

Santa Clara Countywide Quality Assurance Standards for Homeless Housing & Service Programs

Updated August 12, 2024



Santa Clara County Continuum of Care

Table of Contents

How to Use the Quality Assurance Standards	5
Applicability.....	5
Definitions	5
References	8
A. General Standards for Program Management.....	8
I. Management and Oversight	9
II. Hours of Operation	9
III. Staff	9
IV. Staff Training.....	9
V. Admission Procedures, Eligibility, & Documentation.....	10
VI. Rent Reasonableness Review.....	11
VII. Rules, Policies and Procedures	12
VIII. Domestic Violence Policies	13
IX. Education Policies	19
X. Family Admission and Separation Policies.....	19
XI. Injury Prevention.....	20
XII. Emergency Procedures	20
XIII. Disaster Preparedness and Response.....	21
XIV. Food Services.....	21
XV. Transportation Services.....	21
B. Procedures to Protect Participant Rights	22
I. Basic Rights.....	22
II. Opportunities for Participants in Program Administration	23
III. Protection Against Discrimination	23
IV. Protection of Client Choice.....	26
V. Protection of Privacy.....	27
VI. Protection Against Unreasonable Searches and Seizures	28
VII. Confidentiality	30
VIII. Grievance Procedures.....	31
IX. Policy for Participant Termination	32
C. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH).....	34
I. Target Populations for Assistance	34
II. Structure of Permanent Supportive Housing Assistance.....	35

III.	Eligibility Requirements	35
IV.	Documentation Requirements	36
V.	Housing Requirements for Permanent Supportive Housing	38
VI.	Service Requirements for Permanent Supportive Housing	38
VII.	Procedures for Transfer Between Permanent Supportive Housing Programs.....	39
D. Rapid Re-Housing (RRH).....		40
I.	Target Populations for Assistance	40
II.	Structure of Rapid Re-Housing Assistance	41
III.	Eligibility Requirements	42
IV.	Documentation Requirements	44
V.	Housing Requirements for Rapid Re-Housing.....	45
VI.	Best Practices for Rapid Re-Housing	46
VII.	Service Requirements/Components for Rapid Rehousing	48
E. Transitional Housing.....		49
I.	Target Populations for Assistance	49
II.	Structure of Transitional Housing Assistance.....	50
III.	Eligibility Requirements	50
IV.	Documentation Requirements	50
V.	Service Requirements/Components for Transitional Housing.....	52
F. Other Services and Services-Only Programs.....		54
X.	Information and Referral and Case Management Services.....	54
XI.	Outreach Services	55
XII.	Drop-In Centers.....	60
XIII.	Prevention and Support Services.....	61
G. Emergency Shelter Services		63
I.	Temporary and Basic Shelter Services	63
II.	Service-Enriched Shelter Services.....	64
H. Emergency Shelter Facility Management.....		66
I.	Codes and Ordinances.....	66
II.	Shelter Location.....	66
III.	Shelter Layout and Floor Plan	66
IV.	Protection of the Family Unit	67
V.	Visitors.....	67
VI.	Security	67
VII.	Storage of Personal Possessions	67
VIII.	Smoking, Drugs & Alcohol, and Weapons	68
IX.	Medication: Storage, Access & Distribution	68

X.	Shelter Maintenance.....	68
XI.	Housekeeping Policies.....	68
XII.	Communicable Diseases.....	69
XIII.	Pest Control.....	70
XIV.	Heating and Ventilation.....	70
XV.	Interior/Exterior Lighting.....	70
XVI.	Electricity, Gas and Water	70
XVII.	Heaters Bath & Toilet Facilities	71
XVIII.	Telephones	71
XIX.	Furnishings	72
XX.	Provisions for Babies and Young Children	72
I. Inter-Organizational Collaboration.....		73
I.	HMIS.....	73
II.	Coordinated Assessment	73
III.	Continuum of Care (CoC) Participation	73
IV.	Institutional Discharge Planning and Post-Release Housing Supports	74
J. Coordinated Assessment Policies & Procedures.....		80
I.	Background	80
II.	System Overview.....	81
III.	Non-Discrimination Policy.....	81
IV.	Access Points	82
V.	Assessments.....	85
VI.	Community Queue.....	88
VII.	Housing Referrals.....	90
VIII.	Safeguards for Domestic Violence Survivors	93
IX.	Administrative Structure	97
X.	Definitions.....	98
K. Emergency Solutions Grant Monitoring.....		101
I.	Monthly.....	101
II.	Quarterly.....	102
III.	Annually	102

How to Use the Quality Assurance Standards

The quality assurance standards were developed with the expectation of providing quality, standardized services to persons who have become homeless, to facilitate their successful re-entry back into their communities.

Applicability

Quality Assurance Standards

All Santa Clara County Collaborative on Affordable Housing and Homeless Issues member agencies should use the Quality Assurance Standards as a benchmark and model for agency- and program-level policies and procedures.

Standards demarcated as “Preferred Practice Recommended Standards” represent preferred community practices above and beyond the basic quality assurance standards. Programs are encouraged to implement Preferred Practice Recommended Standards whenever possible.

Local funders are encouraged to use the Quality Assurance Standards to assess agency and program capacity, operations, and performance.

Standards for Continuum of Care and Emergency Solutions Grant Recipients

The following sections serve as the Continuum of Care’s written standards for providing assistance, as required under Continuum of Care Program Interim Rule section 578.7(a)(9):

- Section C. Permanent Supportive Housing
- Section D. Rapid Re-Housing
- Section E. Transitional Housing
- Section J. Coordinated Assessment Policies and Procedures

Certain sections of the Quality Assurance Standards are required policies of the Continuum of Care (CoC) for the CoC and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Programs, and apply only to activities funded under the CoC or ESG programs. These sections are identified in the section and subsection headings.

The “Emergency Solutions Grant Monitoring” section outlines the Santa Clara County CoC’s procedures for monitoring the performance of ESG recipients, as required under Continuum of Care Program Interim Rule section 578.7(c)(5).

Definitions

RESIDENT OR CLIENT

The terms "RESIDENT" OR "CLIENT", as used in the ensuing standards, refer to individuals or families who reside in a shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing or permanent supportive housing, as

defined below, or participate in programs offered by homeless shelter, housing, or service providers.

SHELTER

The term "SHELTER", as used in the ensuing standards, includes all three types of shelters, temporary, basic and service-enriched, as defined below. When the standards apply only to a certain type of shelter, specific language is used to clarify the designation.

TEMPORARY OR WINTER SHELTER

The terms "TEMPORARY SHELTER" OR "WINTER SHELTER", as used in the ensuing standards, refer to all temporary or seasonal emergency shelters, including rotating church shelters, that provide shelter in a non-permanent location, for a limited period of time, to individuals and families having neither a home nor the means to obtain a home or other temporary lodging. These shelters may be set up in response to natural disasters, harsh climactic conditions, or other emergencies. The programs and/or facilities are temporary and are not meant to exist beyond the length of the emergency or winter season.

BASIC SHELTER

The term "BASIC SHELTER", as used in the ensuing standards, refers to facilities providing shelter in a permanent location, for a limited period of time, to individuals and families having neither a home nor the means to obtain a home or other temporary lodging.

SERVICE-ENRICHED SHELTER

The term "SERVICE-ENRICHED SHELTER", as used in the ensuing standards, refers to facilities that provide shelter and services in a permanent location, for a limited period of time, to individuals and families having neither a home nor the means to obtain a home or other temporary lodging. Service-enriched shelters are distinguished from basic shelters by the provision of services, such as case management, substance abuse treatment, and/ or mental health counseling, which support residents' transition to stability.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

For the purposes of these standards, "TRANSITIONAL HOUSING" must comply with the standards of service-enriched shelters except where existing law requires a different standard. Transitional housing programs offer housing combined with an array of support services, for an extended, but not permanent length of time where clients may pay a percentage of their income towards their housing cost. Transitional housing is designed to provide people with the structure and support they need to address critical issues contributing to their homelessness and to teach the skills necessary to maintain permanent housing and maximum self-sufficiency.

BEDROOM

The term "BEDROOM", as used in the ensuing standards, refers to a room furnished with a bed and intended primarily for sleeping.

FACILITY

The term "FACILITY," as used in the ensuing standards, refers to a building, buildings, or part of building used to provide site-based services, shelter, or housing to persons experiencing homelessness or participating in Permanent Supportive Housing or Rapid Re-Housing. The definition of "FACILITY" does not include units occupied by participants in Rapid Re-Housing or Permanent Supportive Housing programs.

DROP-IN CENTER

"DROP-IN CENTER" refers to a program which provides services, including information and referral, food, bathrooms, seating accommodations and telephones, in a safe, welcoming, minimally intrusive environment that is designed to foster trust and personal engagement. Drop-in centers are not residential programs.

INTERNAL GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The term "INTERNAL GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE", as used in the ensuing standards, refers to a mechanism for clients to file official complaints about inadequate shelter conditions or improper staff behavior.

INTERNAL APPEAL PROCESS

The term "INTERNAL APPEAL PROCESS", as used in the ensuing standards, refers to a mechanism for clients to appeal the results of the internal grievance procedure or to appeal unfavorable admissions or eligibility decisions, shelter rules, sanctions or expulsions.

OUTREACH SERVICES

"OUTREACH SERVICES" refer to street outreach or mobile outreach teams that are designed to bring the existing service delivery system to the person or family served. These services are offered to persons and families who have unmet needs and who are not served or are under-served by existing service delivery mechanisms in the community.

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

"PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING" refers to a type of permanent housing that is organization sponsored and which provides housing linked with supportive services. Permanent supportive housing is designed to encourage maximum independence among its residents.

PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The term "PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS", as used in the ensuing standards, refers to individuals with a disability, whether mental, physical or developmental, who desire services relevant to their disability.

PREFERRED PRACTICE

The term "PREFERRED PRACTICE", as used in the ensuing standards, refers to those provisions and activities that are beyond basic standards of care. All programs are encouraged to implement Preferred Practices whenever possible.

PROGRAM

The term "PROGRAM", as used in the ensuing standards, refers to the entity that is providing the housing or services, which may include shelter, permanent supportive housing, prevention and support services, outreach services, drop-in center, or any other social services whether they are provided in a residential or non-residential setting.

RAPID RE-HOUSING

The term "RAPID RE-HOUSING" refers to a type of permanent housing program, which offers time-limited rental subsidies and case management. The aim of Rapid Re-Housing is to move individuals and families into permanent housing as rapidly as possible, and to provide supports necessary for clients to achieve independence and long-term housing stability.

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

The term "reasonable accommodation" refers to a change in a shelter or service provider's usual rules, policies, or practices when a change is necessary and reasonable for a participant with a disability to fully use and enjoy the program. The accommodation has to be directly related to the individual's disability.

SERVICE ANIMAL

The term "service animal," under the Americans with Disabilities Act and as used in the ensuing standards, refers to a dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. A service animal's training does not have to be documented or certified.

ASSISTANCE ANIMAL

The term "assistance animal," under the Fair Housing Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and as used in the following standards, refers to any animal that works, provides assistance, or performs tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability, or provides emotional support that alleviates one or more identified symptoms or effects of a person's disability. Assistance animals do not need to be individually trained or certified.

References

Americans with Disabilities Act: <http://www.ada.gov/pubs/adastatute08.htm> See Titles II and III

Federal Fair Housing and Amendments Act: <http://www.justice.gov/crt/fair-housing-act-2> See §804

California Fair Employment and Housing Act http://www.dfeh.ca.gov/Publications_FEHADDescr.htm
See Chapter 6, Article 2

Unruh Civil Rights Act http://www.dfeh.ca.gov/Publications_Unruh.htm See Section 51

A. General Standards for Program Management

All programs must comply with the following standards, except where the standard is designated as applying to only certain program types.

I. Management and Oversight

- A. Program management is planned, coordinated, monitored, and evaluated on a continuous basis.
- B. Program operation is overseen by a County or City agency or a non-profit corporation with an independent oversight typically a Board of Directors. It is professionally run with appropriately trained staff.

II. Hours of Operation

- A. The program posts its hours of operation in a conspicuous location.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- B. Reasonable accommodations are made outside of normal hours of operation for special circumstances such as illness, inclement weather, disabilities, etc.

III. Staff

- A. For site-based programs, the program has trained, on-site staff persons (paid or volunteer), available and accessible in sufficient number to provide a safe environment during all hours that a facility is open to clients.
- B. Appropriate criminal background checks will be conducted on all staff members that work with children.
- C. Programs must have a policy prohibiting staff from establishing sexual relationships with program clients.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- D. Site-based programs should have sufficient staff on duty at each facility to provide for the safety and security of clients and of the facility. The ideal staff/client ratio should be determined based on the population(s) served, physical plant configuration (per building/site), and number of clients served.

