. This is something that's relatively new for the SNAPS office. We introduced it in the NOFA, concept in the NOFA a couple of years ago, and we have been using it in the Continuum of Care program, we have used it in the YHDP, youth homelessness demonstration program and in the domestic violence bonus program, which is sort of part of the Continuum of Care program. So we wanted to do this webinar to provide some information about how joint component projects work, and especially to take your questions and comments about joint component projects. I do want to encourage everyone to use the chat box that you'll see sort of to the bottom right of your screen there, and please feel free to ask any questions, any comments, we'd love to hear about your experiences with joint component projects. We will focus our conversation today on joint component projects. We won't be taking questions about other Continuum of Care topics, but please share your experiences and any questions you have on joint component projects in the chat box.

**0:02:40 Norm:** So we are going to start today with a poll question, so the poll question is right up here and you can just click to vote. And the question is, if you've been awarded a joint component project, what stage of implementation are you in? And you can see the choices there, and we'll give everyone a few seconds to vote.

[pause]

**0:03:27 Norm:** Great. So it looks like a little over half of you have not been awarded a joint component project, so you're obviously interested in the topic which is very exciting, we hope to provide you with a lot of information today about that. And many of you have already started serving people, which is great to hear. And again, please feel free to share some of your experiences in the chat box. And then some of you are in various stages of either getting a grant agreement signed or you've just had your grant agreement sign but haven't had a chance to start serving people yet. So great, thank you very much everyone for answering.

**0:04:08 Norm:** Then the next thing I wanna talk about is I wanna explain some of the reasoning behind the joint component project, and specifically, why did we create this, why do we suggest that people use this. So, the joint component project is really here to fill a few gaps that we have identified, mostly because people have made comments to us about where Continuum of Care

programs that we currently fund are falling short. And a couple of the main areas the main gaps that we were trying to feel are around un-sheltered homelessness and people fleeing domestic violence and young people experiencing homelessness.

**0:04:55 Norm:** So, as many of you know, there is a un-sheltered homelessness growing crisis in many communities around the country, particularly in many of our high cost cities, and there's clearly a need to provide some safe places for people to stay while the community is trying to re-house them and more resources to help re-house people. And what we noticed is that there are a lot of sheltering only approaches and then there are a lot of housing only approaches, but there really isn't an easy way to do an integrated sheltering and permanent housing approach. And so, we wanted the joint component project to meet that need, to be able to get people off the streets, into a safe location where they can be safe and receive some services. And also help them quickly move to permanent housing, and have, very importantly, have resources, especially rapid re-housing resources to help them do that.

**0:06:03 Norm:** Similarly, we know in a lot of communities there is a lack of space for people fleeing domestic violence and many people end up having to stay in unsafe situations because they don't have a good place to go. At the same time though, people, while they're fleeing domestic violence, often want to move quickly into their own independent housing, sometimes they need help moving away from an abuser. And we wanted the joint component project to be able to do that. And then we also recognized that for young people experiencing homelessness, we had to be really innovative and youth-centered. And we wanted to create a program model that was flexible enough and for which our providers could tailor their approaches to the population they're serving. And so we're seeing a lot of people do that in the joint component project. So that's some of the reasoning, the overall reasoning why we wanted to create this process. I'm gonna turn things over to Brett really quick, and she's gonna talk about some of the requirements for our joint component project. So, Brett, take it away.

**0:07:12 Brett Ester:** Great, thanks. I will do this as quickly as possible, because I think a lot of this will look familiar to you all. But to help those of you who are thinking about applying for our project or those who have one be in line with what the requirements are, we're gonna quickly go through them. And I'm specifically gonna highlight the ones that make it different than a "normal" CoC program project. So I think, first and foremost, all of these projects have to follow a Housing First approach, that means that you're screening participants in instead of out. And then once they're in, they aren't required to participate in any supportive services outside of case management during their participation in the project. That doesn't mean that you don't have to make services available, in fact, it means the opposite, you should be making services available and attractive to all of your program participants, services that meet their needs, and will help them attain and maintain permanent housing.

**0:08:13 BE:** And one of the most important things, along with the Housing First approach is that there's no minimum length of stay in the TH portion of the project. Our goal should be helped to identify permanent housing as quickly as possible, as quickly as they are ready to look for permanent housing. And if they don't wanna stay in the TH portion at all, that's fine, you can assist them with the rapid re-housing portion only. So there's no minimum lengths of stay in any portion of the project. There is a maximum length of amount of assistance you can provide. Through the whole project, you can provide 24 months of assistance to program participants, that's for both the TH and the rapid re-housing portion combined. So, for example if someone stays in the TH portion

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for three months, let's say, while they're looking for a unit, they would be eligible to receive 21 months of rapid re-housing rent assistance. That doesn't mean that you have to provide 21 months of rapid re-housing assistance, instead you should be tailoring the assistance and the length of time to what they need, but you would be able to provide up to 21 months of assistance.

**0:09:25 BE:** Costs in joint component projects. And what's on the slide is for our fiscal year 2018 grants. They're limited to leasing and operating costs in the TH portion, tenant-based rental assistance that's short or medium-term in the rapid re-housing portion. And then, as with all other projects, supportive services, HMIS, and project admin costs across the entire project. And then the remaining requirements on the slide, those are the same as any other CoC program project. You have to meet all the requirements in the role. That means HQS, that means environmental review, that means their housing. You have to participate in coordinated entry. And if you were awarded one of these projects, your CoC has to develop written standards for who they're going to prioritize for assistance.

**0:10:22 BE:** And really quickly, I do see a question in the comment field in the chat that says, "Can you clarify what we mean on participating in coordinated entry?" This essentially means that it's one project for the purpose of coordinated entry. So when they're going through, they take all referrals through coordinated entry, and you're getting prioritized for both portions. So it doesn't mean that you get prioritized for TH, and then all of a sudden you have to be re-prioritized for rapid re-housing. Your written standards are such that you have to be prioritized for both portions. And so if you're prioritized for this type of project, you get it all, whatever you need. You can get the rapid re-housing portion, you get the TH portion, you get everything.

**0:11:08 BE:** And then if you're a victim service provider, you obviously can't participate in HMIS, so you would be required to participate in Comparable Database. And this is all for the CoC program projects, including those funded through the DV bonus. I'm gonna turn it back over to Norm to talk about YHDP projects, because the requirements are slightly different for you all.

