

UNDERSTANDING HUD HOMELESS CATEGORIES

- LOCATION:** National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth
- DATE:** Tuesday, October 30, 2018
- TIME:** 10:00 am – 11:15 am
- PRESENTER:** Ken Martin, Texas Homeless Education Office





Certifying Homelessness for Homeless Liaisons

Using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Definition

Presented by:

**The Texas Education for Homeless Children and
Youth Program**



Download Presentation and Handouts

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Contents of Handouts

- Agenda
- Powerpoint Presentation
- Statutory Authority (ESSA)
- What is a CoC
- Common Terms and Acronyms
- Federal Definitions of Homelessness
- Homeless Definition (from HUD website)
- Case Scenarios (Small Group Activity)
- Homeless Eligibility (from HUD website)
- AnySchool Sample release of information



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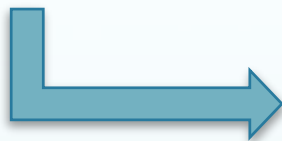
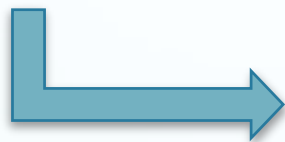
- Post-Test
- Trainer's Agenda
- Post-Test – Answers
- Homelessness Reporting Form
- Case Scenarios – Trainer Guide
- Certificate of Successful Completion



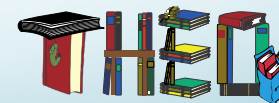
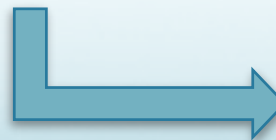


Welcome

Texas Education for Homeless Children and Youth (TEHCY) Program



Region 10 ESC



Training Overview

- Welcome
- Why Become a HUD Certifier?
- Coordination and Collaboration
- Understanding HUD Homeless Assistance Programs
- HUD Definition of Homelessness/Chronic Homelessness
- Eligibility for HUD Programs
- Documentation of Homelessness
- Emergency Solutions Grant
- Coordinated Entry
- Other Helpful HUD Programs
- Housing in Texas
- Contact Info

*Handout Agenda



Certifying Homelessness for Homeless Liaisons

Using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Definition

Agenda

Date

Registration Opens

Welcome and Introductions

Pre-Test

Why Become a HUD Certifier?

Coordination and Collaboration

How Does Your Community Collaborate – Group Activity

Understanding HUD Homeless Assistance Programs

HUD Definition of Homelessness/Chronic Homelessness

Break

Determining Homeless Status – Case Studies

Eligibility for HUD Programs

Documentation of Homelessness

Emergency Solutions Grant

Coordinated Entry

Other HUD Programs

Post-Test, Evaluations, Wrap Up



Certifying Homelessness for Homeless Liaisons

Using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Definition

Agenda

Date

8:30 am – 9:00 am	Registration Opens
9:00 am – 9:10 am	Welcome and Introductions
9:10 am – 9:15 am	Pre-Test
9:15 am – 9:25 am	Why Become a HUD Certifier?
9:25 am – 9:30 am	Coordination and Collaboration
9:30 am – 9:40 am	How Does Your Community Collaborate – Group Activity
9:40 am – 9:45 am	Understanding HUD Homeless Assistance Programs
9:45 am – 10:30 am	HUD Definition of Homelessness/Chronic Homelessness
10:30 am – 10:45 am	Break
10:45 am – 11:00 am	Pop Quiz – Determining Homeless Status
11:00 am – 11:15 am	Eligibility for HUD Programs
11:15 am – 11:25 am	Documentation of Homelessness
11:25 am – 11:40 am	Emergency Solutions Grant
11:40 am – 11:50 am	Coordinated Entry
11:50 am – 11:52 am	Other HUD Programs
11:52 am – Noon	Post-Test, Evaluations, Wrap Up





Becoming a HUD Certifier





New Authority under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

“A local educational agency liaison...may affirm, without further agency action by [HUD], that a child or youth...who meets the eligibility requirements...is eligible for such program or service.” 42 U.S.C. 11432 (g)(6)(D)

[State Coordinators shall] “provide professional development opportunities for local educational agency personnel...and provide training on the definitions of terms related to homelessness...” 42 U.S.C. 11432 (f)(6)

*Handout – Full statutory
wording

Statutory Authority for Local Liaisons to Be HUD Certifiers

“A local educational agency liaison designated under paragraph (1)(J)(ii) who receives training described in subsection (f)(6) may affirm, without further agency action by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, that a child or youth who is eligible for and participating in a program provided by the local education agency, or the immediate family of such a child or youth, who meets the eligibility requirements of this Act for a program or service authorized under title IV, is eligible for such program or service.”

42 U.S.C. 11432 (g)(6)(D)

[State Coordinators shall] “provide professional development opportunities for local educational agency personnel and the local educational agency liaison designated under subsection (g)(1)(J)(ii) to assist such personnel and liaison in identifying and meeting the needs of homeless children and youths, and provide training on the definitions of terms related to homelessness specified in sections 11302 [HUD], 11360 [Chronically Homeless], and 11434a [Education] of this title to the liaison.”

42 U.S.C. 11432 (f)(6)

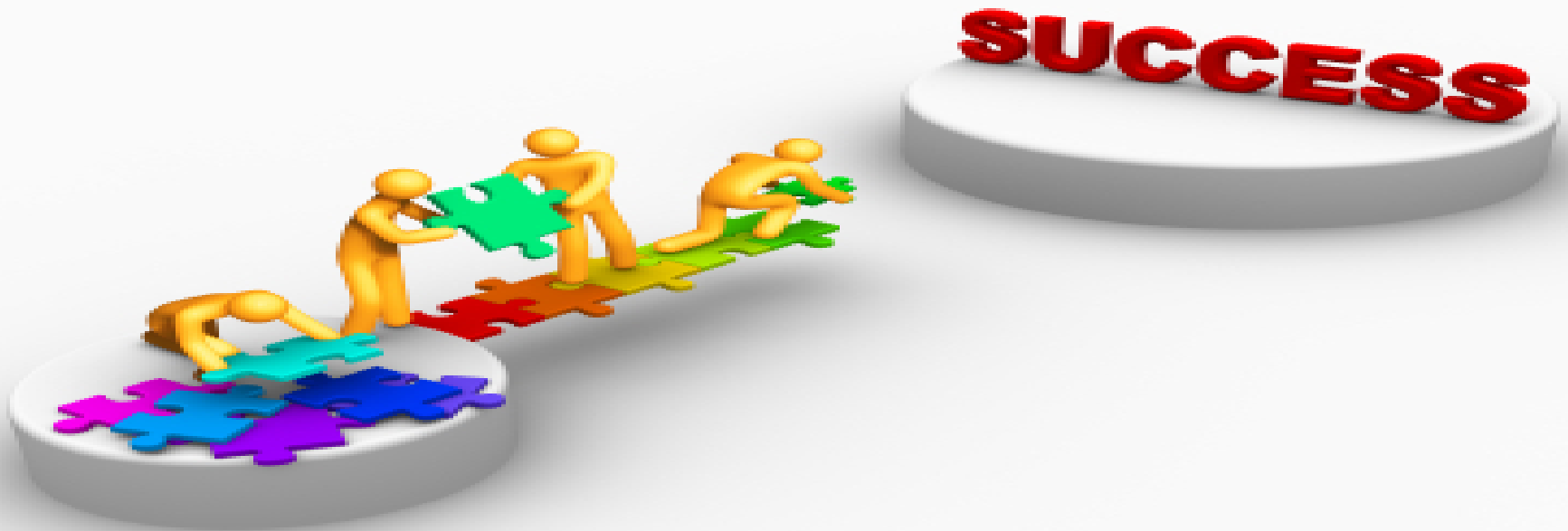




Benefits of Certification

- Expedite services to families and youth that are eligible for U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs
- Become more aware of and involved with your local CoC
 - Gain more understanding of how HUD programs work
- Be proactive on behalf of families and youth that are eligible for HUD programs
- Gain a better understanding of available resources for homeless families and youth