IV. Staff Training

- A. All programs must ensure that staff receive regular, high-quality training
- B. For site-based programs, there is at least one staff person on-site at each facility at all times who has had training and orientation on the following topics. In temporary or winter shelters, staff receive at minimum a one-time training per season/year on these subjects.
 - 1. CPR;
 - 2. First Aid;
 - 3. Crisis intervention and de-escalation techniques;
 - 4. Cultural sensitivity;

5. Sexual harassment;
6. Sensitivity to wider issues of homelessness;
7. Universal Precautions (disease transmission prevention);
8. Child abuse/neglect reporting laws (if shelter provides services to children);
9. Search and Seizure/Probable Cause (shelter programs only);
10. TB Prevention (shelter programs only);
11. Medication handling (shelter programs only if shelter handles medication);
12. Disability accommodations and access.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- C. For uniform and widespread communication of information and for economy, trainings should be sponsored by the Service Providers Network, the CoC, and/or local agencies and conducted jointly. Thereafter, staff attending the training should disseminate the training information to their co-workers.

V. Admission Procedures, Eligibility, & Documentation

- A. The program's admission process must include written eligibility criteria that are fair and objective, and verbal or written notification in all appropriate languages or in a fashion readily accessible to accommodate non-hearing and sight impaired individuals, upon request, of reasons for non-acceptance.

The eligibility information must be made available to clients at intake and staff must provide answers to questions about the admission criteria and process.

- B. The Santa Clara Continuum of Care and its housing and service providers are committed to fostering equal access to housing and services. Programs may not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, familial status, disability, nor status as a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized. Programs must provide notice of this non-discrimination policy to participants and prospective participants.
- C. Programs must have formal appeal procedures through which clients may appeal unfavorable admission or eligibility decisions. Programs must provide clients with a copy of the policy for appeals at intake in a fashion readily accessible to accommodate non-hearing and sight impaired individuals. (See "Procedures to Protect Participant Rights, Section B")
- D. Programs that condition services on particular criteria, such as treatment for current substance abuse, must document such criteria in writing in all appropriate languages or in a fashion readily accessible to accommodate non-hearing and sight impaired individuals and make these criteria clear to all clients at intake.

- E. *CoC- and ESG- Funded Programs*: The Santa Clara County Continuum of Care funds Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, and Transitional Housing. Eligibility and documentation requirements for CoC-funded programs are outlined in Section D. Permanent Supportive Housing, Section E. Rapid Re-Housing, and Section F. Transitional Housing.

VI. Rent Reasonableness Review

A uniform approach to rent reasonableness across the community reduces barriers to housing for program participants. Providers that are contracted by OSH have the option to adopt the below policy or provide their own rent reasonableness policy for OSH approval. Other providers are encouraged to adopt this policy as well by incorporating it into their existing agency specific policies and procedures. **Please refer to OSH's [Rent Reasonableness Policy](#) in the CoC Toolkit for further information.**

Rent Reasonableness Standard

The rent reasonableness standard is designed to ensure that program rents being paid are reasonable in relation to rents being charged for comparable unassisted units in the same market. In order to determine whether a unit meets this standard, a review must be conducted and several factors must be considered to ensure compliance is documented prior to executing the lease for an assisted unit and anytime unit rent is increased thereafter.

Documenting Rent Reasonableness

At minimum, no less than three comparable units will be used to complete the rent reasonableness review. It is important to ensure that the comparison you are using is up-to-date as comparable rents change over time due to market fluctuations.

The comparable rents can be checked by using a market study of rents charged for units of different sizes in different locations or by reviewing advertisements for comparable rental units. If advertisements for rental units will be used, the unit listings must be printed and attached to the form that outlines the comparison of the units including, but not limited to information regarding the rent, size, location, amenities, quality, etc. For reference, please see the sample *Rent Reasonable Checklist and Certification* on the CoC website.

Another acceptable method of documentation is written verification signed by the property owner or management company confirming that they have similar market rate units that are currently rented at comparable rates.

In order to calculate the gross rent for purposes of determining whether it meets the rent reasonableness standard, consider the entire housing cost: rent plus the cost of any utilities that must be paid by the tenant. Utility costs may include gas, electric, water, sewer, and trash. However, telephone, television service and internet service should be excluded. Other fees such as those that are accrued through the failure to pay per the lease should also be excluded.

Once the comparable units are found and an analysis has been completed, only unit rents that are no more than \$100 above the average of the three comparable rents will be considered rent reasonable.

Please refer to the [Rent Reasonableness Checklist and Certification form](#) for further information regarding documenting and certifying rent reasonableness.

VII. Rules, Policies and Procedures

Programs are encouraged to adopt a low-barrier, housing first approach in their written policies and procedures, by limiting the grounds for expulsion from the program as much as is reasonably possible (see Section B.IV. Protection of Client Choice).

- A. The program has reasonable rules for clients that are appropriate for the program model, target population, and services provided. Such rules clearly inform clients of the obligations upon which their continued participation in the program depends and the sanctions for non-compliance.
- B. The program provides clients with a copy of the rules at intake in all appropriate languages or in a fashion readily acceptable to accommodate non-hearing and sight impaired individuals. In addition, it posts the rules in a location readily accessible to clients and visitors in all appropriate languages or in a fashion readily acceptable.
- C. The program rules specify the rights of clients (See "Procedures to Protect Participant Rights, Section B") and the procedures in place to protect their rights and dignity. Clients must be permitted to exercise these rights without fear of reprisal.
- D. The program rules must be equally applied to all clients, unless a client has asked for a reasonable accommodation due to his/her disability.
- E. The program rules specify the reasons or conditions for which a client may be sanctioned or expelled, including those behaviors which constitute gross misconduct and are grounds for immediate discharge from the program and those which would prompt a written warning if violated and potential discharge if violated repeatedly. This information is provided in a manner which is clear and easily understood by clients.
- F. The program rules describe the formal appeal procedures through which clients may appeal program regulations, sanctions or expulsions. (See "Procedures to Protect Participant Rights, Section B")
- G. The program rules include the policy and procedures governing how and when searches of clients' private possessions may be conducted. (See "Procedures to Protect Participant Rights, Section B")

Basic & Service Enriched Shelter Standards:

- H. The program rules require that clients and staff respect the personal rights and private property of the other clients. This includes abstaining from disorderly conduct, the use of threatening or abusive language and excessive noise.

- I. The program rules specify that clients who have visitors are responsible for ensuring that their visitors comply with all shelter rules pertaining to the behavior of guests.
- J. The program rules specify any normal housekeeping services required of clients.
- K. Shelter rules make clear when and under what circumstances maintenance personnel or contractors can enter a room or apartment without the client's permission. Clients must be given reasonable advance notice when possible if such access is required in non-emergency situations.

VIII. Domestic Violence Policies

All efforts shall be made to protect the privacy and safety of survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking (hereinafter “domestic violence survivors”). The following procedures are required for any CoC-funded programs.

A. Definitions

The Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 signed into law by the [Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022](#) expanded the 24 CFR 5.2003 definition of *domestic violence*:

- *Domestic violence* includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding and, in the case of victim services, includes the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who—
 - is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
 - is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - shares a child in common with the victim; or
 - commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- *Economic abuse*. The term ‘economic abuse’, in the context of domestic violence, dating violence, and abuse in later life, means behavior that is coercive, deceptive, or unreasonably controls or restrains a person’s ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitled, including using coercion, fraud, or manipulation to—
 - restrict a person’s access to money, assets, credit, or financial information;
 - unfairly use a person’s personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one’s own advantage; or
 - exert undue influence over a person’s financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of

attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or failing or neglecting to act in the best interests of a person to whom one has a fiduciary duty.

- *Technological abuse*. The term ‘technological abuse’ means an act or pattern of behavior that occurs within domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking and is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor, except as otherwise permitted by law, another person, that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to: internet enabled devices, online spaces and platforms, computers, mobile devices, cameras and imaging programs, apps, location tracking devices, or communication technologies, or any other emerging technologies.”

The Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 left the following 24 CFR 5.2003 definitions unchanged:

- *Dating violence* means violence committed by a person:
 - Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
 - Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship;
 - The type of relationship; and
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- *Sexual assault* means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.
- *Stalking* means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
 - Fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others; or
 - Suffer substantial emotional distress.

B. Privacy and Safety

1. Programs which are primarily for survivors of violence (“victim service providers”) are prohibited from contributing client-level data into the HMIS System. However, these programs must record client-level data within a comparable internal database and be able to generate aggregate data for inclusion in reports.
2. Victim service providers should ask incoming households experiencing homelessness whether they want their HMIS record to be deidentified in HMIS if such a record exists. If deidentification is desired, the victim service provider should have the survivor sign a letter stating the request. The victim service provider must then send the request to the Bitfocus Help Desk. The Help Desk can be reached via email at sccsupport@bitfocus.com, by phone at 408-596-5866 Ext. 2, or by going to scc.hmis.cc and opening a Support Ticket.

3. If a non-victim service provider becomes aware that a household being served is fleeing or attempting to flee violence, the provider should:
 - a. Immediately offer the household a warm referral to a victim service provider; and
 - b. Check the HMIS System to see if there is an existing record for the household and proceed as follows:
 - i. If there is no existing HMIS System record for the household, explain the Release of Information and offer the household the option to have their information entered into HMIS anonymously. The provider should explain the process for housing referrals if entered anonymously (referral would be processed through the service provider entering the record into HMIS, who would then attempt to locate the client if a referral is made).
 - ii. If there is an existing HMIS System record for the household that includes the household's identifying information (non-anonymous), offer the household the option to make this existing HMIS profile anonymous. The provider should immediately notify the Bitfocus Help Desk if they change a previously existing profile from non-anonymous to anonymous so that other providers serving the household are notified of this change.
 - iii. If the DV survivor is part of a household in HMIS that includes their abuser, offer the survivor the option to remove their identity from the existing household and create a new and separate anonymous client profile. The provider should notify the Bitfocus Help Desk by following the procedure in subsection (2) above.
4. The location of Domestic Violence shelters/programs shall not be made public.
5. Staff responsible for coordinated assessment shall receive training on protecting the safety and privacy of individuals who are fleeing or attempting to flee violence.
6. No CoC-funded program will deny or terminate assistance or evict a participant solely because she or he is a domestic violence survivor.
7. For each program participant who moved to a different Continuum of Care due to imminent threat of further violence under § 578.51(c)(3), the CoC program must retain:
 - a. Documentation of the original incidence of violence. This may be written observation of the housing or service provider; a letter or other documentation from a victim service provider, social worker, legal assistance provider, pastoral counselor, mental health provider, or other professional from whom the victim has sought assistance; medical or dental records; court records or law enforcement records; or written certification by the program participant to whom the violence occurred or by the head of household.
 - b. Documentation of the reasonable belief of imminent threat of further violence, which would include threats from a third-party, such as a friend or family member of the perpetrator of the violence. This may be written observation by the housing or service provider; a letter or other documentation from a victim service provider, social worker, legal assistance provider, pastoral counselor, mental health provider, or other professional from whom the victim has

sought assistance; current restraining order; recent court order or other court records; law enforcement report or records; communication records from the perpetrator of the violence or family members or friends of the perpetrator of the violence, including emails, voicemails, text messages, and social media posts; or a written certification by the program participant to whom the violence occurred or the head of household.

C. Certification of homelessness

For victim service providers:

1. An oral statement by the individual or head of household seeking assistance, documented as a self-certification or a certification by the intake worker, which states he/she/they:
 - a) Are experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized;
 - b) Have no other safe residence; and
 - c) Lack the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing.

For non-victim service providers:

1. Oral statement by the individual or head of household seeking assistance that they are experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized. This statement is documented by a self-certification or by the caseworker. Where the safety of the individual or family is not jeopardized, the oral statement must be verified; and
2. Certification by the individual or head of household that they have no other safe residence; and
3. Self-certification, or other written documentation, that the individual or family lacks the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing.

D. VAWA Requirements for CoC-Funded Programs

- a. These requirements apply to all CoC-funded PSH, RRH and TH programs funded through the 2017 CoC Program Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) and all subsequent CoC Program NOFAs.
- b. Required Forms and Notices
 - i. All CoC-funded PSH, RRH and TH must provide each household applying for assistance with a Notice of Occupancy Rights and Certification Form at the following times:
 1. The household is denied assistance;
 2. The household is admitted to the program;
 3. The household receives notification of eviction; and/or
 4. The household is notified of termination of assistance.
 - ii. The Notice of Occupancy Rights must be made available in multiple languages according to program clientele's preferred language(s), and include:
 1. VAWA protections, including survivor rights of confidentiality and the prohibited bases for denial or termination of assistance or eviction; and
 2. Limitations of VAWA protections, including a housing provider's compliance with court orders and right to evict or terminate assistance to tenants for any violation not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
 - iii. The Certification Form must be approved by HUD, and provide space for the applicant to state:
 1. That they are a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking;
 2. That the incident that is the ground for protection meets the applicable definition for such incident under 24 CFR 5.2003; and
 3. The name of the individual who committed the violent act, if the name is known and safe to provide.

