

Guidance 21 Housing Coordination

Contract Reference: Sections C-1.3.9.5, C-2.1.4.6

Authority: Chapter 394, F.S.

Discussion:

This document provides guidance for the Managing Entity's Housing Coordination function. This function ensures that individuals with behavioral health disorders live in the most independent, least restrictive housing possible in their local community and to receive services in community-based settings that support wellness, recovery and resiliency. Lack of access to affordable housing is frequently cited as a major barrier to recovery for individuals with behavioral health disorders.

I. GOAL

Increase access to community-based stable housing by supporting a full array of community-based housing options that offer integrated service experiences for individuals and their family members and promote individual choice and preferences, independence, and integration in the larger community.

II. MANAGING ENTITY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Managing Entity shall designate a Lead Housing Coordinator, and may designate additional housing coordination staff; to:

- A. Collaborate with local stakeholders to access housing, and to resolve systematic and programmatic barriers to engagement and retention in service provision through a process of continuous quality improvement. Stakeholder partners shall include:
 - 1. Community agencies delivering supportive housing services;
 - 2. Local Continuum of Care (CoC) Lead Agencies, Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC), landlords, and other community agencies providing affordable housing opportunities;
 - 3. Affordable housing and homelessness advocacy groups; and
 - 4. County and municipal government agencies addressing homelessness and housing.
- B. Maintain guidance and standards under which Network Service Providers shall prioritize housing-related services to individuals with behavioral health disorders who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.
- C. Ensure that individuals with behavioral health disorders receive the necessary recovery support services to be successful in the community-based housing of their choice, to the extent possible.
- D. Provide annual trainings and require relevant Network Service Providers (case managers and care coordinators) to attend these trainings addressing safe, affordable, and stable housing opportunities, including but not limited to training on SAMHSA Permanent Supportive Housing and Housing First.
- E. Participate in CoC meetings and collaborate with each CoC Lead Agency to facilitate access to the Coordinated Entry system and to foster the goals of this function within the service region for shared consumers, as needed.
- F. Ensure internal Managing Entity staff in appropriate programmatic areas, such as Care Coordination, have a basic understanding of supportive housing, housing models, and housing best practices for every level of care.

- G. Provide oversight of discharge planning for persons discharged from State Mental Health Treatment facilities (SMHTF) to stable community housing. This includes:
 - 1. Identification of available affordable stable community housing suitable for each person being discharged; and
 - 2. Coordination with the SMHTF discharge planning staff to identify and coordinate appropriate follow-up services and supports in the community.
- H. Promote and facilitate housing coordination best practices that increase and enhance households' ability to access and sustain affordable, quality, permanent housing.
- I. Attend an annual Florida conference related to supportive housing and/or homelessness.
- J. Increase utilization of permanent supportive housing and ensure that sufficient in-home services are available to support individuals served and landlords.
- K. Publish in a conspicuous place accessible to the public on the Managing Entity website a list of local housing and support resources.

III. Best Practice Considerations: Supportive Housing

Many people with a serious mental illness live on Supplemental Security Income (SSI), which averages just 18% of the median income and can make finding an affordable home very difficult. When this basic need is not met, people cycle in and out of homelessness, publicly-funded crisis services, jails, shelters and hospitals.¹ Studies have shown that supportive housing not only resolves homelessness and increases housing stability, but also improves health and lowers public costs by reducing the use of crisis services.²

Supportive housing connects decent, safe, affordable, community-based housing with flexible, voluntary support services designed to help the individual or family stay housed and live a more productive life in the community. Tenants may live in their homes as long as they meet the basic obligations of tenancy. While participation in services is encouraged, it is not a condition of living in the housing. Housing affordability is ensured either through a rent subsidy or by setting rents at affordable levels.³

There is no single model for supportive housing's design. Supportive housing may involve the renovation or construction of new housing, set-asides of apartments within privately-owned buildings, or leasing of individual apartments dispersed throughout an area. The housing setting can vary and is based on a range of factors including the tenant's preference, the type of housing available, affordability, and the history of a local community's real estate market.

There are three approaches to operating and providing supportive housing:

- Purpose-built or single-site housing: Apartment buildings designed to primarily serve tenants who are formerly homeless or who have service needs, with the support services typically available on site.
- Scattered-site housing: People who are no longer experiencing homelessness lease apartments in private market or general affordable housing apartment buildings using rental subsidies. They can receive services from staff who can visit them in their homes as well as provide services in other settings.
- Unit set-asides: Affordable housing owners agree to lease a designated number or set of apartments to tenants who have exited homelessness or who have service needs, and partner with supportive services providers to offer assistance to tenants.