**0:11:33 Norm:** Thank you, Brett. So for the YHDP program, and I know this doesn't apply to many of you, but I know also many of you have either applied in this third round or plan to apply in the fourth round, we wanted to take an approach of allowing a little more experimenting with program models to better meet the needs of young people experiencing homelessness. So, we do encourage people to experiment with joint component project designs. Currently, some of the things that communities are experimenting with are shared housing models, in both the transitional housing and the rapid re-housing portions of the project.

**0:12:23 Norm:** They're experimenting with using both the TH and the RH portion using the same unit. So you could imagine a situation where the recipient would lease a unit. Maybe they've used leasing funds for TH and then allow people to convert to a tenant-based rapid re-housing subsidy in the same unit. Obviously, this provides a lot of stability for young people. It helps young people who wouldn't have been able to get a lease initially. It helps them get a lease in their name. So a lot of advantages to that approach. Some communities are experimenting with scattered site, transitional housing, and then helping people move to a different rapid re-housing unit. They're really trying to push boundaries as far as youth choice in determining unit locations and configurations. And one thing we... Again, we wanna be super clear about is, if the individual is not staying in the transitional housing portion of the joint component project, they can still be eligible for the rapid re-housing assistance. So they do not have to stay in one... They do not have to get

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both types of assistance, that's entirely up to them, and some people may choose to only receive the TH...

**0:13:54 BE:** Say as per that initial intake. I will note this is the fiscal year 18 eligibility. If you have a fiscal year 17 grant, then it was opened up to all people experiencing homelessness at all categories of our definition, keeping in mind that in order to serve anyone under category three years you would need approval to do so and we did not approve any CoCs to do that. There are a few differences per YHDP and DV bonus projects, so we said Norm will talk through those.

**0:14:32 Norm:** Great, so let me start with YHDP eligibility. And I apologize I keep using the acronym. It's the Youth Homelessness Demonstration program. So if you were selected as one of those sites, those funds can be used to serve youth up to age 25 who meet any category of HUD's homeless definition. Including those youth who meet category two. So category two is the eminently homeless definition. So people who are about to lose their housing. It also includes category four which is people who are fleeing violence. So one of the things we've noticed during the Youth Homelessness Demonstration, is there is some confusion about sort of what categories different people fall into. We encourage you to work closely with your TA provider who will also work with us to make sure that we're doing this in the easiest way possible, and to make the documentation as easy for you as possible. So if you're having questions or trouble figuring out how to serve young people that you think you should be able to serve, please work with your TA provider on those. And then I'm gonna ask Lisa to weigh in on the Domestic Violence bonus.

**0:16:03 Lisa Coffman:** Okay, can you hear me?

**0:16:04 Norm:** Yep, you sound great.

**0:16:05 LC:** Okay, great. Alright, so for the domestic violence bonus, the eligible participants in the Joint component projects are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as we have defined in our category four of the HUD homeless definition. So that's important to know that this is for the DV bonus. You have to serve survivors of domestic violence under the DV bonus. And I also saw a comment in the chat, I think there was at least one person that indicated that they were interested in serving survivors of human trafficking. And we did say last year in the NOFA, that survivors of human trafficking are eligible to be served under the DV bonus. So that's something to be considered too. So I think now we're gonna jump on to the data requirements, but before we do that I think we do have another poll question that we're gonna set up. Okay. What has been the biggest challenges to implementation for those of you that do have a project? It's a good time to take a look at that before we start talking about data and some of the other challenges with the Joint component project.

[pause]

**0:17:48 LC:** Okay, I think we'll take another minute or so.

[pause]

**0:18:08 LC:** Okay, I think we're at the end. Okay. Alright. So it looks like the biggest challenge has been for about 24% of folks finding units for the rapid re-housing portion of the project. That seems to be what folks have experienced. So we'll talk through some of the considerations for Joint

components. Okay. Alright. So in terms of the data requirements, programs must utilize a HUD and VAWA compliant Comparable Database. So you have to either be using HMIS or Comparable Database. And it's important to know if you are a victim service provider, you of course can't enter into HMIS, so you have to use a Comparable Database. And we get this question all of the time: How do I know which one I'm supposed to use? Should I use HMIS or should I use Comparable Database? We have an incredible tool on our HUD exchange, and it is a fact sheet that we have when to use a Comparable Database, it's a decision tree. So you can take a look at that. I believe we'll probably post the link to it here in a minute. But you can, if you're not sure if your agency is a defined victim service provider, you can walk through that decision tree to find out if you are to go down the Comparable Database route or the HMIS route.

**0:19:40 LC:** Once you determine which way you have to go, then the project needs to be set up in the data system as two different programs. So contrary to what Brett mentioned for coordinated entry, it's one access for clients. But in terms of data, you're setting up your transitional housing portion of the program and you're setting up a rapid re-housing part of the program too. So clients will have one entry if they remain in one of the components. So if you just have folks that come in and stay in TH then they go off to something else, then you will enter them in TH, and the same thing with rapid re-housing. Now, if they start in transitional housing, but they move to rapid re-housing, then you'll have two entries for your folks. So then they come in through transitional housing, and then they transition onto rapid re-housing. You would enter them into your data system twice. And you have to make sure each agency must submit an APR for both programs in Sage annually.

**0:20:48 LC:** Okay. So, we'll move along. For other considerations. Okay, so we're gonna talk a little bit about one of the ways that you can structure the joint component project to serve survivors of domestic violence. We found that the Housing First approach, which was developed by the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, which is based upon principles of survivor-driven safety, has a survivor-driven approach, they use flexible funding, and they have just a really strong trauma-informed approach. There are many aspects of that model which could be utilized for a joint component project that serves survivors of domestic violence.

[background conversation]

**0:21:46 LC:** Okay. Alright, so one of the ways that the domestic violence Housing First approach, like I said, is well-suited for survivors, is because it's survivor-informed, trauma-informed mobile advocacy. What the Washington State Coalition found with mobile advocacy, is that they were doing case management where survivors were. So sometimes that was in the setting, in the program setting. Other times, it was at coffee shops, it was in the survivor's house. Just where that survivor felt safe to be able to get connected to services. Also, one of the approaches that the DV Housing First model used was flexible funding. And flexible funding is a great way to support housing access and stability to pay for all of those things that a client would need to stabilize them, that, of course, your HUD program, that your CoC program could not pay for.