- c. Contracts between recipients/subrecipients and property owners/landlords must include the following provisions to ensure the owner/landlord is complying with requirements under VAWA in any leases with program participants:
 - i. A statement that the “owner/landlord will comply with 24 CFR part 5, subpart L”;
 - ii. A provision ensuring that if the owner/landlord is to have a lease with a participant, the owner/landlord will include in the lease the provisions in 24 CFR 5.2005(b) and (c);
 - iii. If assistance is not TBRA, a provision ensuring that any lease, sublease or occupancy agreement with a program participant will permit the program participant to terminate the lease, sublease or occupancy agreement without penalty if the recipient determines the participant qualifies for an emergency transfer;
 - iv. Landlord/owner may include a provision that these protections only apply while the participant receives assistance through the CoC program.
- d. Leases, subleases and occupancy agreements between recipients or subrecipients and program participants must include:
 - i. A provision that the program will comply with 24 CFR part 5, subpart L;
 - ii. The provisions in 24 CFR 5.2005(b) and (c);
 - iii. If the participant is not receiving TBRA, any lease, sublease, or occupancy agreement with a participant must permit the participant to terminate the lease, sublease, or occupancy agreement without penalty if the recipient determines the participant qualifies for an emergency transfer;
 - iv. The recipient or subrecipient may also include a provision stating that the protections under 24 CFR part 5, subpart L, will apply only during the period of assistance under the CoC Program.
- e. Lease Bifurcation
 - i. Housing providers may bifurcate tenant-based rental assistance leases to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to a household member who engages in domestic-violence related criminal activity without evicting, removing, or terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing, a victim of such criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant.
 - ii. Tenant-based rental assistance and any utility assistance shall continue for the family member(s) who are not evicted or removed.

- iii. If the lease is bifurcated for a family residing in permanent supportive housing and the family's eligibility for housing was based upon the evicted or removed family member's disability or chronic homeless status, the remaining family members may stay in the project as provided by 24 CFR 5.2009(a).

IX. Education Policies

Consistent with the CoC Program Interim Rule 24 CFR § 578.23, all CoC and ESG programs assisting families with children or unaccompanied youth must:

- A. Take the educational needs of children into account when placing families in housing and will, to the maximum extent practicable, place families with children as close as possible to their school of origin so as not to disrupt such children's education.
- B. Inform families with children and unaccompanied youth of their educational rights, including providing written materials, help with enrollment, and linkage to McKinney Vento Liaisons as part of intake procedures.
- C. Not require children and unaccompanied youth to enroll in a new school as a condition of receiving services.
- D. Allow parents or the youth (if unaccompanied) to make decisions about school placement.
- E. Not require children and unaccompanied youth to attend after-school or educational programs that would replace/interfere with regular day school or prohibit them from staying enrolled in their original school.
- F. Post notices of student's rights at each program site that serves homeless children and families in appropriate languages.
- G. Designate staff that will be responsible for:
 - 1. Ensuring that homeless children and youth in their programs are in school and are receiving all educational services they are entitled to; and
 - 2. Coordinating with the CoC, the Department of Social Services, the County Office of Education, the McKinney Vento Coordinator, the McKinney Vento Educational Liaisons, and other mainstream providers as needed.

X. Family Admission and Separation Policies

- a. Consistent with CoC Program Interim Rule § 578.93:
 - i. CoC and ESG providers that serve families may not use the age or gender of a family member under 18 as the basis for denying admission to a family. CoC and ESG providers that serve families may not deny admission to any member of a family that is being served by the program. "Family member" means any member of a household as defined or identified by the

household, and is not limited to persons related by birth, adoption, or marriage.

- ii. The CoC will work closely with providers to ensure that placement efforts are coordinated to avoid involuntary family separation, including referring clients for the most appropriate services and housing to match their needs.
- b. Continuing efforts will be made among cold winter shelters to ensure that families are not separated and the 211 telephone system will be used to help identify the needs of families and keep them together.

XI. Injury Prevention

- A. The program has a Workplace Injury and Illness Prevention Program, in compliance with Cal/OSHA guidelines in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, and posts recommended practices regarding on-site injury prevention as well as guidelines for response to on site injury.
- B. All entrance and exit ways at program facilities are clear of blockages and tripping hazards.
- C. Clients are not locked in any portion of a program facility without a means of exit.

XII. Emergency Procedures

Standards for Program Facilities

- A. The program promptly and appropriately responds to the medical problems of clients and staff.
- B. The program has first aid equipment and supplies for medical emergencies available at all times. These supplies must be checked regularly to ensure they are up to date and their location in the facility must be clearly marked.
- C. The program has written protocols to guide staff response to shelter crises including, but not limited to, physical injury, client suicide attempts, overdoses, and domestic or other violence.
- D. The program has a phone available 24 hours per day to contact the fire department, paramedics, police and site supervisor personnel, and posts a list of such emergency numbers.
- E. There should be posted policies and procedures for responding to emergencies. The program has at least one designated individual person on site at all times who has had training and orientation on emergency procedures.
- F. Universal precaution practices are used to prevent transmission of diseases and are implemented under the presumption that blood and body fluids from any source are to be considered potentially infectious. Supplies necessary for maintaining universal precautions, such as sharps containers, must be available.
- G. The program has a fire safety system including a posted evacuation plan and map in each room and all items required by building, safety, and health codes.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- H. The program should develop written, site-specific emergency response protocols with local police, fire department and other agencies. The protocols should address personnel and client-centered emergencies such as overdoses and violence, and should sensitize police and fire departments to the special needs of the program, its population and its environment. The protocols should outline the way in which police and fire departments should enter the facility, what they can expect of clients and staff when they enter the facility, and which staff to interact with. This document should be created in cooperation with the police and fire departments and should be part of an ongoing relationship with these departments. Shelters should develop these protocols in addition to developing a plan, based on the Standardized Emergency Management System, which will address facility and environmental emergencies.

XIII. Disaster Preparedness and Response

- A. Agencies should participate in community-wide disaster preparedness efforts, including training and drills.

Standards for Program Facilities

- B. The program mitigates earthquake hazards by anchoring cases and file cabinets and eliminating falling hazards.
- C. **Basic & Service Enriched Shelter Standard:** The program has a plan based on the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) - a local, state, and federally-mandated system to respond to earthquakes, fires, floods, and other disasters.

XIV. Food Services

All programs that provide food services on site must comply with the following standards.

- A. If a program provides meals, they must be well-balanced and nutritious. The meals may be provided either directly or through a contractual arrangement.
- B. All health codes will be observed in the preparation and storage of food.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- C. Programs providing food services should make a reasonable effort to meet medically appropriate dietary needs of all clients as prescribed by appropriate medical or dental personnel.
- D. Programs providing food services on-site should provide food buying and menu planning by a staff member, consultant or volunteer knowledgeable in nutrition.

XV. Transportation Services

All programs providing transportation services with agency vehicles must comply with the following standards.

- A. The program has written policies and procedures that guide the use and maintenance of agency motor vehicles used for client transportation.
- B. If the program serves people with children, it must have sufficient car seats and booster seats for infants and toddlers, and children 6 years or younger and/or 80 pounds or below and must use them in a manner complying with existing law when infants, toddlers, and children are being transported.
- C. All vehicles (personal and agency) used for transportation are fully and adequately insured, operated only by licensed drivers, and have up-to-date registration. All drivers and passengers must use seat belts, as required by law.
- D. Mass transport vehicles receive, at a minimum, an annual safety inspection by qualified individuals. Documentation of immediate completion of safety repairs is kept on file.
- E. Programs that provide transportation make provisions for clients who need vehicles that are wheelchair accessible.

B. Procedures to Protect Participant Rights

I. Basic Rights

- A. Providers of shelter, housing, and services to the homeless must protect the rights and dignity of the individual or family served in all phases of service delivery. At a minimum, providers must afford each client the following rights and protections. Clients must be permitted to exercise these rights without fear of reprisal.
- B. All shelter clients are entitled to enjoy a safe and healthful environment in the shelter or program.
- C. All program clients are entitled to be treated in a manner that respects their dignity and individuality.
- D. All program clients with disabilities are entitled to reasonable accommodations under fair housing laws when such accommodations are necessary because of their disability.
- E. All clients are entitled to remain in the program and not be involuntarily removed without reasonable notice, good cause, and just procedures.
- F. All program clients are entitled to just and standardized procedures for determining eligibility, admissions, sanctions and dismissals, and resolving grievances.
- G. All program clients are entitled to reasonable privacy and confidential treatment of personal, social, financial, medical, mental and behavioral health records, except as necessary to further treatment, information and referral services and in compliance with the client's consent to release information.
- H. All program clients are entitled to the full exercise of their civil, constitutional, and legal rights.

- I. A person who opposes an unlawful act or practice according to VAWA is protected from discrimination or retaliation. Programs, landlords and other administrators are barred from coercing, intimidating, threatening, interfering with, or retaliating against a client who exercises a right or protection under VAWA; this includes any person who assists or encourages another person to exercise their rights or protections under VAWA, such as a staff member who assists a client to exercise VAWA protections. VAWA protections guard against discrimination on the basis of one's status as a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. Domestic violence and related terms are defined at [34 USC § 12291\(a\)\(12\)](#).¹
- J. All parties concerned in programming and housing are protected by VAWA in their right to report crime and seek emergency services. Covered parties include clients, tenants, residents, occupants, guests, homeowners, and/or landlords. It is illegal for a program or landlord to penalize a client or reporting witness (client or staff) because the client or witness reported criminal activity of which he or she is a victim or otherwise not at fault under statutes, ordinances, regulations, or policies adopted or enforced by covered governmental entities.

II. Opportunities for Participants in Program Administration

- A. Programs shall provide clients with on-going opportunities to voice opinions, to participate in program operation and programming, and to make suggestions regarding programming and rules.
- B. Programs shall respect clients' right to exercise their civil, constitutional and legal rights in regard to access to shelter, housing and services.

III. Protection Against Discrimination

- A. Clients' rights must be protected against all forms of discrimination, including those based on race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, language, disability (physical or mental health), medical condition, marital status, familial status, age, sex or gender identify, sexual orientation, source of income, or political affiliation.
- B. Programs must have a written policy that harassment of clients and staff on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, language, disability (physical or mental health), medical condition, marital status, familial status, age, sex or gender identity, sexual orientation, source of income, or political affiliation will not be condoned nor tolerated. Programs must post this policy in a conspicuous place and in all appropriate languages.
- C. Programs must have a written policy regarding the religious freedom of clients and staff. Programs that receive federal funding cannot require clients, staff or guests to participate in religious worship or instruction and cannot proselytize to clients, staff or guests.

¹ [https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/34/12291#:~:text=\(12\)Domestic%20violence](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/34/12291#:~:text=(12)Domestic%20violence)

- D. Clients and staff have the right to report any acts of harassment or discrimination in violation of the program's policy without fear of retaliation.
- E. Programs must take immediate action up to and including disciplinary action and/or termination against any person who violates the program's policy against harassment and/or discrimination. Programs must adopt and follow written procedures for responding to violations of the program's policy against harassment and/or discrimination, if such violations are not covered by the program's grievance and termination procedures.
- F. Program staff must respect and reasonably accommodate personal and cultural differences associated with race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, language, disability (physical or mental health), medical condition, marital status, familial status, age, sex or gender identity, sexual orientation, source of income, or political affiliation.
- G. A person who opposes an unlawful act or practice according to VAWA is protected from discrimination or retaliation. Programs, landlords and other administrators are barred from coercing, intimidating, threatening, interfering with, or retaliating against a client who exercises a right or protection under VAWA; this includes any person who assists or encourages another person to exercise their rights or protections under VAWA, such as a staff member who assists a client to exercise VAWA protections. VAWA protections guard against discrimination on the basis of one's status as a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. Domestic violence and related terms are defined at [34 USC § 12291\(a\)\(12\)](#).²
- H. At no point shall program access be denied because of an individual's disability. Moreover, a program may not apply different rules to individuals because of their disabilities, unless the different rules are a result of granting a reasonable accommodation request made by an individual with a disability.
- I. Clients with disabilities are entitled to reasonable accommodations. If a client requests a change in a program's policy or procedure as an accommodation of his/her disability, the program should grant the accommodation when the accommodation is both reasonable and necessary because of the individual's disability. Such an accommodation request must be considered during any stage in the provision of a program, including at intake, during services, and during discharge proceedings. When a reasonable accommodation request is made, the program supervisor may request medical verification of the individual's disability.
- J. Service Animals
 - a. Programs providing emergency shelter and/or services must allow service animals to accompany people with disabilities in all areas of a program facility where clients are normally allowed to go. This includes but is not limited to publicly accessible areas, common areas, areas used to provide services or case management, and sleeping accommodations in emergency shelters. Persons with service animals cannot be isolated from other clients, treated less favorably than other clients, or asked to pay a fee in connection with their service animal.

² [https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/34/12291#:~:text=\(12\)Domestic%20violence](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/34/12291#:~:text=(12)Domestic%20violence)

- b. All programs administered by the state of California, by a local government, or by a state or local public agency such as a public housing authority, must allow people with disabilities to have service animals in all areas of a program facility where clients are normally allowed to go, which includes but is not limited to publicly accessible areas, common areas, areas used to provide services or case management, sleeping accommodations in emergency shelters, and in a client's housing unit. Persons with service animals cannot be isolated from other clients, treated less favorably than other clients, or asked to pay a fee in connection with their service animal.
- c. In programs that are required to allow service animals, program staff may not ask a person with a service animal to prove or document that the animal is trained, that the person needs the animal to assist them, or that the person has a disability. If, and only if, it is not readily apparent that the animal is trained to perform tasks for a person with a disability, programs may ask the person with the service animal the following two questions:
 - i. Is this a service animal that is required because of a disability?
 - ii. What work or tasks has the animal been trained to perform?
- d. Programs that are required to allow service animals may ask persons with service animals to keep the animal harnessed, leashed, or tethered, unless that would interfere with the service animal's work or the person's disability prevents the use of a harness or leash. In that case, the program may require the person to maintain control of the animal through voice, signals, or other controls.
- e. In programs that are required to allow service animals, person with a service animal can be asked to remove their service animal from a program facility or housing unit for the following reasons, only:
 - i. The animal is out of control and the owner takes no effective action to control it, or
 - ii. The animal is not housebroken.

