

FY19 HUD CoC Program Competition: What Victim Service Providers Need to Know

Presenters:

- Christie Bevis, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)
- Debbie Fox, National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV)
- Peg Hacskeylo, National Alliance for Safe Housing (NASH)
- Jill Robertson, Collaborative Solutions (CS)
- Karla Vierthaler, National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC)
- Rexanah P. Wyse, US Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH)

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Objectives of Webinar

- Introduce the Domestic Violence and Housing Technical Assistance Consortium (DVHTAC)
- Increase Victim Service Providers (VSP) understanding of the FY19 HUD CoC NOFA
- Review funding and core components for the DV Bonus including: DV Rapid Re-Housing, Joint TH & PH-RRH Component Project and DV Coordinated Entry
- Highlight new opportunities and potential changes in the NOFA that could impact VSP in the application process
- Discuss how VSP can engage and coordinate with their CoCs to increase housing & service access for survivors

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DV & Housing TA Consortium

Federal Partners

- Family Violence Prevention & Services Program/HHS
- Office on Violence Against Women/DOJ
- Office for Victims of Crime/DOJ
- Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs/HUD
- US Interagency Council on Homelessness

Technical Assistance Providers

- National Alliance for Safe Housing (NASH)
- Collaborative Solutions, Inc. (CS)
- National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV)
- National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC)
- Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH)

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SAFE HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS

The new website for the Domestic Violence and Housing
 Technical Assistance Consortium

UNDERSTANDING THE INTERSECTIONS

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS

EMPLOYING KEY APPROACHES

PUBLIC POLICIES

- Data, infographics, literature reviews, and reports that describe the intersections between domestic violence, sexual assault, homelessness, and housing
- Strategies for building effective and sustainable partnerships across systems and case studies of successful collaborations
- In-depth resource collections organized around four key approaches to addressing and preventing housing instability among survivors
- Access to relevant federal laws, regulations, and polices

Have questions? Need TA? Want training?
 Contact the Consortium directly through the site!

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Overview of HUD's Continuum of Care Program and the 2019 Continuum of Care Program Competition Notice of Funding Availability



Introduction

Rexanah P. Wyse, Esq. - Policy Analyst

U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH)

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About Us

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness was authorized by Congress in 1987 to **coordinate the federal response to homelessness and create a national partnership at every level of government and with the private sector.**



Home, Together: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness

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Overview of the Continuum of Care Program

Purpose:

- To promote community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness
- To provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and state and local governments to quickly connect individuals and families, persons fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, youth, etc. to housing while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused by homelessness.
- To promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and
- To optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

To learn more, visit: <https://hudexchange.info/programs/coc/toolkit>

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CoC Program Background

Opportunities for collaboration between CoCs and DV providers:

- Two-way board membership
- Cross-training
- Point-in-time counts
- Coordinated entry/de-identified active lists
- Service referrals
- CoC funding for DV housing programs



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2019 NOFA Overview

- Approximately \$2.3B in funding is available, including up to \$50 million available for DV Bonus projects.
- This is a competitive NOFA, meaning there is a strong emphasis on system performance.
- Application deadline is September 30, 2019 at 8:00pm EDT

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2019 NOFA Overview

HUD Policy Priorities:

- Ending homelessness for all persons;
- Creating a systemic response to homelessness;
- Strategically allocating and using resources;
- Using an evidence-based approach
- Increase employment
- Providing Flexibility for Housing First with Service Participation Requirements

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2019 NOFA Overview: “New Project” Types through Reallocation or Bonus

New project types: Reallocation or CoC Bonus

- PH-PSH
- PH-RRH
- Joint TH and PH-RRH
- HMIS
- SSO-CE

New project types: DV Bonus

- PH-RRH
- Joint TH and PH-RRH
- SSO-CE

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Highlights Related to DV Bonus

- No limit on the number of PH-RRH and Joint TH and PH-RRH projects, but each must be for at least \$25,000.
- CoCs can submit one project application for an SSO-CE project to better serve victims of domestic violence.
- DV Bonus projects are scored differently this year, with more points for the quality of the project and fewer points related to the CoC Application score.