**0:22:43 LC:** So these were opportunities where the DV providers were very creative in terms of establishing partnerships with faith-based organizations, with local funders, local foundations, and other agencies in their community to help bring in resources to supplement the programs, so they could pay for anything. It's uniforms, boots, car repairs, all of those things that they found that their survivors needed to get them stabilized outside of housing. We know that housing is important, we

know that the wrap-around services are key, but there are also things that come up that could be a barrier sometimes to people getting back on their feet. And the flexible funding was a great way to help people meet those needs and move them along.

**0:23:36 LC:** So another aspect of the program is the community engagement and the partnerships with a wide range of housing providers. And I'll talk a little bit about that, in terms of landlord engagement. But it's important to make sure, as the agency, that you're building those relationships. Many of you have mentioned that one of the challenges that you're having for implementation is finding the rapid re-housing units. Like the transitional housing, you understand you have that sort of on lock. But then the next stage is: How do I get my folks connected to units where we can do some rapid re-housing? And community engagement's a great way to leverage those other affordable housing providers in your community. Those folks that are receiving home dollars, or if there are tax credit units that maybe could be set aside, but it's incumbent upon the agency to make sure that you're building those relationships, so that you can have a wide range of housing providers to move your folks to.

**0:24:33 LC:** And then other best practices to be mindful of when you're talking about serving survivors of domestic violence, and actually homeless people in general, is safety planning. So, hang on, let me get to the notes for that. Safety. So best practices include safety planning, like I said, wrap-around services along with Housing Connections to the Community Services, flexible financial assistance and flexible engagement. So, survivor-led safety planning is critical and this ensures that the survivor can participate as safely as possible, in the program. And we've shifted our thinking a little bit on safety in the past couple of years, particularly as we talked to survivors, as we talked to advocates, and domestic violence experts. Safety is really how the survivor defines that, the community that will be safe for the survivor and their family, they are the person that's gonna drive what safety is.

**0:25:38 LC:** Now there's always things that we can do to make our program safe in terms of access and ensuring that clients feel safe in the neighborhood. But safety is really a concept that we're encouraging you to explore with the participants in this program. Because what we as the providers, what we as the advocates might define as safe may not be what the survivor defines as safe for themselves. So it's important that we always have the communication open in that regard, and that goes back to being very trauma-informed and client-centered, to build upon the client's strengths to have them identify exactly what the safe option is for them and their family in terms of housing.

**0:26:28 LC:** And then with the victim-centered approach, we want to make sure that providers are always using tools and techniques that focus on their needs while caring for the survivor. We also talked about the flexible financial assistance. I also want to mention trauma-informed care, trauma-informed practice, that is key. It's incumbent upon programs and providers to make sure that not only are you educating your staff around trauma, but you're also educating the participant about trauma. We also wanna make sure that your trauma-informed approach, build some agency for the survivor. We talked a lot about sort of the strength-based case management, where people are coming to you, they are whole people, they're fleeing domestic violence, they're in need of connections to housing, but they're still whole people and they've got, they have skills, they have resources, and we need to make sure that these programs are utilizing the skills and strengths that people are bringing to the table. So that folks have a voice and they have the ability to determine what the best resource is going to be for them and their family. And that's one of the great things about this program is that it has the dual component, it has the transitional housing and the rapid re-

housing piece and it really is about client choice.

**0:27:55 LC:** So even though your program offers both transitional housing, and rapid re-housing, it is up to the survivor to determine what they want to access. You may have survivors who come in and say, "Yeah, I don't need the transitional housing piece. I'm ready to go right to rapid re-housing." and that's fine. And same thing, you may have folks who come in, to your transitional housing piece and after the period of time, say, "Hey you know what, I feel connected. I'm able to do something different." And then they go on. So while your program has to offer both transitional housing, and rapid re-housing, it is client choice. Clients can choose whether or not they take one option or both. And that really is something to be mindful of. This is a flexible response, flexible engagement to folks to determine what's gonna be the best approach for their family.

**0:28:52 LC:** Okay. So I think I'll talk a little bit about landlord engagement now. Okay. So many of you mentioned that one of the challenges that you're having is just coming up with a portfolio of units for the rapid re-housing piece. And one of the ways to do that is landlord engagement, ways to build relationships with landlord associations and other housing providers, other civic organizations. Ways for you to highlight the benefit of this program of this engagement to landlords. And we definitely always want to make sure that we are protecting the clients confidentiality in this situation. It isn't going to be necessary for your program participants to disclose their history. They won't have to do that, but as an agency, you can talk to landlords in the community that we are working with families who are experiencing homelessness, we are working with families to get them back on their feet. You can assure landlords that people will have all the support that they need, in terms of managing their housing, managing that situation. And one of the things that's always good in this case is for the agency just to talk about your mission. This is our mission, we serve a variety of people who are experiencing homelessness.

**0:30:19 LC:** Landlords don't need to know folks individual business, but they do need to know that people will be connected to resources if something should come up, and people do have support in place, to help them in units. So I think once you start to do that, once you build those networks in your community and start to alleviate some of the concerns that landlords may have, they may be hesitant to get involved in the program just because they're just not clear. I think people have these misnomers about assisted housing and it might... Is it gonna take HUD six years to pay me my money? And no, well we hope it's not six years but we want to make sure that we are being forthcoming with landlords and explain to them what happens.

**0:31:06 LC:** It may be a situation where the agency is paying all of the rent for the participant, it may be a situation where the participant is paying a portion and then the agency is paying a portion, but you can provide the landlord with a resource to communicate with if they have questions about payment, if they have questions about what's going on with the tenant, we just find that it is better to be open and answer some of these questions upfront, because landlords, particularly when you get landlords in the program, and your folks are successful, then those landlords will then go out and talk about, "I had this great experience working with this agency." And then they can bring other landlords into your program. And hopefully that'll alleviate some of the tension that we have in finding units for the program. So I think I'll stop there and turn it... I think I'm turning it over to Norm?

**0:32:06 Norm:** Yeah, thank you very much Lisa. So I wanna talk very quickly about things you should be thinking about with respect to staffing and staff skills. The joint component project is a

new type of project, and it will likely require some training for staff in all the things you need to be doing. Some examples of the kinds of things you should be thinking about training staff on, because it includes both the transitional housing and a rapid re-housing portion, people are going to have to be well-versed in the rules and requirements for both project types. So for both the transitional housing requirements and rapid re-housing requirements. And there are some important similarities and differences for each type of program.