K. Assistance Animals

- a. Programs providing emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing must evaluate any request for a reasonable accommodation to possess an assistance animal using the same principles and process applied to all reasonable accommodations requests. Upon receiving a request to live with an assistance animal, the program must consider the following:
 - i. Does the person making the request have a disability?
 - ii. Does the person making the request have a need for the assistance animal that is related to their disability?
- b. When considering a request to possess an assistance animal, the program may ask the person making the request to provide reliable documentation of a disability, unless the person's disability is apparent or is already known to the housing provider.

- c. If an animal meets the definition of “assistance animal” and of “service animal,” and the program is of a type required to allow service animals, then the animal must be treated as a service animal.
- L. Programs must have a written policy to ensure equal access to shelter, housing and services regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status. Where appropriate, program policies will comply with the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Equal Access Rule and Notice CPD-15-02 on Appropriate Placement for Transgender Persons in Single-Sex Emergency Shelters and Other Facilities.
 - a. If bathroom or shower facilities are single-sex, transgender clients should have access to bathroom and shower facilities based on their gender of identification. People who identify outside of the male/female gender binary should have access to whichever bathroom and shower facilities help them feel safest.
 - b. Single-sex shelter and transitional housing programs will place clients in shelter or housing that corresponds to the gender with which that person identifies or, if the client does not identify with either binary gender, in the shelter or housing situation that makes the client feel safest.
 - c. Programs must provide notice and training to all program staff to ensure compliance with written policies regarding equal access and client intake.

IV. Protection of Client Choice

- A. Generally, the use of services beyond the provision of food and shelter should be encouraged and tailored to the level and type of need of each client; however, programs are encouraged to adopt a low barrier, housing first approach and to refrain from requiring participation in services as a condition to housing, to the extent possible.
 - 1. The following are recommended as the minimum standard for a housing first approach in all programs:
 - i. Income is not a requirement for program entry or participation.
 - ii. Sobriety and treatment compliance are not requirements for program entry or participation.
 - iii. Compliance with a service or treatment plan is not a condition or tenancy, and lack of compliance is not grounds for eviction.
 - 2. Programs are strongly encouraged to align with the following housing first standards:
 - i. During the admission/screening and acceptance process, applicants are considered and acceptance without regard for sobriety or use of substances, completion of treatment, and/or participation in supportive services.
 - ii. Participants are not required to participate in drug tests as a condition of program entry or participation.

- iii. Accept applicants with poor credit or financial history, low or no income, poor or lack of rental history, minor criminal convictions, history of domestic violence (e.g., lack of a protective order, period of separation from abuser, or law enforcement involvement), or behaviors that indicate a lack of “housing readiness.”
 - iv. Accept housing referrals from shelters, street outreach, drop-in centers, and other parts of crisis response system frequented by vulnerable people experiencing homelessness.
 - v. Explicitly state in their policies that clients will not be denied admittance nor terminated from the program for any of the following reasons: use of alcohol or drugs; failure to participate in supportive services; loss of income or failure to improve income; being a victim of domestic violence; and any other activities not typically covered in lease agreements in the program’s geographic area.
 - vi. Provide client-centered service plans and explicitly state in their policies that clients will not be terminated from the program for lack of participation or lack of progress with a service plan, or non-compliance with program requirements. (Note that rapid re-housing programs may require case management as condition of rental assistance.)
3. Programs should aspire to meet the following exemplary housing first standards:
- i. Follow a tenant selection plan that includes prioritization of eligible tenants based on criteria other than “first come, first serve,” such as duration or chronicity of homelessness, vulnerability, or high utilization of crisis services.
 - ii. Provide tenants reasonable flexibility in paying their tenant share of rent on time and offer special payment arrangements for rent arrears, assistance with financial management, including payment plans, or representative payee arrangements.
 - iii. Train and assist case managers and service coordinators to actively employ evidence-based practices for client and tenant engagement, such as motivational interviewing and client-centered counseling.
 - iv. Utilize a harm reduction model where tenants are engaged in non-judgmental communication regarding drug and alcohol use and are offered education regarding how to avoid risky behaviors and engage in safer practices.
 - v. Provide units that accommodate disabilities, reduce harm, and promote health among tenants. Examples include elevators, stove-tops with automatic shut-offs, wall-mounted emergency pull-cords, ADA wheelchair compliant showers, etc.

V. Protection of Privacy

- A. Clients are entitled to enjoy the maximum amount of privacy under the circumstances.

- B. Clients have the right to have private written and verbal communications, including the right to meet with legal representatives and legal counsel.
- C. Clients are entitled to receive and send mail or any other correspondence without interception or interference, where mail service is available.

VI. Protection Against Unreasonable Searches and Seizures

- A. **Programmatic or Routine Searches:** Routine or programmatic searches are searches or inspections that do not target individual clients or residents, but are conducted for all clients on a routine basis according to a program's written policies and procedures. Programmatic or routine searches include routine bag checks when clients enter program facilities, and room inspections for purposes of pest control.
 - 1. Searches may only be conducted on a programmatic or routine basis when the program has a sufficiently compelling policy reason to conduct such searches, and the search is the least intrusive means to accomplish the goal.
 - 2. Programmatic or routine searches are permitted only within program facilities, or as a condition to entry to a program facility.
 - 3. Programs must have written policies and procedures regarding when and how program staff will conduct routine searches and what will be done with items of client property that are not permitted in the program facility.
 - 4. Clients must be informed of the program's policies and procedures regarding routine searches, including storage of items not permitted in the program facility, treatment of illegal or dangerous items, and any consequences to the client, at or prior to entry into the program.
 - 5. Clients must be permitted to refuse to consent to a routine search and elect to exit the program.
 - 6. If a client possesses items not permitted in the program facility, the client must be given the option to retain the items and decline to enter the facility.
 - 7. Where feasible, programs should offer to retain and store items for the client, and return the items when the client exits the facility.
 - 8. If the client chooses to surrender items not permitted in the facility, and the program cannot legally or safely store items (e.g. weapons, illegal drugs), program staff should contact law enforcement or other appropriate authority to arrange for storage or disposal. The program may not disclose information regarding the client's possession of illegal or dangerous items, without the client's prior written consent. Clients must be informed of this course of action prior to surrendering the item.
- B. **Targeted Searches and Seizures:** The following standards apply to congregate living facilities, including site-based emergency shelters and site-based transitional housing. Programs and program staff should not conduct targeted searches of clients or seize client property in other types of facilities (e.g. program offices, facilities providing supportive

services), or in permanent housing units occupied by residents. All programs and program staff must respect tenants' rights and protections, when they apply.

1. Programs must have a policy and procedure governing when and how searches of clients' private possessions may be conducted. These policies and procedures must be in writing and shall be in all appropriate languages or in a fashion readily accessible to accommodate sight impaired individuals. These policies and procedures either shall be given to clients at intake or conspicuously posted.
2. The program rules include the policy and procedures governing how and when searches of clients' private possessions may be conducted. Unless the law requires otherwise, searches will only be conducted when there is "probable cause" to believe that the person has in his or her possession something which may jeopardize the safety of other clients or staff, including a weapon, or illegal material, including illegal drugs. The search policy must include specific factors to be considered in determining "probable cause." The least intrusive means to search will be utilized. The more intrusive the search, the more compelling the circumstances must be to justify the search.
3. Searches must be made in a reasonable manner with respect for the individual's dignity and privacy. Searches may only be conducted to the extent required in order to find a weapon, illegal material, drugs or alcohol. (For example, if a gun is suspected to be in a person's possession, a locker may be searched but not a wallet.)
4. Before a search is conducted, the client must be given an opportunity to voluntarily consent to a search.
5. If the person does not consent to the search, and "probable cause" exists to search, the person must be given the choice of being discharged or being searched.
6. Whenever possible, the individual must be given an opportunity to be present during all inspections of his or her belongings.
7. If a search is conducted, the following information must be documented in the person's record or if individual records are not kept, in the shelter's daily log:
 - i. the facts establishing reasonable grounds for the search;
 - ii. whether the client consented to the search or was discharged;
 - iii. the scope of the search and the manner in which it was conducted; and
 - iv. the individuals' name(s), gender(s) and role(s) who were present at the search.
8. Unless only one staff person is present at the program, searches must be conducted in the presence of at least two program staff members.
9. Searches of an individual's body must be made by a program staff member of the same gender as the individual being searched.
10. Illegal contraband confiscated during a search may be turned over to law enforcement. Oral information identifying from whom the contraband was

confiscated may not be communicated to law enforcement unless in response to a subpoena. Written information identifying from whom the contraband was confiscated may not be turned over to law enforcement unless in response to a warrant or subpoena. When the circumstances permit, senior management should supervise interactions with law enforcement.

11. Any search policy must include specific factors to be considered in determining "probable cause" to search.
12. Before a search is conducted, the program's written search policy shall be given and explained to the person to be searched.

VII. Confidentiality

- A. Programs must respect clients' right to confidential treatment of personal, social, financial, and medical records. Programs must develop and follow written policies and procedures regarding the confidentiality of information about clients.
- B. HMIS participating agencies must comply with all confidentiality, privacy, and security standards in the "Santa Clara HMIS Standard Operating Procedures."
- C. Without a client's lawful consent to disclose information, all information and records obtained in the course of providing behavioral health services must be kept strictly confidential, even as to other program staff. Information gathered in the course of other, non-mental health related support services is also kept confidential unless otherwise necessary, following all application privacy, confidentiality, and data security laws and regulations for those services.
- D. Programs must ensure that their procedures conform with all applicable legal and statutory requirements including, but not limited to, laws governing health care records and information, information about behavioral health consumers, victims of domestic violence, the federal drug and alcohol confidentiality law, and laws and regulations pertaining to the confidentiality of HIV information. When appropriate, programs should obtain legal counsel regarding the confidentiality of records and the general conditions under which they may be subpoenaed. Additional legal counsel is sought, if necessary, when courts, public officials, investigative units, or law enforcement bodies seek special or unusual information about a client.
- E. Programs must comply with mandatory reporting laws, and protect clients and the community when a client may be dangerous to self or others. To this end, programs must establish and follow written policies regarding disclosure of sensitive information about the client. Internal policies and procedures are developed for recording and periodically reviewing these cases to determine that appropriate disclosure takes place.
- F. When programs receive a valid request for the release of confidential information, programs must obtain the informed, written consent of the client as required by law. Programs shall provide a copy of the signed consent to the person giving consent and place a copy in the case record. Documentation of a client's consent should include the following elements as well as any other elements that may be required by applicable law:

1. the signature of the person whose information will be released, or the legal guardian of a client who is not able to provide such informed consent;
 2. the specific information to be released;
 3. the purpose for which the information is sought;
 4. the date the consent takes place;
 5. the date the consent expires;
 6. the identity of the person to whom the information is to be given;
 7. the identity of the person within the organization who is releasing the confidential information; and
 8. a statement that the person or family served may withdraw their consent at any time.
- G. In the absence of a subpoena or other legal requirement, programs and program staff will not provide information about clients to law enforcement or other outside entities without written consent of the client.
- H. Programs shall protect the confidentiality and privacy of clients by prohibiting participation in public performances against the wishes of the client or without informed consent of that person (and, for a minor, of the client and the client's parent or guardian); the required or coerced use of public statements that express gratitude to the organization; and the use of identifiable photographs, videotapes, audio-taped interviews, artwork, or creative writing for public relations purposes without the informed consent of that client (and, for a minor, of the client and the client's parent or guardian).

VIII. Grievance Procedures

- A. Programs must have an internal grievance process that clients can use to resolve conflicts within the program. Programs must have written policies and procedures for resolving grievances, including a statement regarding the client's right to request reasonable accommodation, and must post them in a place conspicuous and accessible to clients. In addition, each client shall receive a copy of the grievance policies and procedures, upon intake and upon receiving a warning or discharge notice, in all appropriate languages or in a fashion readily accessible to accommodate non-hearing and sight impaired individuals.
- B. The grievance process focuses on preventing the escalation of conflicts, resolving conflicts, and improving program environments for clients and staff. To this end, programs must strive to maximize the use of informal avenues for resolving disputes whenever possible.
- C. The program's grievance procedures must allow clients the opportunity to be represented by a third-party advocate in the grievance process. Reasonable efforts must be made to coordinate with the client's advocate in order to schedule the appeal.
- D. The program's grievance procedures must provide clients the opportunity to present their case before a neutral decision-maker.

- E. To the extent possible, the goal of grievance procedures should be conflict resolution, rather than determining or assigning fault or blame.