Coordination and Collaboration



Coordination and Collaboration

- Different Federal Definitions of homelessness
 - Serve different segments of the population
 - Often there is overlap
- Coordination is Critical to Homeless Children and Youth
- Other agencies provide
 - Housing
 - Healthcare
 - Nutrition assistance

Therefore





Coordination and Collaboration

- State Coordinators and Local Liaisons - develop relationships with agency counterparts:
 - To create an expedited referral system
 - To help develop a more detailed understanding of the needs of homeless children and youth
 - To develop a more effective system for serving homeless children and youth by sharing and using data

*Handout - Common Terms



Common Terms and Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APR	Annual Performance Report (Annual Progress Report for homeless programs)
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant (CPD program)
CoC	Continuum of Care approach to assistance to the homeless
Continuum of Care	Federal program stressing permanent solutions to homelessness.
Con Plan	Consolidated Plan, a locally developed plan for housing assistance and urban development under the Community Development Block Grant and other CPD programs
CPD	Community Planning and Development (HUD Office of)
DUNS	Dun and Bradstreet Numbering System
ED	Executive Director or Education Department
ES	Emergency Shelter
ESG	Emergency Solutions Grants (CPD program)
ESSA	Every Student Succeeds Act
FAFSA	Free Application for Federal Student Aid
Fair Housing Act	1968 act (amended in 1974 and 1988) providing HUD Secretary with fair housing enforcement and investigation responsibilities.
FBCO	Faith-based and Community Organizations
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration
FERPA	Family Education Rights and Privacy Act
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (HUD Office of Housing)
FMR	Fair Market Rent (maximum rent for rental assistance)
FNMA	Federal National Mortgage Association. Federally chartered, stockholder owned corporation supporting secondary market for FHA, VA, and conventional mortgages.
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
Freddie Mac	See FHLMC
FSS	Family Self Sufficiency program
FY	fiscal year
Ginnie Mae	(HUD) Government National Mortgage Association
GIS	geographic information system
GSA	Government Services Administration
HARP	Home Affordable Refinance Program
HHS	Health and Human Services (U.S. Department of)
HL	Homeless Liaison – McKinney-Vento Education – one appointed in each school district (same as LL)
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HOME	Home Investment Partnerships (CPD program)
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (CPD program)
HPC	High Performing Community
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUD-VASH	HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program
IDA	Individual Development Account
IDIS	Integrated Disbursement and Information System (CPD system)
IG	Inspector General (HUD Office of)
IT	Information Technology.
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning





Coordination and Collaboration

- Schools and housing agencies - set up interagency agreements
 - for sharing data for planning, coordination, and evaluation
 - agreements must be consistent with Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)
 - other relevant federal and state laws

*Handout-Release of

Info

Release of Information Form

(Full Name of Child)

(Child's Birthdate)

I. Authorization for Release of School Records

I hereby authorize AnySchool ISD School staff to release and communicate about the following records(s) listed below. In reference to independent school recommendations, I authorize AnySchool staff to provide all relevant information and speak to admission offices at the below listed school(s) and/or educational consultant for purpose of my child's application to attend the listed school(s). Further I waive the right to access this information which is confidential communication to the extent permitted by law for this purpose. (Both parents/guardians must sign below). **Check ("✓") all that apply.**

____ Conference Report Summary Form

____ Health Form

____ Independent School Recommendation Form

____ Other [specify item/s] _____

School/s or educational consultant to receive recommendations (Please provide addresses only for out of area schools):

For sibling Applicants, please indicate the name of the sibling's school and, if applicable, the date for any **early submission deadlines** for sibling recommendations:


II. Exchange of Information

I hereby authorize AnySchool staff to contact, obtain and/or share information about my child named above. (Both parents/guardians must sign below)

The individuals or organizations that AnySchool School may contact include the preschool teachers, physicians, speech and language clinicians, occupational and physical therapists, audiologists, psychologists, mental health professionals, social workers and child care providers listed below.

Signature of Parent (or Guardian) Date

Signature of Parent (or Guardian) Date



How Does Your Community Coordinate and Collaborate?

Group Activity





Understanding HUD Homeless Assistance Programs





Continuums of Care

- CoCs are a network of people and providers in a designated geographic area responsible for:
- promoting community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness
 - providing funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, state and local governments
 - quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families
 - minimize the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness

*Handout –What is a CoC?

What is a Continuum of Care?

The Continuum of Care was developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1993 to improve coordination of homeless services. The goal of the Continuum of Care is "to ensure that homeless individuals and families move from homelessness to self-sufficiency, housing, and independent living."¹

The Continuum of Care is a *system of services* that address the full range of homeless needs. The components of this system consist of the primary shelter, housing and social services that homeless persons need in order to exit their situation. A strong prevention strategy is also critical.

Continuum of Care Model



The key components of the Continuum of Care model are:

- Homeless Prevention**
Assistance to help people maintain their housing.
- Outreach, Intake and Assessment**
Outreach engages homeless persons in services and provides them with information on available assistance. Intake and assessment serve as a point of entry in which individual or family needs are determined in order to link them to appropriate services.
- Emergency Shelter**
Short-term, safe, and decent shelter provided as an alternative to the streets.
- Transitional Housing**
Housing usually with a 24-month time limit in place that has supportive services to help people develop the skills they need to live in permanent housing.
- Supportive Services**
Services that are provided at any point along the Continuum of Care to address the immediate and long term needs of homeless persons. Key services include education, employment assistance, health care, substance abuse treatment and mental health care, child care, and transportation.
- Permanent Housing**
Affordable housing in which residents pay no more than 30% of their monthly income for housing costs.
- Permanent Supportive Housing**
Housing with supportive services designed to allow persons with disabilities to live in the community as independently as possible.

In order to be effective, the fundamental components of the Continuum of Care must be closely linked. HUD describes the Continuum of Care as a "seamless system" in which homeless persons easily move from one service to another. The system must also be flexible in order to address the unique needs of each individual. Not all homeless individuals and families in a community will need every service in the Continuum. In addition, not all persons will move through the Continuum in the same order.

¹ Interagency Council on the Homeless. (1993) *Priority Home! The Federal Plan to Break the Cycle of Homelessness*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department Housing and Urban Development.





Continuums of Care

- promote access and use of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families
- optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness





Continuums of Care

- CoC funds can be used for:
 - Permanent Housing
 - Transitional Housing (up to 2 years)
 - Rapid Re-Housing
 - Support Services Only
 - Homeless Management Information Services (HMIS)
 - Homelessness Prevention
- Visit <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/> for more information



HUD Continuum of Care Program

The screenshot shows the HUD Exchange website interface. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the HUD Exchange logo and the text "HUD EXCHANGE Secretary Ben Carson". To the right of the logo, there are navigation links for "Programs", "Resources", "Trainings", and "Program Support". A yellow underline is under "Programs". In the top right corner, there is an orange button that says "NEED HOUSING ASSISTANCE". Below the header, the breadcrumb trail reads "Home > Programs > CoC: Continuum of Care Program". The main heading is "Continuum of Care (CoC) Program". Below this is a paragraph describing the program's goals: "The Continuum of Care (CoC) Program is designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness." Below the paragraph is a list of links: "Learn about CoC Program Eligibility Requirements", "View SNAPS In Focus", "View SNAPS-Shots", "View System Performance Measures Resources", "View CoC Program Laws, Regulations, and Notices", "View CoC Program Competition: FY 2018 Funding Availability", and "View CoC Program Competition: e-snaps Resources". Below the list is a section titled "CoC Program Training Material and Resources" with a sub-heading "CoC Program Toolkit". This section states: "This toolkit provides user guides, tools, webinars, and other resources on the following topics:" followed by two links: "Introduction to the CoC Program" and "CoC Program Components and Eligible Costs". On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with a light blue background. It contains a lightbulb icon and the text "Learn About Assistance", "Join a Mail List", "Contact a CoC Specialist", "View CoC Funding", and "Ask a CoC Specialist". Below this, there is a section titled "CoC Program and Reporting" with sub-sections: "e-snaps: Homeless and Grants Management System", "HMIS: Homeless Management Information System", and "HDX: Homeless Data Exchange".