**0:33:01 Norm:** Lisa talked a little bit about the data requirements. So as people are entering people into HMIS, they should be cognizant of what the reporting requirements are, and when they should be entering people in different types of projects. And we have a few questions about that. And when we get to the Q and A portion, I wanna dive into that a little more. And it's gonna be important for people to especially understand like the client destination field, and how to enter data on client destination fields, so that you're doing it consistently, and it's reflecting on your system performance measures the correct way, and that you're getting credit for the things you should be getting credit for, and such. That's all in addition to the important things that you need to train staff on about using trauma-informed approaches, using Housing First approaches, being client-centered, and all those things.

**0:34:13 Norm:** We're gonna jump to questions here, and one of the things I wanna show during the question time is, we have these resources that provide some more information about the joint component project. These should be clickable, for you, and so you can download them right now. But many people have asked, and the slides will be available in a minute. When we get near the end of the presentation, there will be a box where you can click and download all the slides, and these resources are included in that slide deck, so you'll be able to download them there as well. So we have a lot of great questions, and please keep them coming in the chat box, but I wanna go ahead and jump into some of these. So we have a question, and Brett, I'm gonna direct this question to you. It's about homelessness status. And the question that comes from Beth, "Do clients continue to remain "homeless" while in the TH portion, and transition to "housed" when entering the RRH portion?"

**0:35:28 BE:** That is correct. So if they are in the TH portion and then it is decided that the rapid re-housing portion isn't the best fit, they normally would maintain their homeless status, and they would be eligible for other CoC-funded resources. In fact, I think we wrote Dedicated Plus, if I'm remembering correctly. That if you were chronic prior to entering the joint, the TH portion of the joint component that you could then maintain eligibility for Dedicated Plus. So that way, it allows you to try something a little shorter, a little less intensive, and then if it doesn't work transition into TSH.

**0:36:11 Norm:** A lot of people will be enrolled simultaneously in the TH project and the RRH project, so what is their homeless status when they're enrolled in both portions of the project at the same time?

**0:36:24 BE:** It's gonna be where they're staying that night, where they're sleeping that night. So if they're still sleeping in the TH, but they're getting... The way you have it in HMIS is they're getting services through the rapid re-housing portion. Since they're sleeping in the TH unit, they would still be considered homeless.

**0:36:43 Norm:** Great, thank you. And then we have two questions that Brett, I'd like you to take

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these as well, that are about client eligibility for people who are in other projects. So if someone who's staying in another TH project somewhere else, are they eligible for a joint-component project, and are they eligible for just the RRH portion of the joint-component project, if that's what they're... What they want?

**0:37:18 BE:** No, for 17, someone's saying in another TH project would be eligible for the entire portion of the joint component project. For 18, I am double-checking the notebook right now, but I think we limited it.

[pause]

**0:37:45 BE:** Yeah, I found it. We've integrating to only those TH projects that are being eliminated, so another TH project that might be eliminated through relocation or another form of the communities getting rid of it, if it's not a HUD funded one, or if they are residing in another joint component TH project. But for 17 it's open to any teenager in the community; for 18 it's more limited.

**0:38:13 Norm:** Great, thank you. And the flipside of that question is, if someone is participating in another rapid re-housing project, are they eligible for the joint component project?

**0:38:27 BE:** No, because at that point they're considered housed and they are no longer homeless. If they we're gonna lose that housing within 14 days, and they had no other resources or support networks, then they'd be eligible for a 17-funded grant. Or if for some reason they ended up becoming eligible under Category IV, but they'd have to re-qualify, and be re-assessed at that point, and re-prioritized.

**0:38:52 Norm:** Great, thank you. So we have a lot of questions, and there were some great nuanced questions about coordinated entry, and I'm actually gonna take a crack at these. And there were actually several questions from several different people that touch on different parts of it, so I'm gonna try to answer all of these at the same time. But the question is about how do you at coordinated entry prioritize people for the separate parts of, like the RH part or the transitional housing part, how do you prioritize if only parts of the joint component project is available? For example, if all the TH units are full, but the recipient of a joint component project has some rapid rehousing funding available, or vice versa, all their rapid rehousing funding is spoken for and they have transitional housing units, how do you prioritize in those circumstances? And how does that work? And what about if somebody goes into the TH project and they didn't initially want RH, or RH wasn't available at the beginning, then what if they later want the RH, how do you reprioritize? How does that work? So a bunch of different questions.

**0:40:15 Norm:** I'll take a crack at first answer, but Lisa and Brett, feel free to jump in and add nuance or correct any mistakes I might make along the way. So, the idea is that the joint component project is a single project, so when somebody goes through coordinated entry, you are prioritizing for participation in the joint component project. It is, however, the program participant's choice about which parts of the joint component project they receive. So for example, you would have a prioritization process that determines when someone is referred to and how they're prioritized for the joint component project, but one of the first steps that project would take, and this doesn't have to be done at the coordinated entry location, this can be done at the project level. But somebody will ask the program participant which parts of this project you want, do you want the transitional

housing? Do you want the rapid rehousing? Do you want both? How do you want this to work? So a very client-centered approach. And that can all happen at the project level, and the program participant can obviously choose which parts of the project to participate in. It is not the case that the coordinated entry has to determine which parts the individual is going to want to participate in prior to referring someone to the joint component project.

**0:41:44 Norm:** However, if the joint component project only has one or the other part available, obviously it would be helpful for the coordinated entry process to inform the program participant about what is actually available in the project; that'll save a lot of trouble for everyone involved. So it's important to have good communication between the joint component project and the coordinated entry, so that the coordinated entry is giving accurate information about what is actually available from the project. Now this is actually true of any project that you're referring someone to from coordinated entry; you should always be able to provide program participants with information about what the project normally provides, what they're able to provide at the time, and give them a sense of what time frames are involved. So for example, if they get referred to a permanent supportive housing project, what does that look like? What does the wait time look like? How long is it gonna take to do documentation? What's going to be expected? All of those things should be communicated to clients at the time of coordinated entry.

**0:42:57 Norm:** With all that said, the only requirement is that the coordinated entry determine who and under what priority to refer people to the joint component project, and it's the responsibility of the joint component provider to work with the client about exactly what they want and need, and what they're gonna be receiving during the whole process. Now that may change over time; for example, a program participant may initially want the transitional housing assistance, and then later realize they also want the rapid rehousing, or vice versa; that's all fine. There's not a need to re-coordinate entry somebody, put someone through coordinated entry again, to be able to do that; they're enrolled in the project, so changing the service mix within the project is fine, and you wouldn't normally have people go back through coordinated entry to do that, so you don't have to do that in this case.