Please refer to the [Sample Grievance Policy](#) in the CoC toolkit for further information.

IX. Policy for Participant Termination

The recipient or subrecipient may terminate assistance to a program participant who violates program requirements or conditions of occupancy. Termination under this section does not bar the recipient or subrecipient from providing further assistance at a later date to the same individual or family.

Recipients or subrecipients that are providing permanent supportive housing for hard-to-house populations of homeless persons must exercise judgment and examine all circumstances in determining whether termination is appropriate. **HUD has determined that a participant's assistance should be terminated only in the most severe cases.** The termination process is designed to allow due process to the participant who can appeal the termination decision.

The program participant must receive a written copy of the program rules and the termination due process before the participant begins to receive assistance. If a participant is already enrolled in a program, a written copy of the rules and termination due process must be provided during the annual recertification process.

Role of the Case Manager and the OSH Program Manager

The case manager will assist the participant to avoid jeopardizing their housing placement and participation in the CoC Program. The case manager will inform the participant when his or her behaviors may lead to termination from the program and will develop a written behavioral contract with the participant to resolve the issues that may result in program termination and consequent eviction from the housing unit. The case manager's supervisor will facilitate a meeting with the participant and case manager to review the behavioral contract, explain the consequences of continued non-compliance with program and/or occupancy agreements, with the ultimate consequence being termination of rental assistance for violations of program requirements and/or eviction from the premises by the landlord for occupancy agreement violations. This delineation of roles between the case manager's supervisor and the case manager will assist in protecting the established working relationship between the case manager and the participant. If the case manager believes a participant is in jeopardy of eviction or termination of rental assistance, the case manager must notify the Office of Supportive Housing PSH or RRH Program Manager in writing as soon as possible.

If the participant refuses to enter into a behavioral contract and the program and/or occupancy agreement violations persist, the case manager may recommend the participant's termination from the program to the Office of Supportive Housing. The case manager must provide written documentation supporting the reasons for program termination and include the behavioral contract noting the degree of implementation and results. If the participant refuses to engage in developing a behavioral agreement, the case manager must state this information in their report to OSH.

Violations that may result in program termination include:

1. Refusal to provide documentation or signature required for program eligibility (e.g. annual recertification);
2. Abandonment of the unit without notice to the program staff for more than 30 consecutive days. Please note that this does not include instances in which program staff are notified of time-limited vacancy from the unit, however, the length of time away from the unit will be dependent upon the specific requirements of the program funding source.
3. Violent or threatening behavior, or other behavior that seriously threatens the health and safety of the participant, family members in the household, or other tenants;
4. Violent or threatening behavior towards the case manager, other program staff, landlord, property manager, other tenants; and
5. Legal eviction by a landlord constituting extreme violation of occupancy requirements.

In situations where the participant or family is involved in violent or criminal activity that endangers the safety of the participant, family members in the household, or the safety of other tenants, the participant may be required to leave the housing unit immediately. In this instance, if it is safe to do so, the case manager will assist the participant with locating other housing arrangements or services.

If the violent or threatening behavior is directed towards the case manager, other program staff, landlord, property manager, or other tenants, the recipient or subrecipient will terminate the client from the program.

The OSH Program Manager may transfer the client to another RRH or PSH program, if appropriate and if doing so is not likely to put the participant, household members, program staff, or tenants at risk of harm.

Eviction Proceedings by a Landlord

If a landlord initiates eviction proceedings against a participant in the absence of a program termination notice, the landlord must follow California State laws regarding the eviction of the participant. The participant must inform the case manager of the eviction proceedings and provide a copy of the landlord's eviction letter and all court summons and eviction notices. The case manager must send a copy to the Office of Supportive Housing PSH or RRH Program Manager. Legal eviction by a landlord may constitute extreme violation of occupancy requirements and subjects the participant to possible termination from the program if the reasons for eviction constitute program violations stated above.

Due Process for Participant Appeals of Program Termination

The recipient or subrecipient must make a request to terminate the participant from the program along with supporting documentation to the OSH Program Manager for approval before taking adverse action such as terminating a participant from the CoC Program. OSH may approve the

termination request, request additional information, or direct the recipient or subrecipient to explore alternatives to program termination.

There are two levels of due process for participant appeals.

1) Participant Appeal to the Recipient/Subrecipient

If the OSH Program Manager approves the request to begin termination proceedings, the subrecipient must provide a written letter to the participant informing the participant of the termination decision along with the reasons for termination, and the date of termination from the program that will result in ending the rental subsidy and/or eviction from the unit if the landlord is a sponsor agency. The letter must provide 30-day notice for termination. The letter must also include a description of the appeal process including the deadline date for the appeal, the person to be contacted to schedule an appeal hearing, and an appeal form to be completed by the participant if applicable. The recipient or subrecipient must specify whether supportive services will continue during the 30-day period.

2) Participant Appeal to the Continuum of Care

If the participant's appeal to the recipient/subrecipient results in the termination being upheld, the participant has the right to appeal to the CoC, whose decision is binding. The appeal must be submitted in writing to the CoC Quality Improvement Manager. The participant can also request that the recipient/subrecipient deliver their appeal request directly to the CoC Quality Improvement Manager on their behalf. Upon receipt of the appeal request, the CoC manager must convene an appeals panel within ten (10) business days to render a final decision. The appeals panel must consist of the CoC Quality Improvement Manager (or his/her designee) and at least two CoC members who were not involved in the first level appeal process (from agencies other than the recipient/subrecipient). The participant must attend the appeal hearing and be provided a means of transportation to the hearing if requested by the participant. The participant must be given the opportunity to present their reasons for remaining in the CoC program. Failure on the part of the participant to attend will automatically uphold the termination decision unless the participant has made good faith efforts to contact the CoC prior to the appeals hearing stating the reasons for not being able to attend. The recipient/subrecipient that determined the first level of termination is required to attend the appeal hearing.

C. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

The following standards will govern the CoC-funded PSH projects in the Santa Clara County CoC. Each program may focus or operate a little differently, but will align with the overall standards.

I. Target Populations for Assistance

The Santa Clara County CoC-funded PSH programs will target the following populations:

1. Chronically homeless individuals and families
2. Homeless individuals with disabilities

3. Homeless families with a disabled head of household
4. Homeless youth with disabilities
5. Elderly homeless adults

II. Structure of Permanent Supportive Housing Assistance

PSH is community-based permanent housing with intensive case management, and is the most intensive housing intervention available under the CoC Program.

1. Goals of Assistance:

- a. After entering the PSH program, the household remains stably housed, either remaining in PSH or exiting to another permanent housing location.
- b. Some participants in PSH may choose to move into other subsidized housing, with a lower level of supportive services. While clients will be supported to move to other subsidized housing when appropriate, this will not be a goal for every PSH client.

2. Duration/Subsidy Amount/Client Contributions:

- a. There can be no predetermined length of stay in a PSH program.
- b. *CoC-Funded Programs*: Total rent shall equal the sum of the monthly rent for the unit per the lease agreement plus, if the tenant pays separately for utilities, the monthly allowance for utilities (excluding telephone) established by the public housing authority in the area in which the housing is located.
- c. *CoC-Funded Programs*: CoC-funded PSH programs must comply with CoC Program requirements regarding client portion of rent, FMR and Rent Reasonableness.
- d. *CoC-Funded Programs*: Each participant in CoC-funded PSH programs must enter into a lease for an initial term of at least one year. The lease must continue automatically upon expiration on a month-to-month basis and be terminable only for cause.

III. Eligibility Requirements

In order to qualify for PSH, households must satisfy the following criteria:

- A. Be the highest priority household available within the target population served by the program, as identified through Coordinated Assessment.
- B. Other eligibility criteria created at the program level.
- C. *CoC-Funded Programs*: For CoC-funded PSH programs, participants must meet the following eligibility requirements:
 1. The individual or household must meet the definition of homeless in the CoC Program Interim Rule, under Category 1 or Category 4.

2. Participants who are homeless under Category 1 and are entering transitional housing must have entered the transitional housing program from emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation.
3. The individual or at least one member of the household must have a disability of long duration, verified either by Social Security or a licensed professional that meets the state criteria for diagnosing and treating that condition.

All PSH programs are encouraged to dedicate some or all of their beds that become available through turnover to persons who meet the HUD definition of Chronically Homeless.

PSH programs will adopt a housing first approach and take all reasonable steps to reduce barriers to housing, including working with landlords to limit the criteria used to exclude applicants or evict participants. Unless required by law or as a condition of a particular source of funding, programs will not screen out or exclude participants based on any of the following:

1. Failure to participate in supportive services or make progress on a service plan
2. Having too little or no income
3. Refusal to participate in drug tests
4. Active or history of substance abuse
5. Experience of domestic violence (e.g. lack of a protective order, period of separation, etc.)
6. Credit or eviction history
7. Failure to participate in a probation or parole program

IV. Documentation Requirements

CoC-Funded Programs: For participants in CoC-funded PSH programs, documentation must be included in the case file, and/or scanned into the HMIS client record that demonstrates eligibility as follows. For more detailed guidance, please consult the Documentation Checklist: Homelessness Verification form on the CoC website.

A. **Category 1: Literally Homeless (in order of preference)**

1. Third Party Verification (HMIS print-out, or written referral/certification by another housing or service provider) dated within 14 days prior to program entry; or
2. Third Party Verification via written observation by an outreach worker dated within 14 days prior to program entry; or
3. Certification by the intake worker whose only encounter with the program applicant is at the current point at which they are seeking assistance; or
4. Certification by the individual or head of household seeking assistance stating that (s)he was living on the streets or in shelter.

If the provider is using anything other than Third Party Verification, the case file must include documentation of due diligence to obtain third party verification.

B. Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee DV

For victim service providers:

2. An oral statement by the individual or head of household seeking assistance, documented as a self-certification or a certification by the intake worker, which states he/she/they:
 - a) Are experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized;
 - b) Have no other safe residence; and
 - c) Lack the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing.

For non-victim service providers:

1. Oral statement by the individual or head of household seeking assistance that they are experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized. This statement is documented by a self-certification or by the caseworker. Where the safety of the individual or family is not jeopardized, the oral statement must be verified by an individual or organization from which the individual or head of household has sought assistance; and
2. Certification by the individual or head of household that they have no other safe residence; and
3. Self-certification or other written documentation, that the individual or family lacks the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing.

Additional documentation requirements apply to CoC-funded programs with beds dedicated to chronically homeless households. Please consult the Chronic Homelessness Documentation Checklist on the CoC website for more guidance.

V. Housing Requirements for Permanent Supportive Housing

- A. All housing supported by CoC-funded PSH resources must meet all HUD requirements, including, but not limited to, Housing Quality Standards, rent reasonableness standards, FMR (as relevant), as well as other requirements including local regulations and community standards regarding occupancy limits based on unit size.
- B. PSH programs will endeavor to offer as much client choice as possible regarding type and location of housing.
- C. PSH programs will provide a living environment that is safe and accessible, offer supportive services, and encourage maximum independence.
- D. Where possible, PSH services will be provided in community settings that are readily accessible by public transportation and convenient to shopping and other community services.

VI. Service Requirements for Permanent Supportive Housing

- A. Case Managers will provide intensive case management services throughout each participant's stay in PSH to assist households to maintain housing stability. Services may be provided at the program offices, and Case Managers will conduct home visits when appropriate.
- B. PSH programs, through collaborative arrangement or by referral, must offer services to all clients that are tailored to each client's needs. The level and type of services offered should fully meet each client's identified needs, including but not limited to any of the following:
 - 1. Housing Support**
 - a. Intake and assessment
 - b. Rental assistance
 - c. Legal assistance
 - d. Assistance with housing applications
 - e. Information and training regarding tenants' rights and responsibilities
 - f. Education and assistance around landlord-tenants' rights and responsibilities
 - g. Mediation and negotiation with landlords
 - 2. Socialization & Daily Function**
 - a. Daily living skills training
 - b. Budgeting and money management skills and training
 - c. Skills and training in maintaining a household
 - d. Eligibility screening for, and assistance applying for and retaining mainstream resources (SSI, CalWORKS, MediCal, Veterans benefits, etc.)
 - e. Vocational and employment assistance or training and referral

- f. Supportive employment and referral for employment
- g. Interpersonal communication skills
- h. Transportation, including accompaniment to appointments, home visits
- i. Child care
- j. Parenting information and education
- k. Conflict resolution and crisis intervention
- l. Helping clients connect to meaningful daily activities
- m. Social, cultural, or recreational activities
- n. Opportunities for peer-to-peer education and support
- o. Support groups and other services to maintain, preserve, and promote independence, including optimal physical, social, and psychological development and functioning

3. Wellness

- a. Service coordination
- b. Mental health counseling and education
- c. Substance abuse education and counseling
- d. Effective use of health care (medical/dental/mental health/psychiatric)
- e. Preventive health services

4. General

- a. Verification of progress towards achievement of short and long-term client objectives
- C. Case managers will offer case management contact with clients at least four (4) times per month.
- D. PSH programs are encouraged to maintain a client to case manager ratio at or below twenty clients to one FTE case manager.
- E. **Please refer to the [PSH Checklist](#) in the CoC Toolkit for further information regarding documentation that needs to be kept in client files.**

VII. [Procedures for Transfer Between Permanent Supportive Housing Programs](#)

- A. Transfers Within the Continuum of Care and Across Continuum of Care Geographic Borders
 - 1. Requests for transfer between Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs will be reviewed by the Office of Supportive Housing (OSH) staff responsible for

facilitating matches to housing opportunities within the Coordinated Assessment system.