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Highlights Related to DV Bonus

DV Bonus projects awarded funding in the FY 2018 are eligible to apply for renewal provided that:

- A. The project has an operating end date in Calendar Year 2020 (between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020); and
- B. Continues to serve 100% survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.



Highlights related to DV Bonus

HUD will allow project applicants to apply for a **new expansion project under the DV Bonus, reallocation, and CoC bonus processes to expand existing projects** that will increase the number of units, persons served, services provided to existing program participants, or to add additional activities to HMIS and SSO-Coordinated Entry projects.

DV bonus funding **can be used for a project that is not traditionally dedicated to serving survivors** of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking as long as the funding will be used for expanding units, beds, or services to directly serve survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

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Additional Resources

Technical Assistance:

[Safehousingpartnerships.org/contact](https://safehousingpartnerships.org/contact)

National Alliance to End Homelessness

[Endhomelessness.org](https://endhomelessness.org)

USICH:

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FY19 NOFA: Key Definitions and Concepts

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National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV)

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About Us

NNEDV is the leading voice for domestic violence victims and their advocates. As a membership and advocacy organization of state domestic violence coalitions, allied organizations and supportive individuals, NNEDV works closely with its members to understand the ongoing and emerging needs of domestic violence victims and advocacy programs. Then NNEDV makes sure those needs are heard and understood by policymakers at the national level.

www.nnedv.org

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DV Bonus

- The FY 2019 HUD Appropriations Act provides up to \$50 million for projects that assist survivors of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.
- In this year's CoC Program Competition, CoCs will be able to apply for a DV Bonus for
 - Permanent Housing-Rapid Rehousing (PH-RRH) projects,
 - Joint TH and PH-RRH component projects, and
 - SSO projects for coordinated entry (SSO-CE).

(See page 7 of FY19 NOFA.)

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Fleeing or Attempting to Flee includes:

- Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous life-threatening conditions (including human trafficking) that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child,
 - either taken place within the individuals or family's primary night-time residence;
 - made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary night-time residence; and the individual or family has no other residence; or
 - the individual or family lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

*(See paragraph 4 of homeless definition;
also referenced in "Criteria" on page 49 of FY19 NOFA.)*

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Homelessness & Human Trafficking

- In the FY2019 CoC NOFA, HUD clarifies that persons who are fleeing or attempting to flee human trafficking may qualify as homeless under paragraph (4) of the homeless definition at 24 CFR 578.3;
- HUD considers human trafficking, including sex trafficking, to be "other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or family member"

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Racial Disparities

- Research has found racial disparities in rates of homelessness.
 - Specifically, blacks and Native Americans experience homelessness at disproportionately higher rates.
- Efforts to prevent and end homelessness should consider and address racial inequities to achieve positive outcomes for all persons experiencing homelessness (e.g., receiving necessary services and housing to exit homelessness).
 - SPARC (Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities) Phase One Study Findings: <http://center4si.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/SPARC-Phase-1-Findings-March-20181.pdf>
 - USICH Strategies for Addressing Racial Disparities: <https://www.usich.gov/news/using-gis-mapping-to-help-address-disparities-in-homelessness-assistance/>
 - HUD: <https://www.hudexchange.info/news/new-coc-racial-equity-analysis-tool/>
 - National Alliance to End Homelessness Racial Equity Network: <https://endhomelessness.org/resource/the-alliances-racial-equity-network-toolkit/>

Compliance with Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Rule

- On November 16, 2016, HUD published its VAWA final rule (81 FR 80798), which provides various protections to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking under the CoC Program and other HUD programs.
 - The grants to be awarded under this NOFA must comply with the VAWA rule as provided in 24 CFR 578.99(j).
 - To enable full compliance with this rule, each CoC must have established an emergency transfer plan under 24 CFR 578.7(d) and make related updates to the written standards for administering CoC program assistance under 24 CFR 578.7(a)(9)(ii), (iii) and (v).
 - These tasks were required to be completed by the time the local CPD Field Office issued the first FY 2017 grant agreement for a project in the CoC's geographic area for projects awarded funds in the FY 2017 CoC Program Competition

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A Note on Emergency Transfers