Supportive services are a critical component in the overall success of supportive housing project. Services and supports and the manner of service provision should be developmentally appropriate for the individual. Network

¹ <https://www.nami.org/Find-Support/Living-with-a-Mental-Health-Condition/Securing-Stable-Housing> Retrieved February 21, 2019

² <https://www.usich.gov/solutions/housing/supportive-housing/> Retrieved February 22, 2019

³ <https://www.usich.gov/solutions/housing/supportive-housing/> Retrieved February 22, 2019

Service Providers are encouraged to offer an array of formal treatment interventions and informal supports provided in the home or other community locations convenient and beneficial to the individual.

Services and supports may include supported employment and vocation certification, independent living skills training, and peer support services to assist in building social connections and learning new skills. Network Service Providers are encouraged to assist the individual develop connections to natural supports through connections with community, service and religious organizations, and participation in clubs and other civic activities.

Quality supportive services in a supportive housing project should be:

- Tenant-Centered: Services are voluntary, customized and comprehensive, reflecting the needs of all household members.
- Accessible: Staff actively works to ensure that tenants are aware of available services, which are at convenient hours and locations.
- Coordinated: The primary service provider has established connections to mainstream and community-based resources.
- Integrated: Staff supports tenants in developing and strengthening connections to their community.

Sustainable: The supportive housing project has funding that is sufficient to provide services to tenants on an ongoing basis and flexible enough to address changing tenant needs.

Supportive services may be provided on-site within the supportive housing development, off-site at a central location or provided through a mobile team of multidisciplinary service providers that visit tenants in their homes. To the greatest extent possible, services should be designed and delivered to promote integration of tenants into their communities to the greatest extent possible⁴. Treatment services may include evidenced-based practices appropriate to the individual's needs. Network Service Providers are encouraged to leverage resources and opportunities to implement evidenced-based practices with fidelity.

The list of substance use treatment and mental health services, as defined in ch.65E-14.21, F.S., offered in supportive housing include the following:

- Assessment
- Case management
- Crisis Support/Emergency
- Day Treatment
- Drop-In/Self Help Centers
- Florida Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) teams
- Information and Referral
- Mental Health Clubhouse Services
- Outpatient
- Outreach
- Recovery Support
- Supported Employment
- Supportive Housing/Living

⁴ <https://www.csh.org/toolkit/supportive-housing-quality-toolkit/supportive-services/services-and-staff-roles/>, retrieved, April 29, 2019

IV. Commonly Used Housing Terms^{5,6}

Affordable Housing: In general, housing for which the tenants are paying no more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs, including utilities. Affordable housing may either be subsidized housing or unsubsidized market housing. A special type of affordable housing for people with disabilities who need services along with affordable housing is “Permanent Supportive Housing.”

Area Median Income (AMI): The household in a certain region that is in the exact middle in terms of income compared to other households will set the AMI for their region (the household size is a factor taken into account; there are different AMIs for households of different sizes in the same region). This number is calculated every year by HUD. HUD focuses on a region, rather than a single city, because families and individuals are likely to look outside of cities to surrounding areas when searching for a place to live.

Continuum of Care (CoC): A local geographic area designated by HUD and served by a local planning body, which is responsible for organizing and delivering housing and services to meet the needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. The terms “CoC Governing Body” or “CoC Board” have the same meanings. In some contexts, the term “continuum of care” is also sometimes used to refer to the system of programs addressing homelessness.

CoC Lead Agency: The local organization or entity that implements the work and policies directed by the CoC. In Florida, there are 27 CoC Lead Agencies, serving 64 of 67 Florida counties. The CoC Lead Agency typically serves as the “Collaborative Applicant,” which submits annual funding requests for HUD CoC Program funding on behalf of the CoC.

Coordinated Entry System: A standardized community-wide process to perform outreach and identify homeless households, enter their information into HMIS, use common tools to assess their needs, and prioritize access to housing interventions and services to end their homelessness. Sometimes referred to as a “triage system” or “coordinated intake and assessment.”

Emergency Shelter: A facility operated to provide temporary shelter for people who are homeless. HUD’s guidance is that the lengths of stay in emergency shelter prior to moving into permanent housing should not exceed 30 days.

Extremely Low-Income (ELI): Household income that is 30 percent or less of the AMI of the community.

Housing First: The goal of “housing first” is to immediately house people who are homeless. Housing comes first no matter what is going on in one’s life, and the housing is flexible and independent so that people get housed easily and stay housed. Housing first can be contrasted with a continuum of housing “readiness,” which typically subordinates access to permanent housing to other requirements. While not every community has what it needs to deliver housing first, such as an adequate housing stock, every community has what it takes to move toward this approach.