2. *CoC-Funded Programs*: An individual or household is eligible for transfer between CoC-funded PSH programs only if they met all eligibility requirements of the destination PSH program, prior to entry into the transferring PSH program.

****Please refer to [Transferring a Client to Another Program](#) in the CoC Toolkit for further information.****

B. Transfers Related to Domestic or Intimate Partner Violence or Stalking

1. When a resident of Permanent Supportive Housing requests a transfer related to domestic or intimate partner violence or stalking, OSH staff will prioritize that transfer. Clients requesting a transfer on this basis are statutorily protected under the Violence Against Women Act from discrimination or retaliation by the program, its administrators and staff, and partner landlords (if applicable).
2. Program staff of the transferring program will ensure that the person who experienced domestic or intimate partner violence has access to appropriate services in accordance with the Domestic Violence Policies (see Section B.IX, Domestic Violence Policies).
3. Information submitted to a program and/or landlord pertaining to the client's status as a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall be maintained in confidence by the receiving party, with exceptions for (1) purpose of client files for case management, and (2) aggregated community-wide HMIS management according to [HMIS Data Standards, element 4.11](#).³
 - i. The information shall not be entered into any shared databases (with exception for a victim service providers' comparable database) nor disclosed to another entity or individual unless according to the client's written consent, or otherwise required by law. (Additional details on lawful disclosure without client consent are found in [§ VII. Confidentiality](#).)

D. Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)

The following standards will govern the CoC- and ESG- funded RRH projects in the Santa Clara County CoC. Each program may focus or operate a little differently, but will align with the overall standards.

I. Target Populations for Assistance

The Santa Clara County CoC- and ESG- funded RRH programs will target the following populations:

³ [FY 2024 HMIS Data Standards Manual, Element 4.11, p. 97](#):

<https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HMIS-Data-Standards-Manual-2024.pdf>

1. Veterans
2. Youth and families with children
3. Individuals and families fleeing domestic violence
4. Non-Chronically Homeless individuals
5. Chronically Homeless not requiring permanent supportive housing

II. Structure of Rapid Re-Housing Assistance

The structure of rapid re-housing assistance is guided by a philosophy that encourages providers to provide the least amount of assistance to individuals and families to ensure their housing stability. Providers, together with the client, determine how long or often to provide a subsidy (unless determined by specific grant requirements, regulations, etc.) while at the same time ensuring that program resources are used as efficiently as possible.

1. Goals of Assistance:

- a. After receipt of assistance, household is able to remain stably housed.
- b. At the conclusion of assistance, providers are encouraged to follow-up with household for up to 6 months to monitor and/or evaluate whether household has remained stably housed.

2. Duration/Subsidy Amount/Client Contributions:

- a. Rental subsidies are provided for a maximum of 24 months and decline in steps based upon a fixed timeline, determined by the program. Providers may revise the fixed timeline as needed to accommodate the client's circumstances.
- b. Initial assistance can be as much as 100% of rent. Client will pay a percentage of their rent based on the program's assessment of the client's financial and family situation, with rental assistance decreasing monthly over time (schedule to be determined by program).
- c. *CoC-Funded Programs*: Total rent shall equal the sum of the monthly rent for the unit per the lease agreement plus, if the tenant pays separately for utilities, the monthly allowance for utilities (excluding telephone) established by the public housing authority in the area in which the housing is located.
- d. *CoC-Funded Programs*: CoC-funded RRH programs must comply with CoC Program requirements regarding FMR and Rent Reasonableness.
- e. *CoC-Funded Programs*: Each participant in CoC-funded RRH programs must enter into a lease for an initial term of at least one year. The lease must continue automatically upon expiration on a month-to-month basis and be terminable only for cause.

- f. The goal is for households to “graduate” from the program once they no longer meet the eligibility requirements of the program’s funding source and/or a Case Manager determines assistance can be terminated, whichever comes first.
- g. An assessment tool is used to determine the need for ongoing assistance every 90 days. **Additionally**, CoC-funded RRH programs must re-evaluate, not less than once annually, that a program participant lacks sufficient resources and support networks necessary to retain housing without CoC assistance and that the participant is receiving the types and amounts of assistance that they need to retain housing.
- h. If the household does not attain any of these goals, assistance ends at 24 months (or earlier time as set by the program).

3. Move-In Assistance:

- a. Move-In Assistance will be targeted to households who are assessed as able to maintain their unit after the assistance. The amount of move-in assistance is determined by the program, within the limits set by the program’s funding source.
- b. Move-In Assistance may be provided as one-time assistance or in tandem with Rental Assistance/Rental Subsidies.
- c. Grant funds may be used for security deposits in an amount not to exceed 2 months of rent. An advance payment of the last month’s rent may be provided to the landlord, in addition to the security deposit and payment of first month’s rent.
- d. Move-In Assistance only households must show proof of tenancy (e.g., named on the lease agreement or have a verifiable, valid sublease agreement, letters of verification).

III. Eligibility Requirements

In order to qualify for RRH, households must satisfy the following criteria:

- A. Be the highest priority household available within the target population served by the program, as identified through Coordinated Assessment.
- B. Other eligibility criteria created at the program level.
- C. **CoC-Funded Programs:** For CoC-funded RRH programs, the individual or household must meet the definition of homeless in the CoC Program Interim Rule, under Category 1 or Category 4, consistent with the program’s grant agreement with HUD. Additionally, the individual or household assisted in a CoC-funded RRH program must meet eligibility requirements identified in the NOFA for the grant year in which the program is funded.

It should be noted that if a client has entered multiple rapid re-housing programs and not found success with this service model, the provider is encouraged to assess and identify whether rapid re-housing is the best approach.

RRH programs will adopt a housing first approach and take all reasonable steps to reduce barriers to housing, including working with landlords to limit the criteria used to exclude applicants or evict participants.

Unless required by law or as a condition of a particular source of funding, programs will not screen out or exclude participants based on any of the following:

- A. Failure to participate in supportive services or make progress on a service plan
- B. Having too little or no income
- C. Refusal to participate in drug tests
- D. Active or history of substance abuse
- E. Experience of domestic violence (e.g. lack of a protective order, period of separation, etc.)
- F. Credit or eviction history
- G. Failure to participate in a probation or parole program

Regarding Income

Households must demonstrate at point of program enrollment their ability and/or willingness to increase their income and/or decrease expenses and transition off the subsidy within the specified timeframe.

Regarding Rent to Income Ratio

Taking into account a household's total income and expenses, all Move- In Assistance only households should be able to demonstrate their permanent housing unit will be sustainable going forward.

Regarding Other Eligibility Requirements

Rapid re-housing targeted toward families with children may assist qualifying CoC applicant families who do not currently have physical custody of their child(ren), if documentation from CPS verifies that housing and/or other services is the only remaining barrier to reunification and if the funding source allows for it, that reunification will occur after housing is obtained, and the household demonstrates compliance with CPS, court orders, etc.

IV. Documentation Requirements

CoC-Funded Programs: For participants in CoC-funded rapid re-housing programs, documentation must be included in the case file, and/or scanned into the HMIS client record that demonstrates eligibility as follows. For more detailed guidance, please consult the Documentation Checklist: Homelessness Verification form on the CoC website.

A. Category 1: Literally Homeless (in order of preference)

1. Third Party Verification (HMIS print-out, or written referral/certification by another housing or service provider) dated within 14 days prior to program entry; or
2. Third Party Verification via written observation by an outreach worker dated within 14 days prior to program entry; or
3. Certification by the intake worker whose only encounter with the program applicant is at the current point at which they are seeking assistance; or
4. Certification by the individual or head of household seeking assistance stating that (s)he was living on the streets or in shelter;

If the provider is using anything other than Third Party Verification, the case file must include documentation of due diligence to obtain third party verification.

B. Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee DV

For victim service providers:

3. An oral statement by the individual or head of household seeking assistance, documented as a self-certification or a certification by the intake worker, which states he/she/they:

- a) Are experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized;
- b) Have no other safe residence; and
- c) Lack the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing.

For non-victim service providers:

1. Oral statement by the individual or head of household seeking assistance that they are experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized. This statement is documented by a self-certification or by the caseworker. Where the safety of the individual or family is not jeopardized, the oral statement must be verified by an individual or organization from which the individual or head of household has sought assistance; and
2. Certification by the individual or head of household that they have no other safe residence; and
3. Self-certification or other written documentation, that the individual or family lacks the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing.

V. Housing Requirements for Rapid Re-Housing

- A. All housing supported by CoC-funded RRH resources must meet all HUD requirements, including but not limited to, Housing Quality Standards, rent reasonableness standards, FMR (as relevant), as well as other requirements including local regulations and community standards regarding occupancy limits based on unit size.
- B. RRH programs will endeavor to offer as much client choice as possible regarding type and location of housing.
- C. RRH programs will provide a living environment that is safe and accessible, offer supportive services, and encourage maximum independence.

VI. Best Practices for Rapid Re-Housing

In addition to the requirements related to receiving RRH resources, the CoC encourages providers to implement best practices when locating and securing housing for applicant families.⁴ Best practices include:

A. Overall Best Practices

1. Set Goals – From the start, identify and set goals with the household to determine what they want.
2. Set Expectations – Review the various rules and regulations related to housing – from noise levels to cleanliness to respect for neighbors. Stress the benefits. Differentiate between the household’s wants versus their needs (e.g. studio serves the purpose rather than a one-bedroom).
3. Set Up Support – Have in place counseling and case management during housing process to assist with necessary changes as household transitions into housing (e.g. modifying behaviors that may be viewed negatively in residential settings).
4. Listen to Household – Meet regularly, view apartments together, recognize household’s ability to decide where they want to live. Have household take an active role on the search.
5. Recognize What Landlords Want – Know what landlords are looking for in prospective tenants (tenants who pay on time, maintain property, get along with others).
6. Address Credit, and Criminal History Issues – Educate household on their credit report. Obtain it and review it with household, encourage payment arrangement on utilities to correct discrepancies. Same with criminal history – obtain police records to ensure information is accurate. Identify resources to assist household with cleaning up their criminal record.
7. Work with Landlords – Work closely with landlord to provide simple, straightforward explanations of a household’s credit/criminal history (face-to-face is best). Once household accepted have landlord and household meet. Prepare household for this first impression (e.g. specific questions the landlord may ask). If household not accepted maintain positive attitude and motivation for possible future opportunity.
8. Understand the Purpose of the Security Deposit – Educate the household that the security deposit is a guarantee against damage not unpaid rent. Meet with the

⁴ Compiled from *Helping Clients to Help Themselves Through the Housing Process*, Evans, Bobbi Jo, <http://homeless.samhsa.gov/resource/helping-clients-to-help-themselves-through-the-housing-process-49727.aspx> and *How to Give a Helping Hand Toward Housing*, Evans, Bobbi Jo, <http://homeless.samhsa.gov/resource/How-to-Give-a-Helping-Hand-Toward-Housing-46281.aspx>

landlord and the client to do an inspection and document/photograph any existing damage and include in household's file.

9. Review the Lease – Review the lease with the household. Emphasize sections on rent, alteration of the apartment, lease violation, rules relating to guests and pets. Identify who is responsible for paying the utilities and any additional charges. Encourage the household to ask questions. Ensure that initial leases are for a term of at least one year, automatically renewable on a month-to-month basis, and terminable only for cause.
10. Anticipate Challenges – Provide and identify support for household who may be experiencing a major transition and adjustments in routines now that they are housed.

B. Financial Assistance Best Practices

1. Service Providers should not issue rental checks to anyone other than a property owner or property management company. A check or payment should not be made to the household or another party unless a utility reimbursement is to be paid. In which case, the following must be followed:
 - Direct payment to the program participant; or
 - Payment to the utility company on behalf of the participant so long as:
 - Written permission is obtained from the program participant
 - Written notification to the participant of the amount paid to the utility company
 - VAWA incorporates protections against financial abuse. Where a program has reason to believe that financial abuse is occurring within a household, it should take this under consideration before furnishing a utility payment directly to the household. A direct payment to the utility may be in the best interest of safety to the household's occupants.
2. Service Providers should verify property ownership by calling the Santa Clara County Tax Assessor. Provide the Assessor with the address of the unit the provider is interested in renting and verify the name of the property owner.
3. Service Providers should call the landlord to verify the rental agreement.
4. Service Providers should mail payment to the property owner and/or property management company. Should the landlord, property owner and/or property management company need the check immediately they may pick it up from the service provider. The household should not pick- up or deliver the payment to the property owner and/or property management company.

Service Providers should consider requiring two signatures for amounts over an identified threshold. All other standard financial procedures should apply including review of canceled checks and review of stale checks that have not been cashed.