Each federal agency must adopt a model emergency transfer plan to be used by PHAs, owners, or managers of housing assisted under the “covered housing programs”

This transfer plan must:

allow survivor tenants to transfer to another available and safe dwelling unit assisted under a “covered housing program” under certain circumstances, and describe policies for assisting tenants to make emergency transfers when a safe unit is not immediately available

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Comparable Databases

- Need a Comparable Database to fulfill SAGE HUD reporting requirements for APR reporting
- Send aggregate reporting information to HMIS lead
- The Safe Housing Partnerships published resources and webinars on HMIS and Comparable Databases
- The Consortium and NNEDV's Safety Net provides database TA

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VAWA/FVPSA Confidentiality

“...confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided domestic violence services by any FVPSA-supported program...”

“No client-level data may be shared with a third party, regardless of encryption, hashing or other data security measures, without a written, time-limited release as described in section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(b)(2)).”

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Joint Component Project and DV Rapid Rehousing Projects

Peg Hacskaylo, CEO

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About Us

NASH's mission is to create a culture where safe housing is a right shared by everyone, through improved access, increased resources, and innovative solutions for survivors of violence. A project of the District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH – a local safe housing program in D.C.), NASH is a national Technical Assistance and Training project launched in October 2015. Project Partners: Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence, National Housing Law Project, Casa de Esperanza.

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DV Bonus: A Deeper Dive into Program Design

- DV RRH
- Joint TH - PH-RRH Component Project
- SSO - CE

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Joint Component Projects

- Designed as a bridge between temporary housing and stable, permanent housing that offers survivors safe, short-term housing and trauma-informed services, then swiftly connects them to permanent housing options while maintaining provision of trauma-informed services
- Targeted to people who have significant barriers to permanent housing:
 - Survivors of Domestic Violence
 - Youth
 - Unsheltered individuals and families
- People who need additional help to access crisis housing or transitional housing before they are able to move to permanent housing

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Joint Component Projects

- Designed for communities with:
 - A large number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness;
 - A lack of crisis housing capacity to shelter everyone experiencing unsheltered homelessness; and,
 - A lack of strategies to exit people into permanent housing quickly;
- Not recommended for communities where a scarcity of permanent housing options results in over-long stays in shelter and transitional housing programs

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Joint Component Projects

- Both housing types **MUST** be offered through project, allowing participants to choose the type of housing that is right for them
 - Up to communities to decide how much of each type of housing to offer
 - Enough RRH to ensure that at any given time a survivor may move from transitional housing to permanent housing
 - According to the FY2019 CoC NOFA "this may be demonstrated by identifying a budget that has twice as many resources for the rapid re-housing portion of the project than the TH portion, by having twice as many PH-RRH units at a point in time as TH units, or by demonstrating that the budget and units are appropriate for the population being served by the project".

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Joint Component Projects

Projects should speak to how they will assist participants to move into permanent housing of their choosing, based on their strengths, needs, preferences, and financial resources

- The CoC cannot dictate minimum stays in either portion of the project (e.g., the recipient cannot require a program participant to reside in the transitional housing portion of the project for one-year).
- Survivors should receive only the assistance they need to safely and stably exit homelessness; therefore, program participants do not have to automatically go into TH before RRH or receive 24 months of assistance.
- The CoC will need to develop written standards for prioritizing this type of assistance locally and recipients and subrecipients will be required to follow the CoC's written standards.

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DV Rapid Rehousing Projects

- DV RRH looks similar to other, homeless RRH programs, with a few specific modifications:
 - Longer and tailored rental subsidy to ensure housing stability for the long-term
 - Support with housing identification in the community to overcome barriers to permanent housing
 - Access to flexible funding to help maintain housing stability
 - Ongoing and comprehensive safety planning
 - Supportive, voluntary services for the duration of the program to assist with needs and connect to resources
 - Confidentiality

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DV Rapid Rehousing Projects

- Use of Housing First approach:
 - operate with low barriers,
 - work quickly to move people into permanent housing,
 - do not require participation in supportive services, and,
 - for TH projects, do not require any preconditions for moving into TH.

