How THP-Plus Providers, Youth Shelters & Campuses Can Use New State Funding to Address Youth Homelessness
Call-in number is 1 (914) 614-3221 and access code is 326-026-666.

Presentation materials and audio will be posted at http://www.jbaforyouth.org/ under Research & Training / Training Archive. Also posted on HHAPP implementation project page.

To submit live questions, click on the “Questions” panel, type your question, and click “Send.”
Agenda

• Key information on Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAPP)
• Three examples of how Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) was used to serve homeless youth
• Six steps to prepare for HHAPP
• Q & A
Presenters

• Amy Lemley, John Burton Advocates for Youth

• Lahela Mattox, California Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council

• Debbie Pell, Bill Wilson Center

• Q & A
But first: thank you to our elected officials for your leadership!

Assembly Bill 101 establishing Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAPP) was signed by Governor Newsom on July 3, 2019

Second consecutive year homeless youth have gotten a dedicated portion of homelessness funding.

Thank you to the California State Legislature and Governor Newsom!
HOMELESS COORDINATING AND FINANCING COUNCIL

- The Council was initially established by SB1380
- In 2018, SB850 moved the Council to the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency (BCSH)
- Established to oversee the implementation of the Housing First guidelines and regulations.
- Established a number of additional policy goals to address homelessness in the state.

https://www.bcsgh.ca.gov/hcfc/
HCFC PRIORITY

- Implement Housing First Policy
- Explore development of a state-level homeless data integration system.
- Facilitate coordination between state departments that have funding and programs to address homelessness.
- Initiative to develop a data-driven, evidence-based, high-level strategic plan for the state.

https://www.bcsa.ca.gov/hcfc/
The Council initiated a collaborative process to develop a statewide action plan that focuses on prioritizing resources to efficiently and effectively address the homelessness crisis in California.

The plan will focus on how the state should prioritize its resources to efficiently and effectively decrease homelessness throughout the state.

In January 2019, an invitation to researchers, advocates, providers, and other stakeholders in the field to respond with recommendations of evidence-based best practices to address homelessness.

HCFC is in the process of reviewing the submissions and developing a draft.

HCFC is in the process of scheduling workshops to engage stakeholders, including those with lived experience.
Programs and Partnerships

▪ Implement $500 million one-time block grant, Homeless Emergency Aid Program (**HEAP**)

▪ Implement SB 918-Homeless Youth Act

▪ Implement $650 million one-time block grant, Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (**HHAP**)

▪ Create and manage successful partnerships

▪ Provide opportunities for peer-to-peer learning and joint technical assistance with other state entities for local jurisdiction and providers

https://www.bcshe.ca.gov/hcfc/
## HEAP

| Program Overview | • $500 million one-time block grant  
|                  | • Intended to provide localities with funding to address their immediate homelessness challenges |
| Eligible Applicants | • 43 Continuums of Care  
|                   | • 11 Largest Cities, with populations of 330,000 or more (as of January 2018) |
| Key Elements | • Required a crisis shelter declaration to be a direct recipient of HEAP funds  
|              | • Required a demonstration of collaboration  
|              | • Mandated that at least 5% of the allocation MUST be used to establish or expand programs to meet the needs of youth experiencing homelessness  
|              | • Eligible applicants to determine how to expend funds  
|              | • Eligible uses must align with Housing First Policy  
|              | • 50% obligated by January 1, 2020, 100% fully expended by June 30, 2021  
|              | • 100% of funds were disbursed within 60 days of a completed application |
| Lessons Learned | • Streamlined application and disbursement processes  
|                | • Technical Assistance was critical (Office Hours, 1:1, workshops, roundtables)  
|                | • Local government liaison dedicated to supporting collaboration, partnership, and alignment of resources |

https://www.bcsf.ca.gov/hcfc/
HHAP

**Program Overview**
- $650 million one-time block grant
- Provides local jurisdictions with funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges

**Eligible Applicants**
- 44 Continuums of Care
- 13 Largest Cities, with populations of 300,000 or more (as of January 2019)
- 58 Counties

**Key Elements**
- 190 million – Continuums of Care
- 275 million – Large Cities
- 175 million – Counties
- Allocations are based on each CoCs proportionate share of the state’s total homeless population based on the 2019 homeless point-in time count (PIT).