VII. Service Requirements/Components for Rapid Rehousing

- A. Case Managers will provide intensive case management services throughout each participant's stay in RRH to assist households to successfully retain housing and move off the subsidy and into self-sufficiency. Services may be provided at the program offices, and Case Managers will conduct home visits when appropriate. Services may include, but are not limited to:

1. Housing Support

- a. Intake and assessment
- b. Rental assistance
- c. Legal assistance
- d. Assistance with housing applications
- e. Information and training regarding tenants' rights and responsibilities
- f. Education and assistance around landlord-tenants' rights and responsibilities
- g. Mediation and negotiation with landlords
- h. A minimum of one monthly face-to-face case management meeting
- i. A minimum of one quarterly home visit

2. Socialization & Daily Functions

- a. Daily living skills training
- b. Budgeting and money management skills and training
- c. Skills and training in maintaining a household
- d. Eligibility screening for, and assistance applying for and retaining mainstream resources (SSI, CalWORKS, MediCal, veteran's benefits, etc.)
- e. Vocational and employment assistance or training and referral
- f. Supportive employment and referral for employment
- g. Interpersonal communication skills
- h. Transportation, including accompaniment to appointments, home visits
- i. Child care
- j. Parenting information and education
- k. Conflict resolution and crisis intervention
- l. Helping clients connect to meaningful daily activities
- m. Social, cultural, or recreational activities

- n. Opportunities for peer-to-peer education and support
- o. Support groups and other services to maintain, preserve, and promote independence, including optimal physical, social, and psychological development and functioning

3. Wellness

- a. Service coordination
- b. Mental health counseling and education
- c. Substance abuse education and counseling
- d. Effective use of health care (medical/dental/mental health/psychiatric)
- e. Preventive health services

4. General

- a. Verification of progress towards achievement of short and long-term client objectives
- B. During the clients' participation in the program, client must meet with a case manager not less than once per month to assist the program participant in ensuring long-term housing stability. **The project is exempt from this requirement if the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925 et seq.) or the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) prohibits the recipient carrying out the project from making its housing conditional on the participant's acceptance of services.
- C. All clients may receive follow-up services for up to 6 months to ensure stability and assess the effectiveness of RRH programs.

Please refer to the [RRH Checklist](#) in the CoC Toolkit for further information regarding documentation that needs to be kept in client files.

E. Transitional Housing

I. Target Populations for Assistance

Santa Clara County Continuum of Care transitional housing (TH) programs serve a range of populations, including single adults, youth and families with children. Regardless of target population, program design and services should further the goal of transitioning participants to permanent housing. In alignment with national priorities and evidence-based practices, the Continuum of Care encourages TH programs to prioritize and target the following populations:

1. Transitional age youth, including single youth, pregnant youth, and/or youth-led households
2. Persons with experience of domestic violence or other forms of severe trauma

3. Individuals and heads of household struggling with substance abuse, or early in recovery from substance abuse

II. Structure of Transitional Housing Assistance

1. Goals of Assistance

- a. Upon exit from the program, participants move into a permanent housing situation and are able to maintain housing stability.
- b. Transitional housing may serve as a bridge to permanent housing for households that have been accepted into a permanent housing program but do not yet have a unit.

2. Subsidy Amount/Length of Time/Calculation:

- a. Transitional housing facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to PH within 24 months of entering transitional housing.
- b. CoC-funded TH programs must comply with CoC Program requirements regarding client portion of rent, occupancy charges, FMR and Rent Reasonableness.
- c. Rents collected from residents of TH may be reserved in whole or in part to assist the residents to move to permanent housing.
- d. All participants in CoC-funded TH programs must enter into a lease or occupancy agreement, so that participants retain full tenants' rights during their residency in the program.

III. Eligibility Requirements

In order to qualify for transitional housing, households must satisfy the following criteria:

- A. For CoC-funded programs and others participating in the Coordinated Assessment System, be the highest priority household available within the target population served by the program, as identified through Coordinated Assessment.
- B. For Veterans Affairs (VA) Grant Per Diem (GPD) programs, be among the highest priority households that is within the target population served by the program and approved by the VA, if applicable.
- C. Other eligibility criteria created at the program level.
- D. For CoC-funded programs, meet the HUD definition of homeless in the CoC Program Interim Rule under Category 1, Category 2, or Category 4.

IV. Documentation Requirements

CoC-Funded Programs: For participants in CoC-funded transitional housing programs, documentation must be included in the case file, and/or scanned into the HMIS client record that demonstrates eligibility as follows:

A. Category 1: Literally Homeless (in order of preference)

1. Third party verification (HMIS print-out, or written referral/certification by another housing or service provider) dated within 14 days prior to program entry; or
2. Written observation by an outreach worker dated within 14 days prior to program entry; or
3. Certification by the individual or head of household seeking assistance stating that (s)he was living on the streets or in shelter;

If the provider is using anything other than a) Third Party Verification, the case file must include documentation of due diligence to obtain third party verification.

B. Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness

4. A court order resulting from an eviction action notifying the individual or family that they must leave within 14 days; or
5. For individual and families leaving a hotel or motel – evidence that they lack the financial resources to stay; or
6. A documented and verified written or oral statement that the individual or family will be literally homeless within 14 days; and
7. Certification that no subsequent residence has been identified; and
8. Self-certification or other written documentation that the individual lacks the financial resources and support necessary to obtain permanent housing.

C. Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee DV

For victim service providers:

4. An oral statement by the individual or head of household seeking assistance, documented as a self-certification or a certification by the intake worker, which states he/she/they are:
 - a) Are experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized;
 - b) Have no other safe residence; and
 - c) Lack the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing.

For non-victim service providers:

1. Oral statement by the individual or head of household seeking assistance that they are experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous,

traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized. This statement is documented by a self-certification or by the caseworker. Where the safety of the individual or family is not jeopardized, the oral statement must be verified; and

2. Certification by the individual or head of household that they have no other safe residence; and
3. Self-certification or other written documentation, that the individual or family lacks the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing.

V. Service Requirements/Components for Transitional Housing

Case Managers will provide case management services at a level that meets the needs of each participant, in order to assist households to exit the program into permanent housing and achieve self-sufficiency.

- VIII. Transitional housing programs are encouraged to adopt a low-barrier, housing first approach. Unless required by law, a condition of a particular source of funding, or necessary to serve a target population in recovery from substance abuse, programs will not screen out or exclude participants based on any of the following:
 - a. Failure to participate in supportive services or make progress on a service plan;
 - b. Having too little or no income;
 - c. Refusal to participate in drug tests;
 - d. Active or history of substance abuse;
 - e. Experience of domestic violence (e.g. lack of a protective order, period of separation, etc.); or
 - f. Failure to participate in a probation or parole program.
- IX. Transitional housing programs are characterized by:
 1. Client-centered services, by directly providing a range of services or by serving as part of a network that provides a range of services, tailored to each participant's level and type of need;
 2. Immediacy, by providing for timely intervention and avoidance of delays in implementing a workable plan for transition to a permanent housing situation; and
 3. Continuity and linkage to after care (to the extent possible when funding is available), by providing services in cooperation with other resources and ensuring appropriate follow-up after the child, adult, or family has left the program.
- X. Transitional housing programs must develop service plans with participants and provide or offer referrals for identified services that address each participant's ongoing needs.

Service planning should be initiated at intake, and focuses on identifying and transitioning participants to the most appropriate permanent housing situation.

- XI. Ongoing assessment of progress on the participant's service plan should be conducted throughout the individual's or family's term of residence in the program.
- XII. Transitional housing programs, either directly or by referral, must make services available to all clients that are tailored to support each client in transitioning to permanent housing. The level and type of services offered should meet each client's identified needs, including but not limited to any of the following:
 - 1. Crisis intervention;
 - 2. Legal assistance;
 - 3. Service coordination;
 - 4. Emergency and ongoing identification of medical and health needs and referral for care;
 - 5. Public benefits eligibility assessment and application assistance;
 - 6. Educational and employment assistance;
 - 7. Exit planning, housing search, and relocation assistance;
 - 8. Education related to activities of daily living (life skills);
 - 9. Preventive health education, including information about prevention of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Sexually Transmitted Disease;
 - 10. Substance abuse and mental health counseling;
 - 11. Support groups;
 - 12. Structured social/recreational activities;
 - 13. Parenting education;
 - 14. Job referral and placement;
 - 15. Child care;
 - 16. Transportation;
 - 17. Domestic violence counseling; and
 - 18. Other appropriate services as necessary for the service population.
- XIII. If the program provides referrals for mental health, substance abuse, health care, or developmental disability services, this same referral information must be offered to every client. Then, the program providing these services may separately ask questions about the issues relevant to the provision of that service.
- XIV. Any services related to an individual's disability may not be required as a condition of receiving shelter unless the shelter is specifically designated for individuals with disabilities and has a mandatory service component according to its funding criteria.

Please refer to [Eligibility for Households Exiting THUs](#) in the CoC Toolkit for further information on how to determine whether a household is exiting a transitional housing unit.

F. Other Services and Services-Only Programs

X. Information and Referral and Case Management Services

A. Information and Referral

At a minimum, programs providing Information and Referral services offer the following:

1. A basic assessment of client needs (could be informal/verbal);
2. Information about community resources and referrals to local partners;
3. Assistance in acquiring services, including access to phones to make local calls, letters of introduction, lists of required documents, blank applications/forms, coaching regarding appropriate language to use when asking for services to get the desired outcome, etc.;
4. Advocacy on behalf of individual clients.

B. Case Management

At a minimum, programs providing Case Management services offer all Information and Referral services, as well as the following:

1. Client-centered goal development focused on managing the practical problems of daily living;
2. Individualized support in identifying and completing action steps toward goals;
3. Encouragement and support toward goal achievement through regular meetings in an ongoing relationship;
4. For each case managed client or household, programs must maintain a separate case file including registration and assessment paperwork (including any community-wide assessments) and case notes;
5. For each case managed client, HMIS participating programs must record a Program Entry and Exit in HMIS and ensure that HUD Universal Data Elements are completed.

C. Intensive Case Management.

At a minimum, programs providing Intensive Case Management services offer all Information and Referral and Case Management services, as well as the following:

1. Education about basic living skills, health care, getting the most out of treatment, and understanding the stages of change;
2. Assistance with access and coordination between medical, mental health, and substance abuse services, if needed;
3. Assistance in the development of new informal support systems to sustain the client's improving recovery patterns;
4. Response to client crises and assistance in stabilizing the situation;

5. Available to meet with clients outside of program offices (attend court with client, transport client to important appointments, home visitation, etc.)
6. Maintain low caseloads of no more than 15-20 active clients.

XI. Outreach Services

All programs providing:

- outreach services
- street outreach services,
- mobile outreach services, or
- organizations partnering with programs to provide outreach services,

must comply with the following standards.

Engagement with People who are Currently Unhoused

Basic Standards and Expectations

- A. During the provision of outreach services, the engagement and assessment of the client is characterized by:
 - 1) sensitivity to the willingness of the person or family to be engaged;
 - 2) a non-threatening manner;
 - 3) maximum respect for the autonomy of the person or family being engaged;
 - 4) persistence; and
 - 5) accurate messaging that is informative and timely.
- B. Outreach services are a crucial intervention to meet basic needs and aim to prepare the unhoused for various types of housing, whether permanent, emergency shelter, or sustainable temporary placement, by assisting with essential referrals/linkages integral to their housing goals. In addition, outreach should also actively support people to prepare for housing from first point of contact, to facilitate referral opportunities whenever possible.
 - 1) Street outreach engagement and support is anchored in the objective of helping the unsheltered person obtain stable housing and move from being unhoused to sheltered or housed in better living accommodations. Resources and housing should be driven by client choice, and provided in alignment with the client's needs to the extent possible.
 - 2) Provide meaningful and accurate information to unsheltered persons to allow them to discern a course of action that makes the most sense to them as they seek to exit homelessness. Acceptance and declining of services should be documented accordingly.
- C. Outreach workers must interact with people who are currently unhoused in a compassionate and trauma informed manner. In order to establish mutual respect and trust, outreach workers must provide services in alignment with the following guidelines.

- 1) Street outreach staff shall identify themselves, the organization they work for, the intention of their engagement and ask permission to engage/enter encampments in every encounter.
 - 2) Participating in street outreach services is voluntary. Street outreach workers shall seek and record consent (which can be verbal or written) to engage with people who are currently unsheltered.
 - 3) Street outreach workers shall communicate with unsheltered individuals in ways that use plain and clear language, to effectively communicate with all unsheltered persons with whom they engage.
 - 4) Street outreach workers may need to amend their approach to engagement and planning as needed based on the needs of the people with whom they work.
 - 5) When a person who is unsheltered does not desire or is ambivalent about housing, the street outreach staff shall be respectful yet persistent in using all available skills such as motivational interviewing and progressive engagement to support and assist the individual in considering housing.
- D. Cultural competency and humility is a necessary aspect of providing effective and equitable outreach to unsheltered people. Outreach programs should work to minimize biases when working with BIPOC and LGBTQIA+ people, and provide the following supports where applicable.
- 1) Language access: Outreach teams must provide services in a manner that takes into account the cultural needs of the population(s) served, including meeting the needs of clients with limited English proficiency. Provide translation services as needed.
 - 2) Pronouns: Outreach workers should share their own pronouns and utilize gender pronouns as self-identified by a client.
 - 3) Equal Access: Outreach teams must provide services in alignment with equal access regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender or marital status.
 - 4) Intersectionality: Outreach teams should be aware of a person's intersectionality of identities and lived experiences (including but not limited to race, ethnicity, gender identity, documentation status), and how these experiences may influence their case management needs.

