

**HOUSING VISION CHART** (10/13/2009)

Emergency Housing Options					
Shelter	Temporary Housing	Transitional Housing (TBRA)	Permanent Supportive Housing	Permanent Housing	
**125 (one facility)	*100 new	*35 new	*22 new		
<b>Transients</b> (10 – outreach worker estimate) – may or may not seek shelter. <b>Chronically homeless</b> (32 – PIT count) - may or may not seek shelter, may or may not be interested in permanent ETH, TH or PSH.	<b>Single Homeless and Families without Children</b> (70 PIT count) – likely will seek shelter; 35% will move into TH; some will need PSH and others will need private housing. <b>Homeless Families with Children</b> (45) – likely will seek shelter; many will move into TH; some will need private housing.	<b>Single Homeless, Families Without Children and Families with Children</b> (35 HA estimate) – likely will qualify for TH immediately if vouchers are made available.	<b>Single Homeless, Disabled and/or Chronic</b> (22 estimate) - assuming not ALL disabled will need PSH and not all chronically homeless will pursue PSH.		

\* Number of units needed to meet immediate housing needs, based on 2007 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count numbers and service provider estimates.

\*\* Number of individuals based on 2009 information from social service agencies serving Lawrence homeless.

Emergency Shelter: A short-term facility (90-120 days) used to get people off the street in order to stabilize for movement to better housing options. This option does not include or account for shelters that serve special populations (WTCS, First Step House, etc.).

Emergency Temporary Housing: A parallel alternative to the shelter, where people can obtain immediate housing while awaiting a spot in TH or other longer-term housing, working to address housing barriers.

Transitional Housing: Assisted housing with support services, available for up to two years. Major gap is for people who are precluded from LDCHA due to methamphetamine conviction, sex offender status or other recent drug convictions.

Permanent Supportive Housing: Permanent housing with ongoing support services.

Permanent Housing: Assisted or non-assisted public or private housing with no time limit.

## Emergency Shelter Summary (10/13/2009)

Participants: Jeannette Collier, Hubbard Collinsworth, Wes Dalberg, Katherine Dinsdale, Helen Hartnett, Phil Hemphill, Loring Henderson, Charlotte Knoche, Rick Marquez, Shirley Martin-Smith, Robert Mosely, Lesley Rigney, Margene Swarts

- I. Emergency Shelter: A short-term (90-120 days) facility designed to assist people to move off the street in order to stabilize for movement to better housing options. This shelter will focus intentionally on helping people move to their highest level of self-sufficiency.
- II. Target Population: Homeless Adults
- III. Essential Components
  - a) Physical
    - i. Open 24/7
    - ii. Beds
    - iii. Storage
    - iv. Kitchen/Laundry/Showers
    - v. Offices – private
    - vi. Offices – services
    - vii. Separate spaces for women and men
    - viii. Accommodate up to 125 (100 individuals and 25 family members) including people who are inebriated or ill
  - b) Programmatic
    - i. In-house case management to provide intake, assessment, information and referral to any needed services, advocacy
    - ii. Access to transportation – public or private
    - iii. Access to three meals a day
    - iv. HMIS
    - v. Phone/Mail/Message service
- IV. Assessment
  - a) Desired Outcome: Decrease number of families and individuals living on the streets.  
(Next Point-in-Time Count)
  - b) Measures
    - i. # of people living on the street
    - ii. # who move on from shelter and where they go
    - iii. Average length of stay; barriers to moving on

## Emergency Temporary Housing Summary (06/14/2007)

Participants: Vivian Baars, Jeannette Collier, Hubbard Collinsworth, Wes Dalberg, Katherine Dinsdale, Helen Hartnett, Phil Hemphill, Loring Henderson, Charlotte Knoche, Rick Marquez, Shirley Martin-Smith, Robert Mosely, Lesley Rigney, Margene Swarts

- I. Emergency Temporary Housing: 75-100 public and private housing units for individuals and families waiting for housing or working to address housing barriers. Two programs: sponsorship program and agency-run program.
  
- II. Sponsorship Program
  - a) Target Population: Homeless families and individuals waiting for subsidized housing (assumption: many barriers will have already been addressed).
  - b) Physical Components: 50 scattered site units funded or provided by churches, individuals, or other private or serviced-based entities.
  - c) Programmatic Components: Professional case management to provide intake, assessment, information and referral to any needed services, as well as advocacy if needed. Volunteer mentors from sponsoring organizations and/or individuals. Lead agency to manage program and train volunteers.
  
- III. Single Sites Program:
  - a) Target Population: Homeless individuals and families waiting for housing and working to address housing barriers.
  - b) Physical Components: At least three sites with a combined 50 units, agency-run facilities with private rooms and shared or private living space.
  - c) Programmatic Components: In-house case management to provide intake, assessment, information and referral to any needed services, as well as advocacy when needed. Access to transportation and meals and phone/mail/message service.
  