**Key Elements**
- Requires a demonstration of regional coordination
- Mandate that at least 8% of the allocation MUST be used to establish or expand programs to meet the needs of youth experiencing homelessness
- Does not require a crisis shelter declaration to be a direct recipient of HEAP funds

[https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/](https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/)
# HHAP Important Dates

## HHAP Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Guidance</td>
<td>October 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Map and Instructions</td>
<td>To Be Determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOFA Release and On-line application portal open</td>
<td>To Be Determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pending release of 2019 PIT County by HUD</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final date to submit applications</td>
<td>February 15, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final date to award funds</td>
<td>April 1, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadline for program funds to be contractually obligated</td>
<td>May 31, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds shall be fully liquidated</td>
<td>June 30, 2025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTINUUMS OF CARE (CoCs)

- 44 in the State of California.

- CoCs are mandated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

- CoCs are a geographically based entity that carries out the planning and local funding priority responsibilities.

- A CoC is made up of local stakeholders committed to ending homelessness, such as local non-profits, those who are or have experienced homelessness, law enforcement, local business leaders, local government leaders, etc.

- A CoC can be a county, a city, a non-profit organization.

- For additional information and resources: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/

https://www.bcsf.ca.gov/hcfc/
COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM (CES)

▪ CES is a process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access.

▪ Goals of CES:
  ▪ To ensure accessibility to services no matter where or how people present.
  ▪ To ensure people are quickly identified, assessed for and referred to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs.
  ▪ To reduce long waiting times to receive assistance
  ▪ To prevent people from being screened out of needed assistance.
  ▪ To help communities identify gaps and needed resources

▪ The system varies for each CoC.

https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/
STATEWIDE HEAP EXPENDITURES

Statewide
- Capital Improvements: 36%
- Rental Assistance/Subsidies: 7%
- Services: 4%
- Homeless Youth Set-Aside: 1%
- Administrative: 13%
- Other: 39%

https://www.bcsah.ca.gov/hcfc/
Evidence-Based Best Practices

- HEAP funding allowed for jurisdictions to have flexibility to use funds to meet their emergency needs.
- HHAP funding expands the HEAP funding and focuses on evidence-based best practices, regional coordination, and services specific to the needs of youth.
  - Prevention and diversion
  - Rapid rehousing
  - Landlord incentive programs
  - Outreach and coordination
  - Systems support for activities necessary to create regional partnerships and maintain a homeless services and housing delivery system

https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/
HHAP ALLOWABLE USES

1. Rental assistance
2. Rapid rehousing;
3. Operating subsidies in new and existing affordable or supportive housing units, emergency shelters, and navigation shelters
4. Incentives to landlords, such as security deposits and holding fees
5. Systems support to create regional partnerships and maintain a homeless services and housing delivery system;
6. Hotel and motel conversions;
7. Prevention and shelter diversion to permanent housing; and
8. New navigation centers and emergency shelters based on demonstrated need.
SPECIAL SHELTER CONSIDERATIONS, INCLUDING YOUTH SHELTER

Shelter be funded based on “demonstrated need.”

To demonstrate need, applicants must provide the following information:

1. The number of available shelter beds in the jurisdiction;
2. The shelter vacancy rate in the summer and winter months;
3. The percentage of exits from emergency shelters to permanent housing; and
4. A plan to connect residents to permanent housing.
California State Homelessness Funding Programs

State Resources to Address California’s Homeless Crisis

https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/documents/heap_funding_resources.pdf
Contact Information

▪ HCFC website https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/

▪ Questions: HCFC@BCSH.ca.gov

▪ To request HCFC staff presentations: https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/webapps/request.php

▪ To receive information releases regarding the HEAP program, please register for the program listserv

▪ Social media
  ▪ https://twitter.com/CA_HCFC
  ▪ https://www.facebook.com/CalHCFC/

▪ Ginny Puddefoot, Executive Officer
  ▪ 916-651-2942
  ▪ Ginny.Puddefoot@bcsh.ca.gov

▪ Lahela Mattox, Director of Partnership Programs
  ▪ 916-651-2770
  ▪ Lahela.mattox@bcsh.ca.gov

https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/
Let’s build on what we learned from HEAP to make HHAP work even better for homeless youth