**0:44:07 Norm:** And one other thing I really wanna emphasize, and I think that's really important, is that for a joint component project to work well, it requires some really good foresight and forecasting about how much transitional housing and how much rapid re-housing the project is going to need over time. So I think people probably noticed in the 2018 NOFA, we put out some guidelines to ensure that projects would have enough rapid re-housing assistance available for people relative to the amount of transitional housing that's available. So, making sure there's enough budgeted for both types of assistance is really important. If you are running a project, and you're finding the mix isn't working, we would really strongly encourage you to either look at changing the mix of funding in your renewal grant, or amending your grant, or looking for other resources in the community that you could add to the project, because at the end of the day, you really want the project to be able to provide both types of assistance for everyone who needs it. You may have made some forecasts when you initially started the project, they turn out not to be right, and you'll have to make adjustments going forward. So that was a lot. I wanna ask Lisa and Brett if they wanna jump in with any more information about that.

**0:45:37 BE:** No, I think that was pretty good, pretty complete.

**0:45:40 LC:** Yeah, I think you covered it.

**0:45:44 Norm:** Great, thank you. So, Brett, there was one question about whether transitional housing requires a lease agreement, and I think some of the people in the chat box chimed in about occupancy agreements. Can you talk about what is required for the stay in transitional housing, and what is required to be part of an occupancy agreement? I think you're on mute, Brett.

**0:46:20 BE:** Yep, I was. You don't need a lease for transitional housing, or a sub-lease, but you certainly could have one. If you don't have a lease or sub-lease, then you would need an occupancy agreement. And there's no real minimum standards or definition of an occupancy agreement. Essentially, it should tell people how long they're allowed to stay there, what they have to do to stay there. It's a lesser standard than a lease, but it lets people know what is required to be saying in the TH. And I saw another question in the chat box, Norm, if you don't mind, it's semi-related. Whether you could use the TH portion to pay for emergency shelter or hotel/motels? And you wouldn't be able to use it to pay for emergency shelter. The distinction between the two is that occupancy agreement, though what we're seeing is that a lot of the THs look a lot like nicer emergency shelter in a lot of communities, and you very unlikely would be able to use it for a hotel/motel. You could, we've seen some instances where folks use our funding in extended stay hotel/motels, where they can in fact have that occupancy agreement, and the hotel/motel meets HQS standards, but you can't use it for an emergency shelter in the way that you use ESG funds for hotel/motels.

**0:47:47 Norm:** Great, thank you. So, Lisa, there are a couple of questions about... Well, let me just read. There's a question from Stephanie: "One challenge we have had is families entering our TH portion and experienced DV once they enter the rapid re-housing component. Do you have any suggestions on how to address safety planning once an intact family moves into the RH program portion?"

**0:48:16 LC:** Yeah, that's a really good question. So, Stephanie, I posted a link in the chat box to the Safe Housing Partnerships website. So HUD in conjunction with our federal partners at Department of Justice and Health and Human Services, funded four national technical assistance providers to work in the intersection of domestic violence and homelessness, and they are an incredible resource and have a number of webinars and best practices and programs that you can take a look at. So I put a link to a document that is housed on the website right now called Creating Safety Plans with Survivors of Domestic Violence. So that is something that I strongly encourage you to take a look at because it'll give you some tips on how to work with that family to make sure that the rapid re-housing unit that you place them into is safe for them.

**0:49:12 Norm:** Great, thank you. And we have a somewhat related question about whether... And I now have lost it in the chat box, but there was a question about whether someone... Oh, this is from Alex, about whether someone can transition back to transitional housing from rapid re-housing if a safety concern arises. Can you talk about what the standard is going to be there?

**0:49:39 LC:** Can they move? So let me think about it in this way. So if there's an individual that's currently in a rapid re-housing unit and there's an incident of domestic violence, and they are requesting an emergency transfer under VAWA as a survivor of domestic violence, then we would deploy the emergency transfer protocol. So they wouldn't necessarily have to go back into transitional housing. We could connect them to another unit. O there are some options. I don't know that I have enough specifics to get into it without knowing the situation in this form. But let me just say that if there is a situation where there is a family or an individual that experiences domestic

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violence and we need to deploy the emergency transfer provision, then that is definitely something that we have the ability to do as a result of the VAWA final rule, and it's built into the CoC and ESG programs. So if there are any folks out there that need to... If we need to do that for a survivor, please get in contact with me here in the SNAPS office and we can work that through.

**0:50:57 BE:** Can I add to that Lisa?

**0:51:00 LC:** Please.

**0:51:00 BE:** Okay. 'Cause I would also say that when you're in the rapid re-housing portion it's kind of based on rental assistance. And so, if the abuser is living with the survivor we have the option to advise the case to leave and the abuser would leave. And because it's kind of based on rental assistance we also have the ability to move the survivor to another unit, even if it's outside of the CoC geographic area. So there are options within the tenant-based flexibility even if emergency transfer provisions are not invoked.

**0:51:39 Norm:** Great, thank you. So we have a question and I don't know Brett, maybe you could take the first try at this and Lisa if you have things to add that would be helpful too. But Lisa talked about a lot of different things about how flexible funding is helpful to a program. So this is not the rental assistant stuff, but the other sort of random cost that make a project work well. Brett, can you talk about which ones of those... Generally, which ones are eligible under the joint component project and which ones people pretty clearly have to get from other sources, non-CoC sources.

**0:52:29 BE:** Yap, and I don't know if I remember the list you've asked. Lisa, so I may not be able to hit them all, but things like work groups, unless you're running an employment program alongside of it those generally would have to come from other funds. You can pay for moving cost, security deposit, utility deposit, all out of your CoC funds, all out of the rapid re-housing pot. You can pay for child care, any of the supportive services that are in YHMO you can pay for out of the CoC pot. So if it's not listed, then the likelihood is that you're gonna have to find it from somewhere else.

**0:53:16 Norm:** Yeah. And I'd strongly encourage people if you have a question about a specific type of service or resource, if you send an AAQ to the health desk, and you can do that through the HUD exchange, if you send an AAQ asking about it we'll give you an answer about that specific item.

**0:53:38 BE:** Yeah, and AAQ is not stuff about utilities in the chat box, utility arrears, those aren't eligible under the CoC program. Utility payments going forwards would be as part of the rental assistance budget line item in rapid re-housing.

**0:53:56 Norm:** Great, thank you. So Lisa we have a question from Alexis about how do the referrals for the DV project come from coordinated entry if they aren't entered into the coordinated entry system for confidentiality reasons? So I know this is a big topic, but maybe you could talk generally how it works and where people can find more resources about this.

