Ending Youth Homelessness

Combining RHY and YHDP Resources

YHDP Joint Component (TH-RRH) and RHY Transitional Living Programs (TLP) Combination

This article highlights examples from communities that have combined_U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) <u>Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program</u> (YHDP) with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) <u>Runaway and Homeless Youth</u> (RHY) Program. Both program's principles and outcome measures are aligned with the <u>U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness</u> (USICH) <u>Framework to End Youth Homelessness</u>, forming a strong foundation for program combination. This spotlight specifically focuses on the <u>YHDP Transitional Housing-Rapid Rehousing (TH-RRH)</u> joint-component project and the <u>RHY Transitional Living Program (TLP) project</u> combination. Communities that receive HUD's YHDP and FYSB's RHY funding have paired these resources to effect greater system changes and better serve youth and young adults (YYA).

Overview

The table provides an overview of TH-RRH and TLP.

TH-RRH and TLP Overview			
Core Elements	TH-RRH	TLP	
Key Principles - Guiding frameworks of the programs	Family Engagement, Housing First, Unsheltered Homelessness, Youth Choice, Coordinated Entry, Trauma Informed Care, Special Populations, Equity, Positive Youth Development, Individualized & Client-Driven Supports, Social & Community Integration	Positive Youth Development, Trauma Informed Care, & Client-Driven Supports, Social & Community Integration	

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Eligibility - The YYA that are eligible for TH- RRH and/or TLP	Unaccompanied YYA up to age 25 who meet Category 1, 2 and 4 of <u>HUD's</u> <u>homeless definition</u> *.* <i>Communities who</i> <i>meet certain criteria may be approved by HUD</i> <i>to serve</i> <u>category 3 homelessness</u> .	Unaccompanied YYA (including pregnant/parenting YYA) ages 16 to 21 experiencing homelessness and or running away. FYSB defines homelessness as: YYA for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative and who have no other safe alternative living arrangement available. This definition includes only those youth who are unaccompanied by families or caregivers and, if applicable, their dependent child(ren)*
Length of Housing Assistance and Services	 YYA may be enrolled in TH-RRH for up to 48 months. A maximum period of 24 months in the TH component A maximum of 24 months* in the RRH component *Communities who meet certain criteria may be approved by HUD to extend RRH to 36 months. 	YYA may be enrolled in TLP for up to 18 months*, * With appropriate documentation of extenuating circumstances YYA may remain in TLP for up to 21 months
After-Care Services - How do programs support YYA after program exit	When YYA request and agree to after- care services, TH-RRH may provide up to 6 months of supportive services after program exit – focused on on-going housing stabilization and goal attainment. *Communities who meet certain criteria may be approved by HUD to provide after-care for up to 24 months.	TLP projects are required by FYSB to establish an after-care plan alongside YYA, provide after-care services for at least 3 months and may extend after- care to 6 months as needed

Opportunities for Communities with TH-RRH and TLP

Potential for Partnership

TLP and TH-RRH can work together at the local level to ensure that young people have a clear understanding of the services available to them and have a voice and a choice in choosing from the homelessness services they are eligible to receive. Additionally, TLP and TH-RRH providers can work together at a system and/or CoC level on systems analysis and systems change work by ensuring youth with lived experience are elevated and embedded in systems conversations and design. This work can be accomplished through <u>Youth Action Board</u> development as well as plugging young people with lived experience into the systems work and providing compensation for the young people's expertise.

Potential for Longer Duration of Services

TLP and TH-RRH can work together to ensure young people are supported regardless of age — when young people are no longer eligible for TLP, they may remain eligible for housing through the TH-RRH project. For example, young people can enter TH-RRH through their coordinated entry system until their twenty-fifth birthday and can remain enrolled for the duration of the project's maximum length of assistance, even if they turn 25 while enrolled. TLP programs operate similarly, with enrollment up to age 22 with a duration of the project's maximum length of assistance, even if they turn 25 while enrolled.

Similarly, YHDP communities that have identified service gaps for YYA under 18 often do not have sufficient resources and/or capacity to establish programming for YYA over 18 <u>and</u> under 18. YHDP sites can coordinate with TLP providers to meet this need and/or seek TLP funding to address this gap in the youth homelessness system.

Potential for Expansive Service Area

HUD funding is allocated to a CoC, and TH-RRH funds are then awarded to a specific organization to operate the project within the boundary of the CoC. <u>Specific criteria</u> must be met to house someone outside of the CoC geographic area. Alternatively, FYSB RHY funding is allocated to an organization that determines the physical location of the RHY project and boundaries of the area to be served. This could mean that RHY funds can serve youth beyond the CoC boundary to better reflect the movement and locations of youth or bridging an urban/rural area. For example, if a YHDP project operates within a CoC boundary, an RHY program could serve eligible youth both inside and outside of the CoC boundary–strengthening the system and access for youth.

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Additional Resources

- HUD: <u>YHDP</u>
- HUD: TH-RRH YHDP spotlight
- FYSB's TLP webpage with a TLP Factsheet
- Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center website
- Basic Center <u>state funding allocations</u>