**KEY FINDINGS**

- 10.3% of HEAP ($52M) went to homeless youth, above the 5% requirement;
- Shelter, transitional housing and rapid rehousing were the most commonly utilized intervention for homeless youth;
- Certain parts of the state were more likely to spend above 5%;
- Read publication for more findings.
For youth, shelter was the most common intervention, followed by transitional housing & rapid rehousing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interventions Funded with HEAP Youth Set-Aside</th>
<th>Percent of CoCs</th>
<th>Percent of Large Cities</th>
<th>Percent of All Jurisdictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Housing</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Re-Housing</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation Center/Access Point</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Improvements</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Management</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Homes</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention Services</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Vouchers</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most common interventions for homeless youth
Case Study 1: Expanding THP-Plus

- BWC operates 97 beds of THP-Plus
- Received $1 million in HEAP from City of San Jose; $500K each year for two years
- Grant enabled creation of 20 beds of complementary program, Transition-In-Place (TIP)
- Funding enabled BWC to:
  - subsidize housing for minimum of 20 months and
  - serve a population that does not meet the narrow THP-Plus eligibility criteria
Case Study 2: Sustaining or expanding a youth shelter

- Operates a runaway and homeless youth shelter
- Moment-in-time capacity is 20 youth and number of youth served annually is 200
- Current shelter funding is $2 million annually
- With CCR implementation, the shelter can no longer receive Title IV-E funding, resulting in loss of $1.1 million
- County of Santa Clara provided one-year grant of $900K in HEAP funding to sustain the youth shelter
Lessons Learned from HEAP

- Target advocacy to the right entity: city or county?
- Meet with elected officials
- Consider bringing young people
- Emphasize the percentage of PIT that is youth
- Actively participate in the formal stakeholder input process; Offer to hold groups at your facilities to ensure youth engagement
- Hire grant writers with experience applying to large, publicly-funded housing programs
- To use the funding: look for gaps and invest in what works
Case Study 3: Addressing homelessness among college students

- Before HEAP, LSS operated transitional housing, Rapid Rehousing and scattered-site permanent, supportive housing.
- Their programs served transition-age youth, but there was no formal relationship with local campus.
- LSS received a $700K from HEAP, which allowed them to expand their scattered-site permanent, supportive beds from 25 to 37.
- Used this expansion as an opportunity to forge a relationship with San Joaquin Delta College through their campus support program.
- Now receive direct referrals from the program coordinator on campus, who refers them to homeless students in one of their housing programs.
Six Steps to Prepare for HHAP

1. Consider Programmatic Implications
2. Make Contact
3. Calculate # of homeless youth
4. Determine Funding
5. Consider Partnering
6. Prepare for NOFA
Step 1: Consider programmatic implications of HHAP

THP-Plus Providers → Adapting your program to comply with Rapid Rehousing
Youth Shelters → Identifying how to use; Documenting demonstrated need
Campuses → Making a match between campus and provider
THP-Plus has the key the elements of Rapid Rehousing

NAEH Toolkit on Rapid Rehousing for Youth: https://endhomelessness.org/resource/rapid-re-housing-for-youth-toolkit/
HHAPP can complement your THP-Plus program in a variety of ways

- Expand the number of youth served
- Update the rate
- Establish a special rate for parenting youth and/or youth with disabilities
- Expand eligibly criteria to youth who achieved permanence, but face homelessness or housing instability
- Ask your county to opt into AB 1255, which provides an extra year of THP-Plus to youth enrolled in school
Youth shelters can use HHAPP in a variety of ways:

- Replace lost IV-E funding
- Fund stays past 21 days
- Maintain connection to families
- Hire staff to conduct housing search & aftercare
- Formalize relationship with juvenile probation
For campuses, the first step is connecting with a housing provider that can apply for HHAPP

- Fund campus navigators
- Create Rapid Rehousing slots for homeless students
- Fund services to assist housing insecure students, to prevent homelessness
Step 2: Make contact with your local Continuum of Care, county and large city

CoC
- 44 Continuums of Care in California
- Entities in California that apply for and receive HUD funding
- Also distribute funding from California Department of Housing and Community Development.