Resources and assistance to support HUD's community partners

NEED HOUSING ASSISTANCE

HUD EXCHANGE
Secretary Ben Carson

Programs Resources Trainings Program Support

Home > Programs > CoC: Continuum of Care Program

Continuum of Care (CoC) Program

The Continuum of Care (CoC) Program is designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

- Learn about CoC Program Eligibility Requirements
- View SNAPS In Focus
- View SNAPS-Shots
- View System Performance Measures Resources
- View CoC Program Laws, Regulations, and Notices
- View CoC Program Competition: FY 2018 Funding Availability
- View CoC Program Competition: *e-snaps* Resources

CoC Program Training Material and Resources

CoC Program Toolkit

This toolkit provides user guides, tools, webinars, and other resources on the following topics:

- Introduction to the CoC Program
- CoC Program Components and Eligible Costs

Learn About Assistance
Join a Mail List
Contact a CoC Specialist
View CoC Funding
Ask a CoC Specialist

CoC Program and Reporting
e-snaps: Homeless and Grants Management System
HMIS: Homeless Management Information System
HDX: Homeless Data Exchange

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/>



Continuum of Care

- Continuum of Care Responsibilities:
 - Submit annual applications to HUD for funding under a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA)
 - Develop long-term strategic plans and conduct year-round planning
 - Manage HUD's required annual Point-In-Time (PIT) count of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness



Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)

- ESG is a formula block grant (non-competitive) program
- ESG recipients generally consist of metropolitan cities, urban counties, territories, and states
- Key ESG components include prevention services, street outreach, emergency shelter, and rapid rehousing
- Smaller funding level compared to CoC Program
- Visit <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/esg/> for more information



Emergency Solutions Grants

The screenshot shows the HUD Exchange website. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the text "Resources and assistance to support HUD's community partners" on the left and "NEED HO" on the right. Below this is the HUD Exchange logo and the name "HUD EXCHANGE Secretary Ben Carson". To the right of the logo are three navigation menus: "Programs" (highlighted with a yellow underline), "Resources", and "Trainings". Below the header is a breadcrumb trail: "Home > Programs > ESG: Emergency Solutions Grants Program". The main heading is "Emergency Solutions Grants Program". The text below the heading describes the HEARTH Act and the ESG program. It includes a list of links: "Learn about ESG Requirements", "View ESG Law, Regulations, and Notices", "View the SNAPS Weekly Focus", "View SNAPS-Shots", and "View Other ESG Program Information". Below the list is a section titled "ESG Program Guides, Tools, and Webinars" with a paragraph of text and a link "View ESG Program Guides, Tools, and Webinars".

Resources and assistance to support HUD's community partners

NEED HO

HUD EXCHANGE
Secretary Ben Carson

Programs ▾ Resources ▾ Trainings

Home > Programs > ESG: Emergency Solutions Grants Program

Emergency Solutions Grants Program

The [Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 \(HEARTH Act\)](#) amended the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, revising the Emergency Shelter Grants Program in significant ways and renaming it the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program. The ESG Interim Rule took effect on January 4, 2012. The second allocation of FY 2011 ESG funding and future years are all subject to the ESG regulations. The first allocation of FY 2011 ESG funding and prior years are subject to the [Emergency Shelter Grants Program](#) regulations. **View HUD Secretary Donovan's video introducing the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program.**

- [Learn about ESG Requirements](#)
- [View ESG Law, Regulations, and Notices](#)
- [View the SNAPS Weekly Focus](#)
- [View SNAPS-Shots](#)
- [View Other ESG Program Information](#)

ESG Program Guides, Tools, and Webinars

Guides, tools, webinars, and other resources are provided to assist grantees and program partners in designing and implementing their programs.

[View ESG Program Guides, Tools, and Webinars](#)

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/esg/>





U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Definition of Homelessness





Getting Things Started

Both the U.S. Department of Education (USDE) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) have definitions of homelessness that begin as:

“An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.”

- USDE: 42 USC 11434a(2)
- HUD: 42 USC 11302

*Handout-Federal Homeless Definitions



Federal Definitions of Homelessness

US Department of Education Definition of Homelessness (42 USC 11434a(2))

(2) The term "homeless children and youths"—

(A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 11302(a)(1) of this title); and

(B) includes—

(i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;

(ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 11302(a)(2)(C)[1] of this title);

(iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

(iv) migratory children (as such term is defined in section 6399 of title 20) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this part because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

US Department of Housing and Urban Development Definition of Homelessness (42 USC 11302)

(a) In general—For purposes of this chapter, the terms "homeless", "homeless individual", and "homeless person" means— [1]

(1) an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;

(2) an individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;

(3) an individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing);

(4) an individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided;

(5) an individual or family who—

(A) will imminently lose their housing, including housing they own, rent, or live in without paying rent, are sharing with others, and rooms in hotels or motels not paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, as evidenced by—

(i) a court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the individual or family that they must leave within 14 days;

(ii) the individual or family having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days; or

(iii) credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days, and any oral statement from an individual or family seeking homeless assistance that is found to be credible shall be considered credible evidence for purposes of this clause;

(B) has no subsequent residence identified; and

(C) lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing; and

(6) unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes who—

(A) have experienced a long term period without living independently in permanent housing,

(B) have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and

(C) can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.

(b) Domestic violence and other dangerous or life-threatening conditions—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary shall consider to be homeless any individual or family who is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized, and who have no other residence and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

Comparing Definitions

HUD includes:

- **Hotels/Motels** – if paid by gov't or charity
- **Doubled-up** – if losing housing in next 14 days
- **Imminent risk** – if losing housing in next 14 days

Both

include:

- **Unsheltered**
- **Emergency Shelter/TH***

Education includes:

- **Hotels/Motels** – if due to lack of adequate accommodation or economic hardship
- **Doubled-up** – if due to loss of housing or economic hardship
- **Substandard / Overcrowding** – Use local housing codes to determine

*Transitional Housing



Comparing Definitions

Living Situation	Included in ED definition?	Included in HUD definition?
Unsheltered locations	YES	YES
Emergency shelters/transitional housing	YES	YES
Hotels and motels	YES , <i>if due to the lack of an alternative adequate accommodation</i>	YES , <i>if paid for by govt/charity; if paying with own income, only under very limited conditions</i>
Staying with others temporarily	YES <i>if due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason</i>	YES <i>if</i> within 14 days of losing housing and have no other means for housing OR fleeing a violent situation and no other means for housing
Imminent risk of homelessness	No such definition	Within 14 days of losing housing and have no other means for housing



OVERVIEW OF HUD HOMELESS CATEGORIES

- Category 1: Literally Homeless
- Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness
- Category 3: Homeless Under other Federal Statutes
- Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence (DV)