**0:54:22 LC:** We do have some documents and some guidance for CoCs in terms of how to connect victim service providers into their core data entry system. There are some CoCs where they have, I don't wanna say a separate system, but where there's a different track for victim service providers and then there are some situations where everyone is into the same coordinated entry system. So in

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some cases the victim service providers in the community are the folks who have been designated to do the coordinated entry for domestic violence survivors. So the DV providers through the CoC are connected or the survivors of DV... Excuse me, are connected to that victim service provider. And then the coordinated entry and the referral would take place there with that entity. And so that's one of the ways in which we can ensure that the privacy is being upheld, that confidentiality requirements are being met. I don't know if that's fully answered the question. And I can pull up... I'll pull up the fact sheet. I don't know if we have it listed on the resource list, but I'll go out and post that, we have a document targeting CoCs and how to make sure that victim service providers and domestic violence survivors are connected to your coordinated entry system. So I'll make sure to grab that and post that in the chat here in a minute.

**0:56:07 Norm:** Great, thank you. And I believe some of that is on the Safe Housing Partnership website as well. So Brett, we have a question about whether occupancy agreements and transitional housing in general have to comply with fair housing law. Can you talk about that?

**0:56:28 BE:** Yes. All of our program assistance tests have complied with fair housing law. So I'm not sure if there was something specifically you were thinking about, including in an occupancy agreement that you were questioning, but yes.

**0:56:45 Norm:** And again, if you have a specific item that you're unsure about, please feel free to submit an AAQ, but generally everything that apply... All the fair housing requirements that apply to permanent supportive housing, for example, they also apply to transitional housing, and thus to joint component projects. We have a couple of data entry questions about, enrollment questions, and there are three of them from Jennifer, Alexis and or Dodson, that I would like to... I'll just take them all at once. But there are questions about entering people into and exiting them out of the various portions of a joint component project. So, Brett mentioned earlier that in HMIS, you are actually setting up two separate HMIS projects. This is just 'cause we couldn't create a set of standards that would work as one project type and it ends up being much easier to do it as two projects. But what is happening is, if somebody is enrolled in the joint component project and they are interested in taking both types of assistance, you would enroll them both at the same time, enroll them in both the transitional housing portion, or a project, HMIS project, and the Rapid Rehousing HMIS project.

**0:58:09 Norm:** You would just enroll them at the same time. People can be enrolled in both at the same time. Most people who are enrolled in RRH projects are also enrolled in, say, a shelter or another type of project, so that's not any kind of problem. And then what happens is when someone exits the TH portion, you can exit them from there, and maybe they are exiting the RRH portion as well. That's unlikely, it's likely the case that what happens if someone gets housed. So you would exit them from the TH portion. You would continue them in the RRH portion until the RRH assistance ended. There's a field in for RRH projects that is the date they were housed. So that's gonna be sort of a key field to enter, and that's actually the field that sort of delineates between people in RRH projects that are homeless or people in RRH projects that are housed. But what may also happen if someone initially just wants the TH portion and then only later changes their mind and decides they also want RRH assistance, and just whenever that happens, you would just enroll them at that time in the RRH portion of the project. You will likely have overlapping HMIS enrollments in these projects and that's fine. But what we expect to happen most of the time is people are gonna wanna take advantage of both portions of the project at the same time. So you will be enrolling them in both the TH project and the HMIS, and the RRH project, HMIS at the same

time. So great questions. Thank you.

**1:00:00 Norm:** So we have a question from Mariam, and Brett, I wonder if you could take this. It's about the different types of rental assistance that you can provide in RRH. And the question is, "Is it possible to provide decremented rental assistance under the RRH portion if you have rental assistance dollars?" I think what the word "decremented" means... I'm not an English major, so sorry about this, but I think...

**1:00:24 BE:** I looked it up a while ago, you can settle down.

**1:00:28 Norm:** Great. So take it away.

[chuckle]

**1:00:30 BE:** You got me Miriam, I just had to look that one up. But yes, so long as you're consistent with your written standards. So part of what you have to do if you are awarded a joint component project is your CoC has to establish written standards for prioritizing assistance. But also, you should consider your priorities for the amount of rental assistance that you can provide and how you're going to pay for it. So if your CoC doesn't say you must charge 30% rent, then you don't have to. If your CoC says it's okay to do that, then within your project, you can go ahead and set down the rental assistance. You have to coordinate with your CoC and make sure that the written standard for your CoC allowed for it. And please don't apologize, I like to learn new words. So that was good.

**1:01:27 Norm:** Great, thank you. So we have a question about, from Andrea in the Vermont CoC, the Balance of State Vermont, and that is a CoC that is a youth homelessness demonstration program site. And the question there is, "Are the options that I talked about with respect to different types of joint component projects under YHDP, are those allowable currently? Do any of them require a waiver?" And we'll just say that that answer is very complicated, and it is probably worth talking to either your contact at HUD or your technical assistance provider to work through those things. Some of them are available without a waiver, some of them do require a waiver, some of them require a waiver only if you're trying to do something a certain way. So it's unfortunately way too hard to answer in a generic way, but I'd encourage you to reach out and we're happy, very delighted to walk through what would require a waiver or what you can do without one and we can go from there. So thank you. Brett, we have a question from Helen about, "Are 2017 joint component projects grandfathered into using the expanded definitions or do they need to comply with the 2018 criteria?" Can you talk about that?

**1:02:54 BE:** Sure. So I mentioned earlier that the eligibility for grants awarded in the '17 also were broader and you can hold that broader eligibility as you renew into '18. Only new projects funded in '18 are held to the tighter eligibility standards.

**1:03:13 Norm:** Great. Thank you. Brett, if you could take this one as well. The question is from Curt. It's about, and it's a follow-up to many other questions in the chat box about, "If someone currently has a TH project or they currently have an RRH project, and they would like to become a joint component project, how do they do that?"

**1:03:42 BE:** So to date we have not allowed you to consolidate the two projects in order to become

a joint component project. So what you would have to do is go through the local competition process and you would have to reallocate those funds to create a new joint component project, and I can't remember if we allowed the transition process in prior years to do that, but you'll have to pay attention to upcoming NOFA to see if it's allowed and how you would do it. But historically, you have to eliminate the original TH and eliminate the original rapid rehousing and create a new joint component project through that process.

**1:04:26 Norm:** And yes, you can use the transition process to do that. So thank you very much for that. We have questions here about... We have a question from Brandon, and Brett maybe you can take this one as well, but the question is, "Can a joint TH-RRH project be operated by two separate agencies with one operating the TH and one operating the RRH portion?"