- IV. Assessment:
  - a) Desired Outcome: Decrease number of families and individuals living in shelters and on the streets. (Next Point-in-Time Count)
  - b) Benchmarks: 50 units during year 1; 50 units during year 2; maintain and strengthen partnerships during year 3.
  - c) Measures:
    - i. # families on the street, in shelters, and doubled up with other families
    - ii. # individuals on the street and in shelters
    - iii. # people who moved on and where they went

## **Transitional Housing Summary** (01/08/2008)

Participants 12/12/07 and 01/02/08: Charlotte Knoche, Shirley Martin-Smith, Lesley Rigney, Lynn Amyx, Lynnea Kaufman, Mike Caron, Kelly Nightengale, Sarah Terwelp, Wes Dahlberg, Penny Schau, Steve Ozark. Reviewed by CCH 01/08/08.

- I. Transitional Housing: A program combining housing and services that has as its purpose facilitating the movement of individuals and families from homelessness to stable/permanent housing within a reasonable amount of time.
- II. Target Population: Homeless Adults, with or without children and homeless families, formerly homeless adults and families living with family and friends.
- III. Essential Components
  - a) Physical
    - i. Residential housing units in the local rental market, as well as units leased, donated or owned by groups or persons wanting to participate in a transitional housing program. Shared units, single room occupancy, group residences, all would be possible if they meet the needs of the homeless population.
    - ii. Safe, decent and sanitary conditions of the units will be verified by the entity operating the transitional housing program.
    - iii. Any new construction or significant rehab of housing units for a transitional housing program should meet the handicapped accessibility requirements in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 or any subsequent revision to that Act.
  - b) Programmatic
    - i. An entity operating a transitional housing program is expected to have the capacity to provide a continuity of services, and to coordinate and oversee the provision of consistent, professional support services, either through in-house staff, or through contracts or agency partnership agreements with professional service providers.
    - ii. Services should include, but are not limited to:
      1. An intake and periodic needs assessments throughout transitional housing participation.
      2. Development of a housing transition plan based on individualized goals and objectives and including supportive services that are tailored to and adequate to meet the family or individual's needs.
      3. Activities to develop the ability of the family or individual to maintain stable housing and achieve permanent housing.
      4. Activities to help the family or individual achieve their greatest level of economic self-sufficiency.
    - iii. The family or individual has a written agreement to participate in services on some level as they work to achieve permanent housing.
- IV. Program Evaluation and Monitoring
  - a) Desired Outcome: Increase the number of homeless families and individuals maintaining stable housing and accessing permanent housing.
  - b) Measures
    - i. Number of persons served
    - ii. Number of units assisted
    - iii. Number of services provided
    - iv. Number of months a family or individual stays housed
    - v. Number of families or individuals successfully completing a transitional housing plan and moving to permanent housing.

## Permanent Supportive Housing Summary (02/12/2008)

Ongoing Process Participants: Charlotte Knoche, Loring Henderson, David Johnson, Katherine Dinsdale, Bruce Beale, Steve Ozark; Sharon Spratt; Naunna Delgado; Eunice Ruttinger; Alana Winner

- I. Permanent Supportive Housing: A program combining housing and services that has as its purpose providing long-term support and shelter for people in need.
- II. Target Population: Single Homeless Adults and formerly homeless adults and families with disabilities (including mental, developmental and physical health issues as well as chronic substance addiction) preventing them from remaining housed without support.
- III. Essential Components
  - a) Physical
    - i. Residential housing units in the local rental market, as well as units leased, donated or owned by groups or persons wanting to participate in a permanent supportive housing program. Shared units, single room occupancy, group residences, all would be possible if they meet the needs of the homeless population.
    - ii. Safe, decent and sanitary conditions of the units will be verified by the entity operating the permanent supportive housing program.
    - iii. Any new construction or significant rehab of housing units for a permanent supportive housing program should meet the handicapped accessibility requirements in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 or any subsequent revision to that Act.
  - b) Programmatic
    - i. An entity operating a permanent supportive housing program should have the capacity to provide professional support services, through in-house staff, and/or through contracts or agency partnership agreements with professional service providers.
    - ii. Services should include, but are not limited to:
      1. A risk assessment taking note of history, behaviors and medical conditions that will potentially impact the service plan and agreement.
      2. An intake assessment and periodic needs assessments throughout permanent supportive housing participation.
      3. Development of a permanent supportive housing sustenance plan based on individualized goals and objectives and including supportive services that are tailored to and adequate to meet the individual's needs.
      4. Activities to develop the ability of the individual to maintain stable housing.
      5. Activities to help the individual achieve their greatest level of economic and personal self-sufficiency.
    - iii. The individual has a written agreement to participate in services on some level as long as they have residence in permanent supportive housing.
- IV. Program Evaluation and Monitoring
  - a) Desired Outcome: Increase the number of homeless individuals maintaining stable long-term housing.
  - b) Measures
    - i. Number of persons served
    - ii. Number of units assisted
    - iii. Number of services provided
    - iv. Number of months an individual stays housed
    - v. Number of individuals successfully entering a permanent supportive housing unit.