Homeless Category 1

(Literally Homeless)

An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodations for human beings
 - a car
 - park
 - abandoned building
 - bus or train station
 - airport
 - camping ground



Homeless Category 1

(Literally Homeless)

- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements including
 - congregate shelters,
 - transitional housing (which is included as part of a shelter), and
 - hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals



Homeless Category 1

(Literally Homeless)

- An individual who is exiting an institution where
 - he or she resided **for 90 days or less**
and
 - resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation **immediately before entering that institution**
- *emphasis added for purposes of this workshop



Homeless Category 2

(Imminent Risk of Homelessness)

- Individuals/families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence within 14 days of application for homeless assistance

AND

- No subsequent residence has been identified

AND

- The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks (e.g. family, friends, faith-based or other social networks) needed to obtain other permanent housing



Homeless Category 2 Criteria

(Imminent Risk of Homelessness)

- Primary nighttime residences include:
 - Housing the individual/family owns
 - Housing the individual/family rents
 - Housing the individual/family shares with others without paying rent
 - Rooms in hotels/motels that are not paid for by the individual/family seeking assistance



Homeless Category 3

(Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes)

- Unaccompanied youth under 25 or families with children and youth ***who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under the HUD definition***, but who
 - Meet homeless definition under another ***federal statute***; AND
 - Have not had lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during last 60 days; AND
 - Have experienced two or more moves during last 60 days; AND



Homeless Category 3

(Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes)

- Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of:
 - Chronic disabilities; OR
 - Chronic physical health or mental health conditions; OR
 - Substance addiction; OR
 - Histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect); OR
 - Presence of a child or youth with a disability; OR
 - Multiple barriers to employment





Homeless Category 3

(Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes)

- Multiple barriers to employment may include such things as:
 - Lack of a high school degree or GED
 - Illiteracy
 - Low English proficiency
 - A history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity
 - A history of unstable employment



Homeless Category 3

(Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes)

Other Federal Statutes

- Section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (45 U.S.C. 1351.1)
- Section 637 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832)
- Section 41403 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e-2)
- Section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(h))
- Section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012)
- Section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b))
- Section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);





Homeless Category 3

(Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes)

CoC's must have HUD approval to serve this category

- CoC's must meet the qualifications of a “High Performing Community” (HPC) to serve those experiencing homelessness with Category 3
- **There are no HPC's in Texas**
- ESG recipients and sub-recipients may serve people who meet the category 3 definition



Homeless Category 4

(Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence)

- Any individuals or family who fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to
 - violence against the individual or a family member, including a child,
 - that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or
 - has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence

AND





Homeless Category 4

(Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence)

- has no identified subsequent residence;
AND
- lack the resources and support (e.g. family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks) networks needed to obtain other permanent housing*

*permanent housing includes housing that ***cannot*** be safely accessed



HAVE
YOU EVER
FELT
I NVISIBLE
BEFORE?

Chronic Homelessness





Who is Chronically Homeless?

- An individual who
 - Has been continuously homeless (category 1) for 1 year
- OR
- Has been homeless on at least 4 occasions totaling 12 months over the past 3 years
- AND
- Has a disability as defined in Section 401(9) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act



Family Chronic Homelessness

- A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria as outlined in the previous slide
- Includes a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless





Definition of Disability

- Physical, mental or emotional impairment
- Developmental Disability
- HIV/AIDS



Case Studies

Small Groups Exercise

*Handout



Case Scenario 1: Eduardo

Eduardo is a 20-year old man who recently lost his job and couldn't pay the rent. He crashed with various friends until the last one kicked him out. Eduardo was spotted sleeping outside by his former high school teacher, Mr. Peterson. Mr. Peterson said Eduardo could stay at his place but Eduardo has not looked for a job and just sits on the couch all day playing video games. Mr. Peterson finally told him he had to find somewhere else to stay as soon as possible and gave him one week to find a new place to stay. Eduardo has exhausted the hospitality of all of his friends and has no family in the area and no money to pay for a hotel or his own place.



Case Scenario 1: Eduardo

- **What is Eduardo's homeless status?**
 - Category 1: Literally Homeless
 - Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness
 - Category 3: Homeless Under Other Federal Programs
 - Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence
 - Not homeless under the HUD definition
 - More information is needed to decide
- **Would Eduardo be considered chronically homeless?**



Case Scenario 2: Traci

Traci is a 35-year old woman, with a 6-year old daughter named Jami. Traci and Jami have been living with Traci's boyfriend for the past year. He is very possessive and wants to monitor her every move, but lately he is accusing Traci of sleeping around while he is at work and has become physically abusive. One night he threatened to kill her. She believed him and after he fell asleep she fled, with nothing but the clothes she and Jami were wearing. They went to a homeless shelter for victims of domestic violence.



Case Scenario 2: Traci

- **What is Traci's homeless status?**
 - Category 1: Literally Homeless
 - Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness
 - Category 3: Homeless Under Other Federal Programs
 - Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence
 - Not homeless under the HUD definition
 - More information is needed to decide
- **Would Traci be considered chronically homeless?**



Case Scenario 3: Baker Family

Mr. and Mrs. Baker's home was flooded in a recent storm. They make minimum wage and cannot get rental property due to a history of evictions, so they pay weekly to stay at an inexpensive motel. The family has an 11 year old moving from elementary to middle school and a 14 year old moving from middle to high school. Their previous district's campuses are 12 miles away.



Case Scenario 3: Baker Family

- **What is the family's homeless status?**
 - Category 1: Literally Homeless
 - Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness
 - Category 3: Homeless Under Other Federal Programs
 - Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence
 - Not homeless under the HUD definition
 - More information is needed to decide
- **Would the family be considered chronically homeless?**





Eligibility for HUD Programs

*Handout-Homeless DefEligibility



Eligibility for HUD-Funded CoC Programs

- Program participants must
 - Meet the criteria for HUD's definition of homeless
 - Meet any criteria established by HUD in the FY NOFA through which the project was funded
 - Meet any criteria established by the CoC in its written standards for prioritizing assistance, **AND**
 - Meet any criteria established by the recipient as documented in their grant agreement





Eligibility Example

- The FY 2016 CoC Program Competition NOFA limited eligibility for Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) projects to individuals and families coming from places not meant for human habitation or emergency shelters (part of Category 1) or qualifying under Category 4 (Fleeing/Attempting to Flee DV)
- Further, the CoC has chosen to prioritize individuals and families whose income is 30% of Area Median Income or less for RRH assistance within their geographic area
- Further yet, a particular project has decided to limit its RRH project to veterans