Housing Trust Funds: Florida’s Sadowski Act Trust Fund receives funding from dedicated revenue from real estate doc stamps. In Florida, the Housing Trust Funds are used for affordable housing when appropriated for that use by the State Legislature. Housing Trust Funds may also be funded by general revenue and government bonds.

Florida Housing Finance Corporation: Florida Housing was created by the Florida Legislature more than 25 years ago to help Floridians obtain safe, decent, affordable housing that might otherwise be unavailable to them. The corporation provides funds for the development of housing.

Individual Experiencing Homelessness: An individual experiencing homelessness must be as least restrictive as defined by the Public Health Service (PHS) Act: “an individual who lacks housing (without regard to whether the individual is a member of a family), including an individual whose primary residence during the night is a supervised

⁵ <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/MH/documents/MHSAToolKit-final.pdf>, retrieved April 29, 2019

⁶ <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/homelessness/docs/Council%20on%20Homelessness%20Annual%20Report%202018.pdf>, retrieved April 30, 2019

public or private facility that provides temporary living accommodations, and an individual who is a resident in transitional housing.

Imminent Risk of Becoming Homeless: The criteria commonly includes one or more of the following: doubled-up living arrangements where the individual's name is not on a lease, living in a condemned building without a place to move, having arrears in rent/utility payments, receiving an eviction notice without a place to move, living in temporary or transitional housing that carries time limits, and/or being discharged from a health care or criminal justice institution without a place to live.

Low-barrier Housing: Housing provided in a low-demand environment emphasizes ease of entry and ongoing access to services with minimal requirements. The focus is on helping tenants retain their housing, rather than layering the housing within various program participation requirements. The application and admission processes, admission criteria, and conditions of tenancy are limited in their demands of tenants and potential tenants. This term is usually closely related to "voluntary services" and "harm reduction."

Office on Homelessness: Created in 2001, the Office on Homelessness was established as a central point of contact within state government on matters related to homelessness. The Office coordinates the services of the various state agencies and programs to serve individuals or families who are homeless or are facing homelessness. Office staff work with the Council on Homelessness to develop state policy. The Office also manages targeted state grants to support the implementation of local homeless service CoC plans. The Office is responsible for coordinating resources and programs across all levels of government, and with private providers that serve people experiencing homelessness.

Permanent supportive housing: The term "permanent" typically refers to affordable rental housing in which the tenants have the legal right to remain in the unit as long as they wish, as defined by the terms of a renewable lease agreement. Tenants enjoy all of the rights and responsibilities of typical rental housing, so long as they abide by the (reasonable) conditions of their lease.

Scattered-site housing: Dwelling units in apartments or homes spread throughout a neighborhood or community that are designated for specific populations, usually accompanied by supportive services.

Section 811: A HUD program dedicated to producing affordable, accessible housing for non-elderly, very low-income people with significant disabilities. As modernized by the Melville Act, Section 811 housing is typically integrated into larger affordable housing apartment buildings, and is linked with voluntary supports and services. Tenants pay 30 percent of their adjusted income for rent which ensures affordability for people who receive SSI.

Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Building: A type of building that offers residents a single, furnished room, usually with shared bathroom and kitchen facilities.

Single-site housing: A housing program in which all living units are located in a single building or complex.

Sober or dry supportive housing: Housing that emphasizes abstinence and prohibits alcohol and the use of illegal psychoactive substances.

Services or Support Services – A wide range of services designed to address issues negatively affecting a person's quality of life, stability, and/or health. Examples include behavioral health counseling or treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse issues, assistance increasing income through employment or disability assistance, financial education, assistance with practical needs such as transportation or housekeeping, and connections to other critical resources such as primary health care.

Transitional housing: Housing meant to help homeless people access permanent housing, usually within two years.

United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH): A federal Council that coordinates the federal response to homelessness, working in partnership with Cabinet Secretaries and senior leaders from nineteen federal member agencies.

V. Resources

Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH)

<https://www.csh.org/qualitytoolkit/>

SAMHSA Permanent Supportive Housing Toolkit

<https://store.samhsa.gov/product/Permanent-Supportive-Housing-Evidence-Based-Practices-EBP-KIT/SMA10-4510>

National Alliance on Mental Illness - supportive housing general resources and links

<http://www.namiflorida.org/helpful-resources.php>

United States Interagency Council on Homelessness

<https://www.usich.gov/solutions/housing/supportive-housing/>