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DV Rapid Rehousing Projects

- DV RRH projects under the Bonus are designed to serve *only* survivors of domestic violence and their families
- While part of a community's Continuum of Care, DV RRH projects funded under the Bonus will employ a Comparable Database and confidentiality for survivors' information
- All survivors served through the DV RRH should have access to services through the broader Continuum of Care and CES
- JCP and DV RRH projects funded under the DV Bonus may be eligible to renew under future NOFAS.
 - Each year, the CoC NOFA will establish eligibility for renewal projects.
 - Recipients should consult the NOFA to determine if their project is eligible to apply for renewal funding at that time.

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Other Considerations

- DV Housing First approach (developed by WSCADV) is well suited for JCP and DV RRH programs serving survivors:
 - (1) survivor-informed, trauma-informed, mobile advocacy provided in locations that are safe and convenient for survivors;
 - (2) flexible funding used to support housing access and stability and which is not limited to rental subsidy or one-time grants; and,
 - (3) community engagement/partnerships with a wide range of housing providers, including landlords, increase housing access for survivors and supports broader systems change

<https://wscadv.org/projects/domestic-violence-housing-first/>

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DV Housing First

- DV Housing First can be a particularly good strategy for survivors who have relative safety from abuse and need permanent housing
- Access to stable and sustainable permanent housing has been proven to produce longer-term safety and well-being for survivors
- Good for survivors who don't need temporary housing and can establish safety and stability in the community
- Recommended for communities with a scarcity of permanent housing options that result in over-long stays in shelter and transitional housing programs

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Other Program Considerations

- Service and housing plans that are survivor-driven and emphasize how survivor choice is integrated into safety and housing needs;
- Wrap-around services with options that range from crisis/emergency support to support gaining long term stability;
- Safety Planning and Systems advocacy;
- Flexible Financial assistance to retain housing stability; and,
- Survivors have choice in terms of the extent and nature of supports and housing offered, including flexibility in lengths of stay (within the maximum length of stay established by the interim rule/regulation).

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Other Considerations

- Applicants for the JCP or DV RRH do not have to be DV programs
 - However it is *strongly advised* for non-DV providers to partner with DV programs to ensure critical program elements are included, such as on-going safety planning, survivor confidentiality, trauma-informed services and survivor choice
- JCPs and DV RRH projects are part of a CoC's Coordinated Entry system
 - CoCs should develop written standards that outline prioritization policies for their community that is inclusive of individuals and families who are fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

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Other Considerations

- CoCs can choose to prioritize a certain vulnerability factor over another, which would allow survivors to be placed at a higher priority for the next available and appropriate resource such as the JCP and DV RRH.
- HUD prioritizes projects that employ strong use of data and evidence, including the cost-effectiveness and impact of homelessness programs on positive housing outcomes, recovery, self-sufficiency, and reducing homelessness.
 - It is important to demonstrate how the JCP and DV RRH projects are part of the CoCs comprehensive strategy to end homelessness.

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SSO-CE to Support DV CE

- *What is SSO-CE?*
 - The **Supportive service only-coordinated entry project (SSO-CE)** is designed to offer CoCs the opportunity to implement policies, procedures, and practices that equip the CoC's CE to better meet the needs of survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- *Why is it important?*
 - CE Notice – January 2018
 - DV CE – Two options:
 1. Community-wide CE process
 2. Parallel DV CE process

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FY19 NOFA: Opportunities for CoCs to Prioritize Serving Survivors

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About Us:

NRCDV is a comprehensive source of information for those wanting to educate themselves and help others on the many issues related to domestic violence. Through technical assistance, training and resource development, NRCDV works to improve community response to domestic violence and, ultimately, prevent it.

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Addressing the Needs of Victims

- Coordinate with VSP and operators of CE to address the unique needs for housing and services that prioritizes safety.
- The CoC must identify the current efforts to increase access to safe housing and services for survivors of domestic violence, adopting victim-centered practices that maximize participant choice while maintaining safety and confidentiality.
 - victim service providers are voting members of the CoC;
 - annual training is provided to CoC providers and operators of Coordinated Entry projects that addresses best practices in serving survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
 - the CoC uses de-identified aggregate data from comparable databases as appropriate, to assess the specialized needs related to domestic violence and homelessness; and
 - safety planning and confidentiality protocols are included in coordinated assessment.