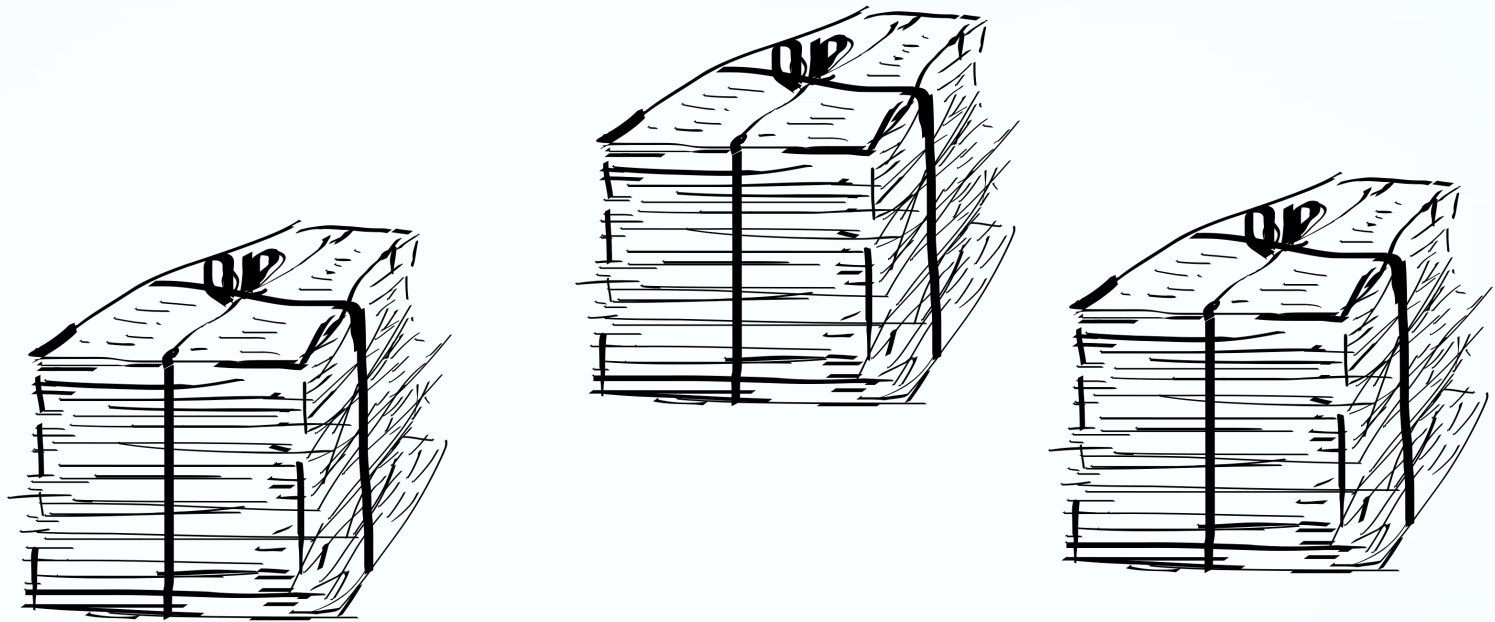


Eligibility for HUD Interventions

	Category 1: Literally homeless	Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness	Category 3: Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes	Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee DV
Prevention	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street Outreach	Yes	No	No	Yes
Supportive Services	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes
Shelter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RRH	Yes	No	No	Yes
PSH	Yes	No	No	Yes
TH	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes

*Projects must be located within a CoC that has received HUD approval to serve this category
 Visit https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HomelessDefEligibility_SHP_SPC_ESG.pdf for more information.





Documentation of Homelessness



Documentation

- HUD requires that each category of homelessness be documented in a particular manner
- In instances where documentation cannot be obtained, the family or youth's own written certification that they meet relevant criteria is generally sufficient
- For more information visit https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HomelessDefinition_RecordkeepingRequirementsandCriteria.pdf



HUD Homeless Definition Guidelines



Homeless Definition

CRITERIA FOR DEFINING HOMELESS	Category 1	Literally Homeless	<p>(1) Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; (ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); <u>or</u> (iii) Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less <u>and</u> who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution
	Category 2	Imminent Risk of Homelessness	<p>(2) Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance; (ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; <u>and</u> (iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing
	Category 3	Homeless under other Federal	<p>(3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal

https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HomelessDefinition_RecordkeepingRequirementsandCriteria.pdf

*Handout



Documentation

- Local Liaisons may make this affirmation
 - signed letter on district letterhead
 - identifies the most recent primary nighttime residence of the homeless child, youth, or family
 - Living situation verified by the Local Liaison
 - Self-certification of living situation, if otherwise unverifiable
- Recipient of HUD funds is responsible for determining
 - Eligibility for services
 - Whatever documentation is necessary





Emergency Solutions Grant





ESG Essential Services

- Eligible costs Essential Services for Emergency Shelter
 - Case management
 - Child care
 - Education services
 - Employment assistance/job training
 - Outpatient health services
 - Life skills training
 - Mental health services
 - Substance abuse treatment services
 - Transportation
 - Services for special populations
 - Legal services



Eligible Housing Costs for Rapid Rehousing and Homeless Prevention

- Rental assistance
 - Short-term rental assistance (up to 3 months)
 - Medium-term rental assistance (more than three months, but not more than 24 months)
 - Rental arrears* (one-time payment up to 6 months, including late fees)

*Rental arrears count toward total amount of rental assistance provided, no more than 24 months.

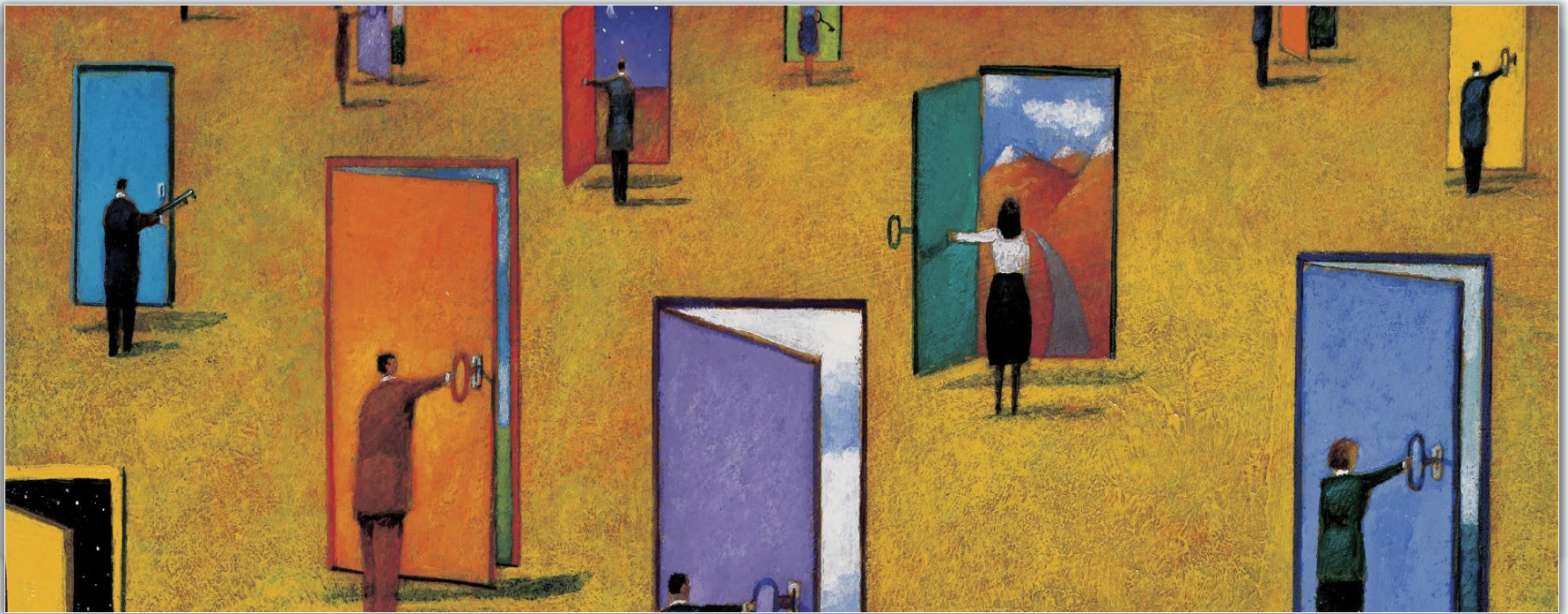


Eligible costs for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services through RRH and Homeless Prevention