**1:04:51 BE:** I think that's certainly possible. You have to have one recipient for the entire project, but if the recipient wanted to sub out to another agency or to two other agencies to do that, it certainly would be possible. I don't know if anyone is doing that and if they do, if they wanna put it in the chatbox how they're operating it, 'cause obviously you wanna make sure you're not duplicating services between the two, but it's not prohibited, so you can go ahead and do it.

**1:05:21 Norm:** So Lisa, you answered a question in the chat box from... And I'm probably pronouncing this poorly, but from Yulav about whether DV bonus projects can serve people who are survivors of domestic violence or whether it has to serve people who are currently fleeing domestic violence. Can you talk about the distinction there and what you can use DV bonus funding for? And when we talk about DV bonus funding or anything related to the NOFA, to be clear, we are talking about past years. We can't talk about the 2019 NOFA yet.

**1:06:08 LC:** Yeah. So Category 4 in our homeless definition, and I'm going off of as Norm said, this is the fiscal year 2018 NOFA, the eligibility for the DV bonus, the DV bonus can serve survivors of domestic violence who are fleeing and or attempting to flee domestic violence. So Category 4, we mentioned domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, and also in the fiscal year 2018 CoC NOFA, we also said that survivors of human trafficking, both labor and sex, were eligible to be served too. So I hope that answers your question. I mean we, for our intents and purposes for Category 4, any program that is serving survivors that are fleeing and or attempting to flee domestic violence would be eligible.

**1:07:10 Norm:** Great. Thank you very much. So we have a question from Laurie about utilities and the question is, "What happens if," and so Brett, maybe you could take this one, "What happens if your utility company requires 100% utility arrears are paid in full before allowing a family to have new utilities set up? What do you suggest if a family comes with, say, 1400 in utility arrears for example and that is their only barrier?" You're on mute, I believe.

**1:07:52 BE:** I would suggest that you coordinate with other resources to be able to provide that assistance. The ESG Program can pay for utility arrears, so if the person qualifies for rapid rehousing or homelessness prevention assistance and you're dually enrolling them at the same time, then you could use the ESG to pay for that if your ESG recipient allows it, but that's a space where you may want to develop some partnerships with foundations or other donors and use leveraged funds to pay for that.

**1:08:26 Norm:** Great, thank you. I will say we do have a few follow-up questions to Lisa's

comments about sort of the distinction between the survivors of domestic violence and people currently fleeing domestic violence. It's hard to go too far into these 'cause you kind of need specific details about these things. We would strongly encourage you to submit an AAQ, and we are happy to go into a lot more detail about those distinctions through the AAQ process. But I think there's just a limit to the webinar format and how much detail we can get into. So sorry we can't go into more detail about that. So we have a question from Christisha, and again, I apologize if I mispronounce your name. Am I understanding correctly for clients who choose RRH and its program requirements are the same as ESG requirements for clients who live in the transitional housing type program requirements are the same as CoC requirements? Can you just talk about which program requirements the joint component projects mirror?

**1:09:51 BE:** Joint component projects follow CoC program requirements 'cause they're funded under the CoC program, but there's nothing in our NOFA that says you have to get all of your TH units or all of your rapid rehousing units from the CoC program. It's definitely possible to marry two programs together, and when you do that, you have to make sure you're meeting both program requirements, but individuals who are living on the streets or in shelters or in TH are eligible for ESG rapid rehousing. And so if they're living in one of those locations when they're enrolled in the ESG program, you can draw on the ESG eligible activity, which includes utility arrears and rental arrears in a way that CoC does not. But again that all has to be figured out locally, whether that's even consistent with how your ESG recipient is using that fund, and then you do have both programs for the rules that you have to meet. For example, ESG requires habitability. CoC see requires HQS. So most likely you'd have to follow HQS because that's the higher standard. So you'd have to think carefully about how you marry them together, but it's possible.

**1:11:07 Norm:** Great, and also thank you for going into that distinction. There's a difference between sort of how you operate the project and how you operate the project if CoC funds are in the project, and you have just a lot... You don't have to follow all the CoC requirements if you're not getting CoC funding, not using CoC funding for a portion of that project. And we did have a question, HQS that Brett mentioned, that is, it stands for housing quality standards. If you look up housing quality standards or HQS and housing, it should be pretty easy to find on the HUD exchange or other places. HQS inspections are generally done by public housing authorities or other certified inspectors. It's pretty common in the public housing, housing choice vouchers, permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing funded by the CoC. Those all tend to use housing quality standards known as HQS.

**1:12:18 LC:** Hey Norm, can I jump in for a minute? I wanna circle back to the fleeing question.

**1:12:25 Norm:** Great.

**1:12:27 LC:** And just wanted to highlight that I posted a resource in the chat box to kinda help folks take a look at scenarios and how to determine eligibility for folks. It's an incredible document that we did, and while it was created for YHDP, for the youth homelessness program, there's definitely applicability for CoC. So I definitely wanna strongly encourage people to take a look at that because if you have a situation where you have individuals or family presenting, there are a number of examples in that document. And you can see, particularly for Category 4, how to qualify people who are fleeing domestic violence or other life-threatening situations in that way. We got a question about, "How recent does the fleeing have to be?", and that's not something that we've defined. So, I definitely want to encourage you all to take a look at that document, and as Norm

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said, if you have specific questions, if you have a family that presents and you're not quite sure, reach out to us via the help desk and we'll try to answer that.

**1:13:40 LC:** But I also just want, just to make a plug, you know all of our programs are about low barrier and housing first, and to the extent possible, it's our intent that we're screening people in. We're doing whatever we can with all of the regulations to make sure that if people present, we are screening them into our programs and not trying to exclude them out. So that's all I'm gonna say about that. So, hopefully you all can kind of read between the lines and hear what I'm saying, even though I'm not saying it.

**1:14:11 Norm:** Thank you. So we're getting close to the end of time. I do wanna address a couple of process questions here. We will post the chat log with when we post the webinar, but you can actually just copy and paste all the text out of the chat box if you'd like, and like paste it into a Word document. I will say that the chat box rolls, like the text rolls off. It can only handle a certain amount of text, so some of it has already gone away, and we'll get that stuff posted. But we've put in several resources, contact information and those kinds of things in the chat box, so feel free to just copy and paste it into a Word document or your word processor document of choice and then you'll have that resource there. So we still have a few questions. I think we have time for a few more questions. And again, it's sort of a processy thing. There was a question about where can people find templates or best practices or that kind of information about joint component projects for serving DV survivors?