(See NOFA, page 62)

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Other Areas for Prioritization

<p>Severity of Needs & Performance</p> <p>(See NOFA, page 51)</p>	<p>Consider the severity of needs and vulnerabilities experienced by program participants in their project ranking and selection process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which includes a history of victimization such as domestic violence and sexual assault <p>Describe how the CoC takes these needs and vulnerabilities into account during its ranking and selection process.</p>
<p>Ending Homelessness Among Households with Children</p> <p>(See NOFA, page 58)</p>	<p>Prioritize households with children based on need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including factors such as a history of or vulnerability to victimization (e.g., DV, SA or childhood abuse)
<p>Ending Youth Homelessness</p> <p>(See NOFA, page 59)</p>	<p>Prioritize unaccompanied youth based on need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including factors such as a history of or vulnerability to victimization (e.g., DV, SA, or childhood abuse). <p>Address the unique circumstances and needs of unaccompanied homeless youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate the CoC addresses trafficking and other forms of exploitation experienced by unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness.

Creating a Systemic Response to Homelessness

Jill Robertson, Program Manager, Homeless Special Initiatives

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About Us

Collaborative Solutions works in partnership for the empowerment of human service organizations and communities in order to positively impact special needs populations. Our Homeless & HMIS Initiative aims to end homelessness and increase permanent, affordable housing for special needs populations. As a leader in data-driven, system-level solutions our team delivers solutions that help organizations and communities achieve and document their efforts.

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Creating a Systemic Response to Homelessness

- CoCs should be using system performance measures to determine how effectively they are serving people experiencing homelessness.
 - Examples: average length of homeless episodes, rates of return to homelessness, and rates of exit to permanent housing destinations
- Additionally, CoCs should use their CE process to promote participant choice, coordinate homeless assistance and mainstream housing and services.

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System Performance

- HUD will award up to 60 points for CoC system-wide performance related to reducing homelessness.
 - As reported to HUD via HUD Exchange
 - Comparing FY2018 information to FY2017 information
- Performance Measures across the **WHOLE** System
- Use of aggregate and other data to support performance.

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Structuring Your Project to Support the CoCs Overall System Performance

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Rapid ReHousing

- Housing will fit the needs of the program participants (e.g., 2 or more bedrooms for families)
- Supportive services offered to ensure housing retention/stability
- Specific plan to coordinate and integrate with other mainstream services
- Assistance to participants to obtain and remain in permanent housing in a manner that *fits their needs*.
 - Examples: transportation to access needed services, safety planning, case management, additional assistance to ensure retention of permanent housing, etc.

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Joint TH – PH-RRH

- Housing will fit the needs of the program participants (e.g., 2 or more bedrooms for families)
- Sufficient RRH assistance to ensure program participant may move from transitional housing to permanent housing at any given time.
- Supportive services offered to ensure housing retention/stability

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Joint TH – PH-RRH (*continued*)

- Specific plan to coordinate and integrate with other mainstream services
- Assistance to participants to obtain and remain in permanent housing in a manner that *fits their needs*.
 - Examples: transportation to access needed services, safety planning, case management, additional assistance to ensure retention of permanent housing, etc.
- Low barriers to entry and prioritizes rapid placement and stabilization in permanent housing.

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SSO-Coordinated Entry

- Easily available and accessible
- Strategy for promoting and reaching homeless persons with the highest barriers
- Standardized assessment process
- Participants are directed to appropriate housing and services that fit their needs
- Specific plan to coordinate and integrate with other mainstream services

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE tab in the top toolbar

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Questions and Discussion



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Thank you for joining today's webinar.

To access the CoC Program Competition NOFA go to:
<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/e-snaps/fy-2019-coc-program-nofa-coc-program-competition/#nofa-and-notices>

This project is sponsored under awards from the Administration for Children and Families at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Office on Violence Against Women and the Office for Victims of Crime at the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The interagency collaboration established this domestic violence and housing technical assistance consortium to provide national domestic violence and housing training and resource development.

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