- Financial assistance
 - Rental application fee
 - Security deposits
 - Last months rent
 - Utility deposits
 - Utility payments
 - Moving costs
- Services costs
 - Housing search and placement
 - Housing stability case management
 - Mediation
 - Legal services
 - Credit repair*

*Assists with budgeting and resolving credit problems, but does not include payment or modification of debt





Coordinated Entry

No Wrong Door





Coordinated Entry

- Sometimes called Coordinated Access (CA/CE)
- May be referred to as Centralized Intake and Assessment
- Communities use different approaches, but one approach is used by the entire Continuum of Care
- National Center for Homeless Education publication
 - <https://nche.ed.gov/downloads/briefs/coord-entry.pdf>



National Center for Homeless Education Brief



National Center for Homeless Education
Supporting the Education of Children and
Youth Experiencing Homelessness
<http://nche.ed.gov>



BEST PRACTICES IN INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION BRIEF SERIES

Coordinated Entry Processes: Building Mutual Engagement between Schools and Continuums of Care

INTRODUCTION

This brief is designed for educators, including State Coordinators for Homeless Education and local homeless education liaisons, and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care Program recipients. It provides a brief overview of HUD **coordinated entry processes**, and suggests strategies for building local coordinated entry engagement and collaboration between schools and CoCs. Briefs on additional homeless education topics are available at <http://nche.ed.gov/briefs.php>.

FOR SCHOOLS: GET TO KNOW HUD
HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

McKinney-Vento Definition of *Homeless** 42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2)

- The term "homeless children and youth" —
- A. means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence...; and
 - B. includes —
 - i. children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;
 - ii. children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings...;
 - iii. children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard

<https://nche.ed.gov/downloads/briefs/coord-entry.pdf>





Coordinated Entry Referral

Referrals to Continuums of Care

- The CoC has prioritization guidelines from HUD
- Coordinated Entry providers refer homeless individuals and families
 - As the resources are available
 - In accordance with the established guidelines

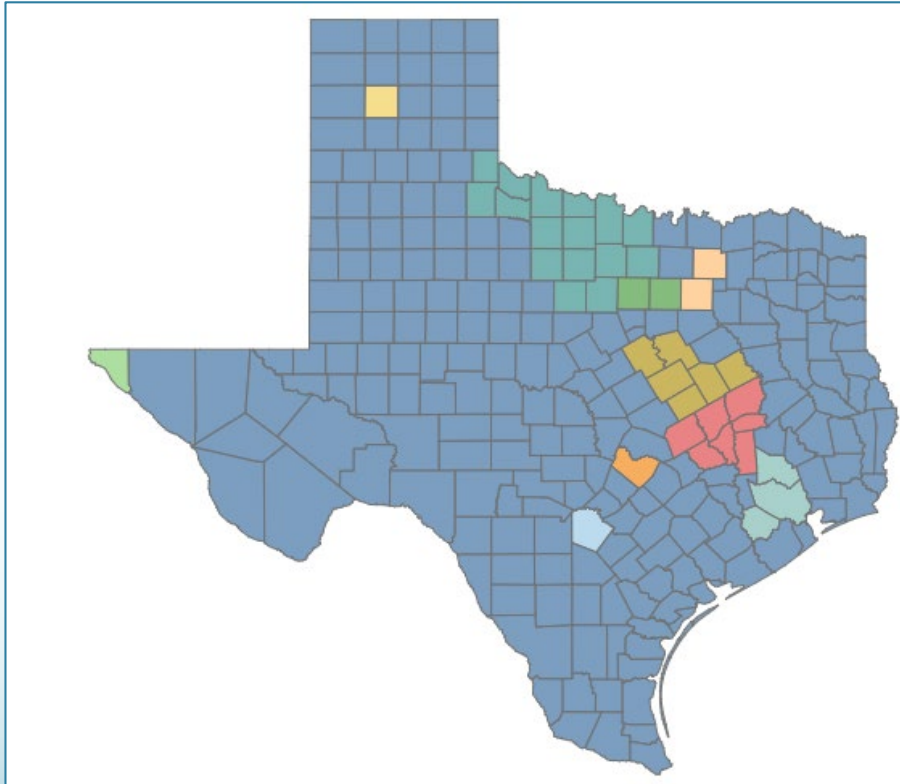


Coordinated Entry Prioritization for Services

- The main barrier to accessing services is a lack of availability (demand > supply)
- Meeting a category of the HUD definition **does not** mean that the family or youth will receive HUD homeless assistance
- Prioritization is a locally driven process
 - Attend you local CoC meeting
 - Learn the local HUD programs to understand more about priorities for each program



Coordinated Entry



- Every Continuum of Care in Texas has a Coordinated Entry system
- Map of Texas Continuums of Care and Contact Info:

<https://goo.gl/PRVH11>



Other HUD Programs





HUD Programs Helpful to Homeless Families

- Public Housing Authority
 - Public Housing
 - Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8)
 - Family Self-Sufficiency
- HOME Investment Partnership Act
 - Tenant-based Rental Assistance
 - First-time Homebuyers Assistance
 - Homeowner Rehab
- Community Development Block Grant
 - Homeowner Rehab
 - Funding to local service provider agencies
- Fair Housing Programs – HUD, State, Local





Housing in Texas



Housing in Texas

Minimum Wage	\$7.25
Average Renter Wage	\$18.20
2-Bedroom Housing Wage*	\$19.32
Number of Renter Households	3,542,096
Percent Renters	38%

*assumes not paying over 30% of income for housing

<http://nlihc.org/oor/texas>



Housing in Texas

Affordable Rent for Low Income Households

Minimum Wage Worker



Household at 30% of Area Median Income



Worker Earning Average Renter Wage



Fair Market Rent

1-Bedroom Fair Market Rent



2-Bedroom Fair Market Rent



<http://nlihc.org/oor/texas>





Housing in Texas Most Expensive Areas

Midland HMFA	\$26.31
Austin-Round Rock MSA	\$24.06
Odessa MSA	\$22.77
Kendall County HMFA	\$22.08
Brazoria County HMFA	\$21.48

<http://nlihc.org/oor/texas>



Housing in Texas

107

Work Hours Per Week At
Minimum Wage To Afford a **2-Bedroom
Rental Home** (at FMR)

86

Work Hours Per Week At
Minimum Wage To Afford a **1-Bedroom
Rental Home** (at FMR)

2.7

Number of Full-Time Jobs At
Minimum Wage To Afford a
2-Bedroom Rental Home (at FMR)