**1:15:39 Norm:** Lisa hopefully posted the link to the Safe Housing Partnership website, and if you just look at some of the resources here including the last one, the National Alliance for Safe Housing Safety Planning tool kit, that's a great resource. And the [safehousingpartnerships.org](http://safehousingpartnerships.org) website, a great resource. So those are great places. I will say the joint component project is still very new, we don't have a lot of best practice resources developed yet. We're hoping that everyone on the call will create the best practices that we can then write up and share with everybody else. We'd encourage you to share with us your successes and we would love to hear more about them. So, the question from Christina, I think we sort of answered this earlier, but Brett, maybe you could take another shot at this, but the question is about can someone transition from TH and the joint component project to a separately funded RH or do we have to include funds in the budget to cover both TH and RH components?

**1:16:54 BE:** Yes. So you should have in your budget enough to pay for TH and Rapid Re-housing for all of your program participants. So, if you're serving them in your TH you should be able to provide them Rapid Re-housing dollars through that project, but they also could be served by another Rapid Re-housing project. Maybe there's another Rapid Re-housing project in the community that would better meet their needs, maybe as a family with children in another project is able to more easily offer child care or you find out that someone has the history of trauma and another project is better able to meet that. You certainly can serve them in another Rapid Re-housing project in your community, but you are expected to be able to provide both the TH and the Rapid Re-Housing portions of the project in your joint component project. You could be getting those units from another place. It doesn't mean you have to be paying for them out of CoC program funds, but you do have to be able to provide them.

**1:17:56 Norm:** And we have another question here, and I wanna both, I wanna use this, the answer to this one is a jumping off point to build on your answer there, Brett. So the question is, from

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Gladys, can a client that has been in a TH program, a different TH program for, let's say, 24 months, can they transition to the RH program with the same agency? That is a little hard to answer in the context of a joint component project. But a person who, if you received a grant in 2017, a person in the transitional housing program, they could have been in there for up to 24 months, they could be served by a joint component project. But one of the things I would strongly encourage everyone to think about is the point of our assistance is not to just sort of string together different kinds of assistance, but to actually solve people's homelessness and to do it as quickly as possible. So, we don't want, and I don't think program participants want to just sort of be transitioning from one project to another, we're trying to help them move to permanent housing as quickly as possible.

**1:19:16 Norm:** And so, well certain things can happen, and they're eligible, and you can sort of bounce people around from one project type to another, we'd encourage you to think systemically about serving people and to have as few transitions as possible to help people move to permanent, stable housing that they control and receive the kinds of supports in their own housing units they can, to do that as quickly as possible. So, some things to think about that a lot of these things are eligible but you really wanna think about getting good outcomes, as well. And your CoC is being measured on some of these outcomes, so you'll wanna really work with your CoC on how does my project fit into the larger goals of the CoC, are we all working together to get the best outcomes for people in domestic violence, for people who are unsheltered, for young people, for others? So those are all really important.

**1:20:21 LC:** Norm, can I jump in for a second? I'm Sorry. I wanna put out a plug for all the folks on the line that are going to the National Alliance to End Homelessness Summer Conference. The domestic violence, housing and technical consortium is hosting a post-conference event, and they'll be doing a deep dive on DV bonus projects. So if you are, currently, administering implementing a DV bonus project, or if you're thinking about it, strongly encourage you, if you're gonna be at the conference, to take advantage of the post-conference event which will happen on Wednesday. And Jill, at Collaborative Solutions, is the contact for that, and her contact information is in the chat. I'll also make sure to post that again if folks have missed it, 'cause it was further up, but that would be a great opportunity to come together and talk more in detail about some of the nuances in terms of running a joint component project for survivors.

**1:21:20 Norm:** Great. Thank you. We have time for one more quick question and then we'll wrap things up. The question, sorry, I can't remember who it came from, Chelsey, I think, will DV programs have to take outside referrals from DV comparable coordinated entry or will we be able to draw from our own internal clients? So, the answer very quickly is that, if you're getting CoC funding, everybody has to come through your coordinated entry process. There's a lot of flexibility about how you run that coordinated entry process. We won't be going into all of it now, but we have a lot of resources about that. But they do have to come through the coordinated entry process, so it's not the case that people can sort of just enroll in the joint component project without ever having gone through that coordinated entry process.

**1:22:19 Norm:** So we are going to put up our last poll question of today. So Cherita, can you put that up? We are very interested in what kinds of guidance or resources or documents would be helpful for you if you implement these joint component projects? So this is an open-ended question, and if you could just go ahead and type in what kinds of guidance would be most helpful to you when you're implementing that project. At the same time, I just wanna just draw everyone's attention to the; at the top right of your screen, to the right of the videos of Lisa, Brett, and I, you

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will be able to click on the slides that we just presented, so they're up there, go ahead and download those. If you'd like, we're gonna leave this poll question up for a little while. We'd love to hear your suggestions. If you already see something, feel free to go ahead and enter it again, it's helpful to know what things a lot of people want, but if you're the same person, just don't keep typing the same thing over and over, please.

**1:23:48 Norm:** And that brings us to the end of our webinar. I wanna thank Lisa and Brett for answering all kinds of questions. I wanna thank our technical assistance providers, Sarah, Ashley, Cherita, who have been working away in the background, Gordon and Jill who have been working away at both getting all the logistics right and just making the webinar run really smoothly. So thank you for that.

**1:24:25 Norm:** Cherita, let's go ahead and we can make those answers public and broadcast those so people can see what other people have written. Thank you for that. And I wanna thank you again. If you have further questions that we didn't get to, we had a lot of questions, some of them we just missed, some of them were too detailed to go into. Please feel free to submit an AAQ. You can do so by going to the HUD exchange at [hudexchange.info](http://hudexchange.info), and we will be happy to answer any questions you have. There are a bunch of links and email addresses in the chat box. Feel free to reach out. The website, [safehousingpartnership.org](http://safehousingpartnership.org) is a great resource. We definitely encourage you to check that out. I wanna point out that we did, Congress did provide an additional \$50 million for a new Domestic Violence Project, so that is another resource that you will have available to you in the coming year. So please, when the note comes out, please check that out and apply if you're ready. And I wanna just, again, thank you all for participating in the webinar and providing such thoughtful questions and comments and recommendations for us. And I hope you have a great rest of the day.