County
- 58 counties
- Each have a Department of Housing and Community Development.

Large City
- 13 large cities:
  - Anaheim, Bakersfield, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Ana, and Stockton.

*Visit HHAPP webpage at [www.jbaforyouth.org](http://www.jbaforyouth.org) to find a contact for your CoC, County and Large City*
Step 2: Make contact with your local Continuum of Care, county and large city

• Move quickly with Large Cities
  • Their HEAP process included less formal stakeholder engagement and were more likely to sole-source that issue competitive NOFAs

• Clarify that 8% is a minimum, even if their PIT youth percentage is lower than 8%
  • With HEAP, jurisdictions with smaller allocations (under $4 million) were more likely to allocate the minimum to homeless youth.

• Expect to have to educate your CoC, County and Large City on foster care and homeless youth

*Visit HHAPP webpage at www.jbaforyouth.org to find a contact for your CoC, County and Large City
Step 3: Find out how many unaccompanied youth were homeless in your 2019 Point in Time Count

Unaccompanied youth under 18 + Unaccompanied youth 18 to 24 = Total Homeless Persons

1,648 + 13,809 = 15,458
132,278

% of homeless count that are unaccompanied youth = 12%

*Visit HHAP webpage at [www.jbaforyouth.org](http://www.jbaforyouth.org) to see what percentage of homeless individuals are unaccompanied youth for your Continuum of Care; 2019 PIT data available for 30 of 44 CoCs.
Step 4: Calculate the minimum allocation your administrative entity has for homeless youth.

- **CoC**: $190 M
  - 8% = $15.2 M

- **County**: $175 M
  - 8% = $22 M
  - Youth Minimum = $51.2 M

- **Large City**: $275 M
  - 8% = $14 M
Homeless youth far exceed 8% of total homeless in many jurisdictions

- Watsonville/Santa Cruz City and County: 29%
- Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County: 22%
- San Jose/Santa Clara City and County: 19%
- Vallejo, Solano: 18%
- San Francisco City and County: 14%

2019 Homeless Youth PIT
There are compelling reasons to request a higher percentage of funding for homeless youth

- Youth homelessness has been historically underfunded at state and federal level
- Newly available data about the prevalence of homelessness among youth
- Growing issue of homelessness among college students

Be aggressive in your request; with HEAP, jurisdictions put 6.8% collectively in their application, but used 10.3%
Certain jurisdictions have had big increases in the number of homeless youth since 2017

Stockton/ San Joaquin County: 71% increase
Bakersfield/ Kern County: 90% increase
Davis/Woodland/Yolo County: 109% increase
Richmond/ Contra Costa County: 144% increase
A low percentage of homeless youth doesn’t mean the CoC, LC or County will invest the minimum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoC Region</th>
<th>Percentage of Youth in Homeless Population Identified in 2017 Homeless PIT Count</th>
<th>Percent CoC Reported Spending to Address Youth Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mendocino County</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Woodland/Yolo County</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuolumne, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa Counties</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton/San Joaquin County</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond/Contra Costa County</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merced City &amp; County</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 5: Consider partnering with organizations that have contracts with the CoC, County or City

- Existing contracts and relationships facilitate issuing funds.
- Getting a contract for the first time is difficult.
- May 2019 study found few HEAP recipients were first-time CoC grantees.
Step 6: Prepare for the release of the NOFA

• Final release of HUD count likely in October or early November
• Application period will be during the holiday, when it can be hard to get things done - it’s never too early to start
• Subscribe to receive notices at HCFC website
• Ask largest private funder for TA grant to help with application - they want you to get this funding!
• Visit JBAY web page on HHAPP implementation:
  • Fact sheet
  • FAQ
  • Continuum of Care, County and Large City contacts
  • % of homeless who are unaccompanied youth
All information presented is on the JBAY HHAPP implementation website
Enter your questions on your screen now by clicking the “question and answer” arrow, typing your question, and clicking “send.”

Questions and comments can be directed to:

HCFC: hcfc@bcsh.ca.gov
Amy Lemley, amy@jbay.org
Deborah Pell, dpell@bwcmail.org

*Visit HHAPP webpage at http://www.jbaforyouth.org/homeless-emergency-aid-program/ for resources