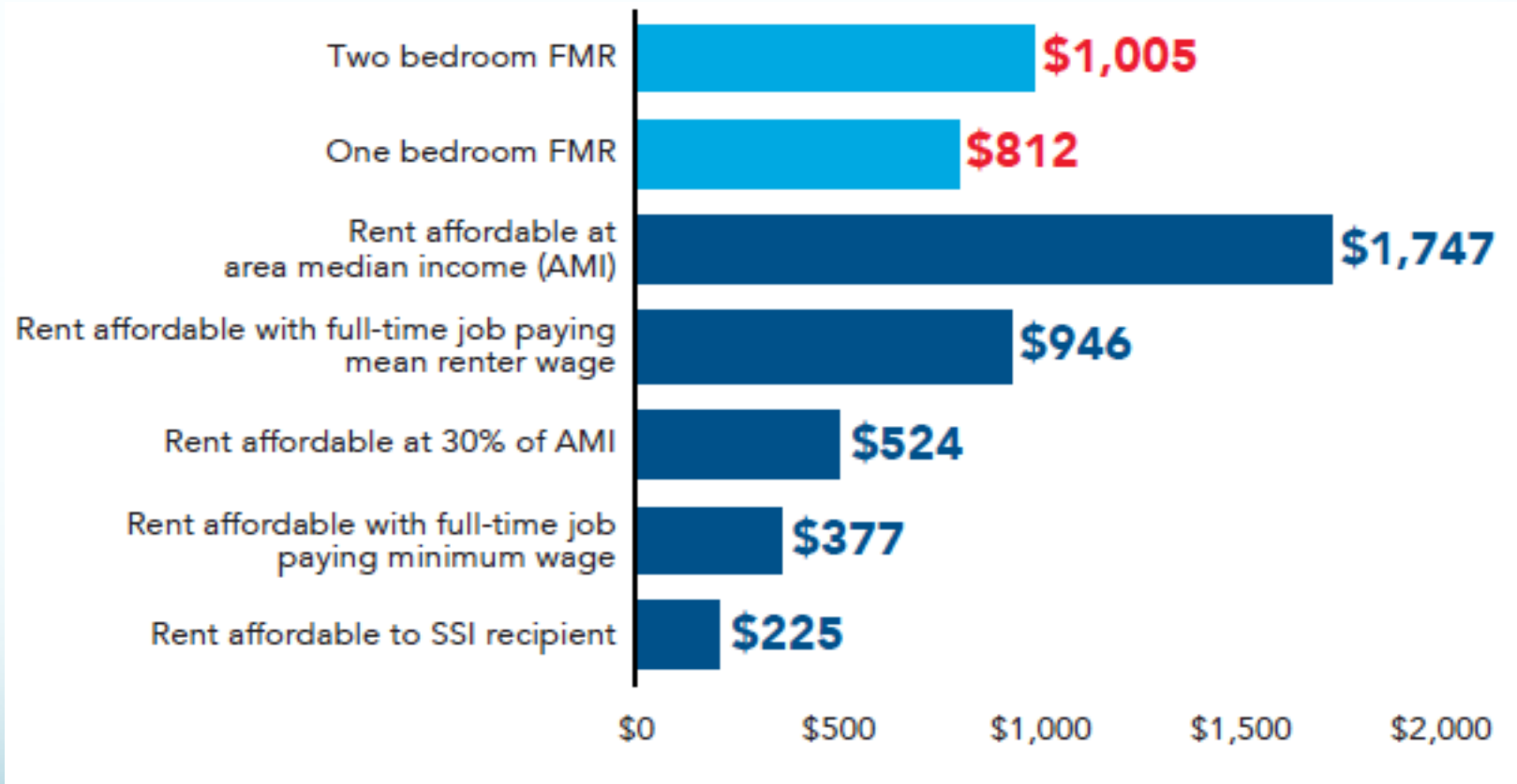
2.2

Number of Full-Time Jobs At
Minimum Wage To Afford a
1-Bedroom Rental Home (at FMR)

<http://nlihc.org/oor/texas>



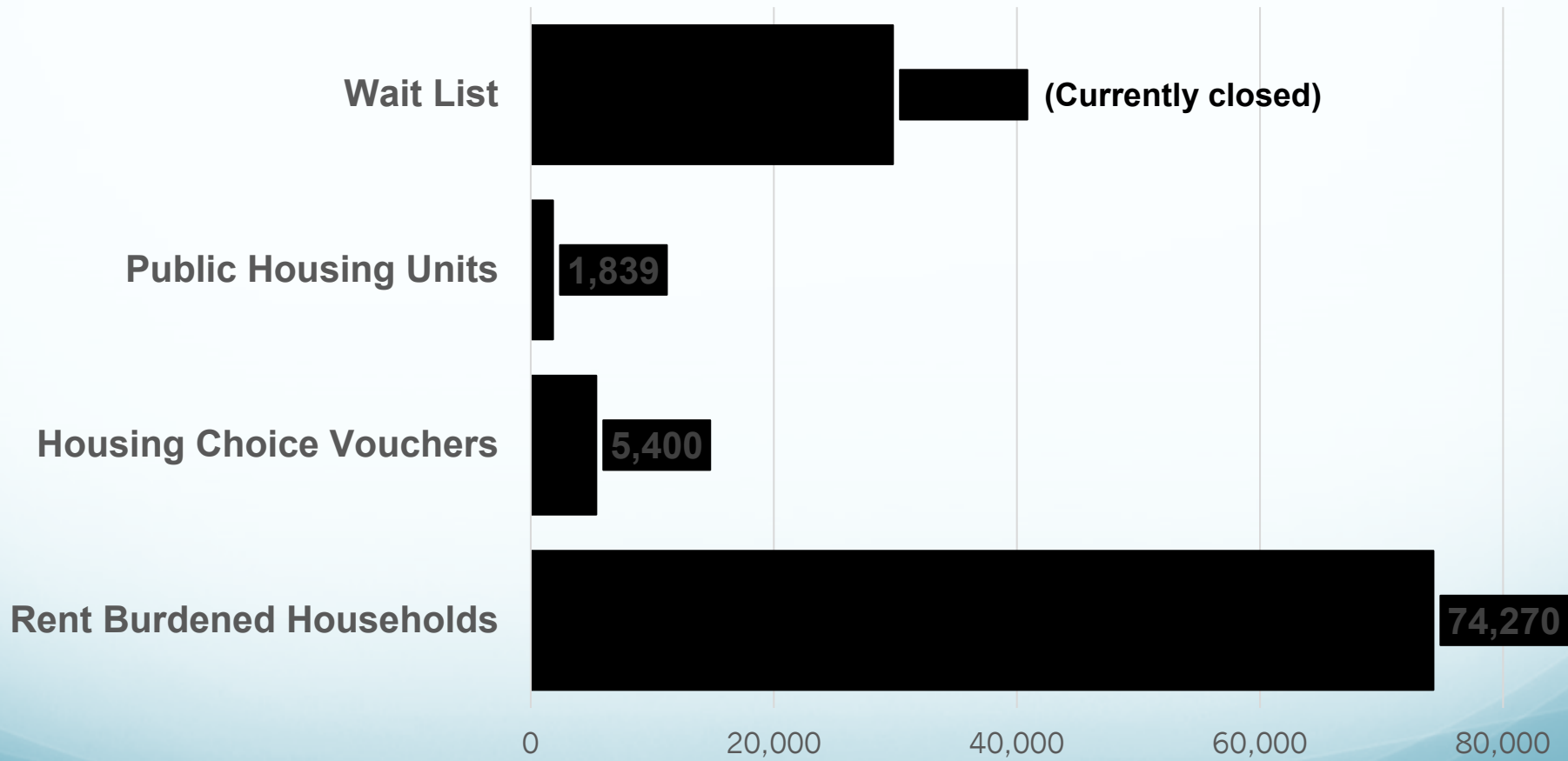
Housing in Texas



<http://nlihc.org/oor/texas>



Example: Austin's Public Housing Numbers



<http://www.austintexas.gov/departments/housing>





Post-Test

*Handout-Post Test



Certifying Homelessness for School District Homeless Liaisons

Using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Definition

Post-Test

Name: _____ District: _____
(As you would like it on your certificate – print clearly!)

Are you the **designated** District Homeless Liaison for your LEA? Yes No

Please circle the answer you believe to be correct.

1. Continuum of Care meetings are only open to organizations that receive HUD funding.

T F
2. The HUD definition of homelessness only includes those people who are living on the streets or emergency shelter.

T F
3. People who live in a hotel or motel may be homeless under the HUD definition.

T F
4. HUD never allows self-certification of homelessness.

T F
5. Families who will lose their housing within 14 days of application into a HUD-funded housing program may be considered homeless.

T F
6. HUD's definition of homelessness includes unaccompanied youth under the age of 25 who meet the homeless definition under another federal statute

T F
7. Under the HUD definition of homelessness, persons fleeing a domestic violence situation are not considered homeless unless they have spent at least one night on the streets or in emergency shelter.

T F
8. There are many Continuums of Care that are designated by HUD as "High Performing Communities."

T F
9. HUD-funded homeless assistance programs may target specific sub-populations.

T F
10. A person with a disabling condition that first became homeless 6 months ago may be classified as chronically homeless.

T F

Certifying Homelessness for School District Homeless Liaisons Using the HUD Definition Post-Test-Answer Guide

1. Continuum of Care meetings are only open to organizations that receive HUD funding.
False. CoC meetings are generally open to the public, especially service provider agencies
2. The HUD definition of homelessness only includes those people who are living on the streets or emergency shelter.
False. There are 4 categories under which a person might qualify for assistance
3. People who live in a hotel or motel may be homeless under the HUD definition.
True. If a charity or government agency is paying for the hotel/motel and it is being used as emergency shelter.
4. HUD never allows self-certification of homelessness.
False. Self-certification is generally the last resort, but it is acceptable.
5. Families who will lose their housing within 14 days of application into a HUD-funded housing program may be considered homeless.
True. "Imminent Risk of Homelessness" is category 2 of HUD's definition
6. HUD's definition of homelessness includes unaccompanied youth under the age of 25 who meet the homeless definition under another federal statute
True. This is category 3, however, in order to receive services under category 3, the CoC must be designated by HUD as a High Performing Community. There are none at this time.
7. Under the HUD definition of homelessness, persons fleeing a domestic violence situation are not considered homeless unless they have spent at least one night on the streets or in emergency shelter.
False. Persons fleeing or attempting to flee DV are considered to be homeless
8. There are many Continuums of Care that are designated by HUD as "High Performing Communities."
False. At this time, there are none in the nation.
9. HUD-funded homeless assistance programs may target specific sub-populations.
True. Programs may target sub-populations like veterans, women, persons with disabilities, etc.
10. A person with a disabling condition that first became homeless 6 months ago may be classified as chronically homeless.
False. In order to be classified as chronically homeless, a person must have a disabling condition and must have lived on the streets or emergency shelter for at least one year or have 4 or more episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years that total one year of homelessness.



Handouts for Trainers

- Trainer's Agenda
- Post Test Answer Guide
- Referral Form for Those who successfully complete the training
- Case Scenarios Trainer Guide
- Certificate of Successful Completion

HUD Category	Definition	Basis of Knowledge about the Family/Student
1	<p>Literally Homeless Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; <u>or</u> Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (<i>including congregational shelters, transitional housing and hotels/motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs</i>); <u>or</u> Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution 	<p>Direct observation by the school district homeless liaison; <u>or</u> Written referral by another housing or service provider; <u>or</u> Certification by the homeless family or unaccompanied youth that (s)he was living on the streets or in a shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Write brief explanation – use additional space, if necessary</p> <p>For individuals exiting an institution (such as jails or hospitals), documentation includes one of the forms of evidence above and: <input type="checkbox"/> Discharge paperwork or written/oral referral, <u>or</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Written record of intake worker's due diligence to obtain evidence and certification by individual that (s)he exited the institution</p>
2	<p>Imminent Risk of Homelessness Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance; <u>and</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No subsequent residence has been identified; <u>and</u> The individual or family lacks the resources or support network needed to obtain other permanent housing 	<p>A court order resulting from an eviction action notifying the individual or family that they must leave; <u>or</u> For individuals and families leaving a hotel or motel – <i>evidence</i> that they lack the financial resources to stay; <u>or</u> A documented and verified oral statement; <u>and</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Certification that no subsequent residence has been identified; <u>and</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Self-certification or other written documentation that the individual or family lack the financial resources and support necessary to obtain permanent housing</p>
3	<p>Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes; <u>and</u> Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application; <u>and</u> Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the preceding 60 days; <u>and</u> Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to special needs or barriers 	<p>Certification by the school district homeless liaison, non profit, state or local government, that the individual or head of household seeking assistance met the criteria of homelessness under another federal statute; <u>and</u> Certification of no permanent housing in last 60 days; <u>and</u> Certification by the individual or head of household and any available supporting documentation that (s)he has moved two or more times in the past 60 days; <u>and</u> Documentation of special needs <u>or</u> 2 or more barriers</p> <p>This section only applies to Continuums of Care that are designated as "High Performing Communities" as defined in 24 CFR Part 578.65, or to ESG Providers.</p>
4	<p>Fleeing/Attempting to Flee DV Any individual or family who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence; Has not other residence; <u>and</u> Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing 	<p>Oral statement by the individual or head of household seeking assistance that they are fleeing. This statement is documented by a self-certification or by the school district homeless liaison. Where the safety of the individual or family is not jeopardized, the oral statement must be verified; <u>and</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Certification by the individual or head of household that no subsequent residence has been identified; <u>and</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Self-certification, or other written documentation, that the individual or family lacks the financial resources and support networks to obtain other permanent housing.</p>

Notes: _____

I certify that the information presented above is true and accurate. Any required documentation is attached.

Definition of Homeless Case Studies

Case Scenario 1: Eduardo

Brief Discussion of Answer and Reasons

Status Answer: (b) Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness. Eduardo is currently doubled-up so he is not literally homeless. Pete has asked him to leave so he is at risk of losing his primary residence; he has no other housing options, financial resources or supports to avoid literal homelessness

Discussion Points: Even though Eduardo is sleeping on a couch, he does have a primary residence (Pete's place) and is not literally homeless.

Chronic Homeless Answer: Either 2 (no) or 3 (need more info) is acceptable. If Eduardo has a disability AND he has been on the streets for a year or more or otherwise meets the time criteria, he would likely be classed as chronically homeless.

***Note to Trainer:** Sometimes program staff thinks Eduardo should be put back on the street before seeking assistance so he qualifies as Category 1.

Case Scenario 2: Traci

Brief Discussion of Answer and Reasons

Status Answer: (b) Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence

Discussion Points: Traci is presenting at a homeless shelter for women because the threat of violence has made her afraid to return to her primary nighttime residence. She has no other resources (she left with nothing but the clothes she was wearing) and it is appropriate to assume that she lacks resources or support networks (evidenced by the fact that she is presenting at a homeless shelter) and has no other safe place to stay.

Chronic Homeless Answer: With the information presented here, the answer would be 2 (no). If more information is attained (disability and long term homelessness that meets the criteria for chronic homelessness) she might be classed as chronically homeless.

***Note to Trainer:** be prepared to respond or should bring up the fact that sometimes program staff may believe that Traci is Category 1: Literally Homeless. However, this is not the case as Traci did not lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence until she was threatened with violence and fled to the homeless shelter. However, if for some reason, the shelter was not able to accommodate Traci immediately and she had to sleep in her car and/or in some other location that is not designed or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation OR if the shelter admits her, she would then meet the definition of both Category 1: Literally Homeless and Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence.

The Charles A. Dana Center — Texas Homeless Education Office
The University of Texas at Austin

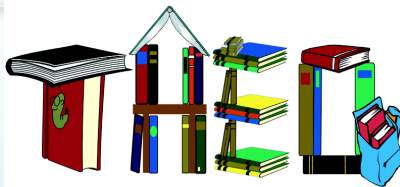


Certificate of Successful Completion
of
**Certifying Homelessness for
Homeless Liaisons**

Using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Definition of Homelessness
presented to

Location: _____

Date: _____



Coordinator, Texas Homeless Education Office



Contact Info

Ken Martin

Texas Homeless Education Office

The Charles A. Dana Center

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512-471-7145

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