Preferred practice recommended standards

- E. Subpopulations may have additional outreach needs that require specialized support. Outreach programs should aim to meet specific needs of the following subpopulations when possible and appropriate.
- 1) Older adults and medically fragile people: Provide linkages to street medicine, psychiatry, and other health services wherever possible given the increased medical needs of these populations.
 - 2) People with criminal histories: Provide linkages to resources and job training support in order to assist with barriers due to criminal histories.
 - 3) People who are undocumented: Provide necessary translation support and additional assistance obtaining ID or documentation. In the case that people are ineligible for a program due to conditions of funding, outreach programs should attempt to connect people who are undocumented with legal services and other programs who provide specialized support.

- 4) Survivors of Domestic Violence: Survivors' ability to interact with outreach services may be impacted by their abusers. Outreach providers should make efforts to link survivors to necessary resources and the following 24-hour victim service hotlines when possible:
 - i. Next Door Solutions: (408) 279-2962
 - ii. YWCA Support Network: (800) 572-2782
 - iii. Community Solutions: (877) 363-7238
 - iv. Asian Americans for Community Involvement: (408) 975-2739
 - 5) Veterans: Provide linkages to the VA or other veteran service providers in order to obtain all available benefits and housing options.
- F. In the event rapid resolution of homelessness is not possible, street outreach staff engaging in case management or otherwise interacting with someone who is currently unhoused should create and document a plan in HMIS on when the next engagement will occur and the action steps that will be taken in subsequent encounters, plus any other relevant case notes. Outreach staff should inform the unsheltered person when they will next visit the area, what progressive steps might occur in between, and any other relevant information related to their safety & well-being at that time.
- G. Outreach workers are encouraged to assist the client in obtaining the necessary documentation (i.e. ID, homelessness verification) when desired and appropriate in order to prepare for potential housing referrals. This documentation must be included in the client file, which is uploaded to HMIS.

Provider Staff Training

Basic Standards and Expectations

- A. Outreach workers providing outreach services through County or City funded street outreach or mobile outreach teams will receive on-going training in best practices generally accepted in the community. Training should be held at least once per season/year in this area.
- 1) Use of assertive outreach techniques such that the team(s) will actively work to make contact with clients and engage them at the level and in the manner in which they are willing to connect;
 - 2) Interventions carried out in the field, at locations where clients congregate and are comfortable rather than in traditional mental health settings;
 - 3) Direct service provision that includes assistance in meeting basic survival needs (food, showers, a place to come in from the streets) as well as clinical services as it relates to obtaining and/or retaining housing;
 - 4) Referrals, advocacy, and intensive case management without time limits in order to address the client's full range of needs, including linkages with medical, psychiatric, and alcohol and drug treatment services; benefits programs; and emergency, transitional, supportive, and/or permanent housing. A linkage or referral may look like assisting an unsheltered person to make a phone call, accompanying them to a meeting and providing an introduction, or attending a full appointment with them. Follow-up to ensure the linkage was in fact successful is required in effective, comprehensive outreach services.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- B. Consult [Bridge](#) for additional trainings to build outreach staff skills. Please contact santaclaracoc@homebaseccc.org to receive access to Bridge.

Personal Safety and Mitigating Risk

Basic Standards and Expectations

- A. Outreach services are provided by a team of professionals, paraprofessionals or volunteers. For reasons of safety for both people engaging as outreach and persons served, it is recommended that street outreach teams consist of at least two people.
- B. Safety Guidelines for Staff
 - 1) Street outreach staff and their employers are responsible for promoting personal safety of street outreach staff and taking the necessary measures to decrease risks as reasonable in the context of street outreach.
 - 2) Street outreach staff shall inform their supervisor(s) of their locations during their outreach shift.
 - 3) Street outreach staff shall have a working phone with reception (verified upon arrival) and first aid kit with them at all times during the delivery of street outreach duties.
 - 4) Street outreach staff may engage people at or near their encampment site, but shall not enter into a tent or other enclosed space during the provision of services, unless consent is otherwise given by the individual.
 - 5) Outreach staff should incorporate precautions (i.e. use of masks or gloves) as appropriate to prevent infectious disease transmission during outreach, clean ups or abatements. Staff should refrain from reaching into bags or handling belongings at an encampment site.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- 6) It is recommended that outreach staff dress in a way that provides for safety and wellbeing in the field (i.e. jeans, long/short sleeve, and appropriate tennis or hiking boots) due to environmental conditions such as rough/unleveled terrain, unmaintained brush/thorn bushes, overgrown grass and unknown biohazard situations such as trash, human waste, mold, spoiled food, discarded needles or other paraphernalia. Agencies can determine whether to encourage staff to wear agency branded clothing as appropriate to build familiarity and trust.

Service Provision

Basic Standards and Expectations

- A. Outreach services are designed to bring the existing service delivery system to the person or family served. These services are offered to persons and families who have unmet needs

and who are not served or are under-served by existing service delivery mechanisms in the community.

- B. Outreach service provision is flexibly tailored to the unique needs and characteristics of each person or family served. It is characterized by:
 - a. flexibility;
 - b. consistency, follow through, and repeated engagement to build trust;
 - c. voluntary acceptance of services by the person or family served;
 - d. a team approach;
 - e. linkage to, or direct provision of a full range of readily accessible prevention, and;
 - f. support and treatment services.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- C. Outreach teams should aim to provide services on a consistent schedule, a minimum of three days/week for a minimum of four hours/day.
- D. County and City outreach programs must offer case management to all clients willing to engage in services in order to develop customized service plans to meet each individual's or household's goals. Case management services include but are not limited to:
 - a. Ensuring that households served are document ready and assisting clients in developing housing plans;
 - b. Linking people to mental health services, substance use treatment services, or urgent/emergency care; and
 - c. Linking to services designed to increase income (i.e. entitlement and benefits applications assistance, Medi-Cal, General Relief/UBI, CalFresh, Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI), Social Security Disability Income, and Welfare-to-Work).
- E. Outreach workers shall utilize harm reduction practices and strategies to help address risks and potential harms related to use of alcohol and other drugs and/or participation in sex work by unsheltered persons.

Linkages to Services and Additional Supports

Basic Standards and Expectations

- A. County and City outreach services provide linkages to, or directly provide, a full range of prevention, support, and treatment services, including but not limited to:
 - a. screening and assessment;
 - b. harm reduction;
 - c. substance use treatment;
 - d. basic needs intervention (i.e. food/meals, showers, laundry);
 - e. crisis intervention.
 - f. public assistance;
 - g. advocacy;
 - h. legal assistance;
 - i. case management;
 - j. housing assistance;
 - k. social support services;

- l. informational services;
 - m. service planning;
 - n. medical/ dental evaluation and care;
 - o. counseling and/or therapy; and
 - p. other services necessary to serve the target population.
- B. Offer to connect clients to MyConnectSV portal and accompanying peer support in order to assist in outreach services and other service provision.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- C. County and City funded programs are encouraged to provide Housing Problem Solving (HPS) services in accordance with the Santa Clara County Continuum of Care Housing Problem Solving Guidelines. HPS services are intended to determine if there are ways to quickly resolve and/or avoid entering into homelessness or rapidly exiting homelessness including, but not limited to: conflict resolution, mediation, one-time financial assistance, and/or relocation.
- D. Provide support staff with psychiatric or mental health expertise to outreach teams to assist with de-escalation in crisis scenarios.
- E. Outreach teams are encouraged to reach out to the Trusted Response Urgent Support Team (TRUST) for assistance with crisis intervention.
- F. Utilize the MyConnectSV portal to consistently communicate with unhoused clients regarding service and housing opportunities.

XII. Drop-In Centers

All programs operating Drop-In Centers must comply with the following standards.

- A. In programs operating drop-in centers, staff should receive annual training on counseling skills, techniques for handling conflicts or crises in a non-violent manner, cultural sensitivity, sexual harassment, and sensitivity to wider issues of homelessness at a one-time training per season/year on these subjects.
- B. Drop-in centers provide services in a safe, welcoming, minimally intrusive environment that is designed to foster trust and personal engagement.
- C. Drop-in centers provide:
 - 1. Information and referral;
 - 2. Food or snacks;
 - 3. Bathrooms;
 - 4. Seating accommodations; and
 - 5. Access to telephones.
- D. S4.4 Drop-in centers may also provide, either directly or by referral:

1. Crisis intervention;
 2. Emergency services;
 3. Legal and advocacy services
 4. Mental health services
 5. Case management;
 6. Facilities for personal hygiene: showers and laundry;
 7. Employment and housing services;
 8. Classes in living skills;
 9. Community space;
 10. Meeting space;
 11. Linkage to medical service;
 12. Mail, voice mail, computer access;
 13. Clothing, and;
 14. Client storage.
- E. Personnel are available during drop-in center operating hours to provide ongoing services and overall supervision.
- F. Drop-in centers have written policies and procedures for expelling an individual or family from the facility that:
1. Are clear and simple, avoiding overly rigid and bureaucratic rules;
 2. Require that all reasonable efforts are made to provide an appropriate referral;
 3. Are clearly posted in all appropriate languages or in a fashion readily accessible to accommodate non-hearing and sight impaired individuals or are otherwise provided to persons using the service;
 4. Include a definition of the reasons or conditions for which an individual or family may be expelled;
 5. Delineate a clearly defined process for expulsion including due process provisions; and
 6. Describe the conditions or process for re-admission to the facility.

XIII. Prevention and Support Services

All programs providing prevention and support services must comply with the following standards as appropriate to the population served.

A. General Requirements

1. Prevention and support services are provided to persons and/or families who are at risk of developing problems in physical, mental, social or economic functioning. They are designed to provide individuals and/or families with information and new or enhanced skills to:
 - a. Ameliorate a problem or condition that can lead to individual, family and social displacement or dysfunction, prior to its onset; or
 - b. Stabilize a problem or condition so that the problem or condition does not worsen; and/or
 - c. Maintain the highest level of functioning possible within their community.
2. Prevention and support services focus on realistic, attainable, and measurable goals and they are provided within the context of broad community, state, and federal prevention efforts.
3. Prevention and support service programs publicize their services utilizing a variety of methods to inform the target population, the general public, and other referral sources of:
 - a. The types of service that are offered;
 - b. Service availability; and
 - c. How individuals can access the program's resources.
4. Prevention and support service programs maintain linkages with a wide variety of services, programs and systems, including other community, state and federal prevention efforts, hospitals, schools, the criminal justice system, legal services, advocacy services, and mental health services, as well as other organizations that are likely sources of referrals.
5. Programs offer one or more of the following prevention and support services:
 - a. Direct financial assistance;
 - b. Mortgage/ rent assistance, security deposit, emergency financial aid, utility
 - c. Assistance, rent arrearage;
 - d. Legal assistance;
 - e. Mediation;
 - f. Education on tenants' rights and responsibilities
 - g. Vocational training or rehabilitation;
 - h. Employment assistance and/or counseling services;
 - i. Transportation;
 - j. Budgeting and financial management skills building;

- k. Remedial education and literacy programs;
- l. Nutrition education and counseling;
- m. Pregnancy prevention and support;
- n. Child care;
- o. Drug and alcohol education;
- p. Health promotion;
- q. Life skills education programs;
- r. Mental health education;
- s. Parenting and child development education;
- t. Housing assistance, including counseling;
- u. Housing maintenance and repair;
- v. Furniture/appliance provision or warehousing;
- w. Clothing provision/laundry;
- x. Food pantry and/or meals;
- y. Mental health or other counseling services; and
- z. Other services to maintain housing or to promote optimal social, psychological, and physical development and functioning.

G. Emergency Shelter Services

I. Temporary and Basic Shelter Services

All temporary and basic shelters must comply with the following standards, except where the standard is designated as applying to only a certain shelter type.

- A. Temporary and basic shelters provide services coordinated to meet the immediate safety and survival needs of the individual or family served, including shelter, food, clothing and other support services. These services are provided in a minimally intrusive environment.
- B. At a minimum, temporary and basic shelters provide the following services directly on-site:
 1. sleeping accommodations;
 2. personal hygiene supplies and facilities, including toilets and wash basins;
 3. showers and/ or bathtubs (temporary shelters may provide referrals to other facilities for these services).

- C. In addition to the services listed in Section D.VI.B, temporary and basic shelters provide either directly or by referral the following services:
 - 1. food;
 - 2. information and referral;
 - 3. crisis intervention;
 - 4. mailing address;
 - 5. linkage to medical services;
 - 6. clothing; and
 - 7. laundry facilities, either on-site or located within walking distance.
- D. The use of services beyond the provision of food and shelter should be encouraged.
- E. Basic shelters may require as a condition of admission that the individual or family be clean from drug use and sober.

II. Service-Enriched Shelter Services

Service-enriched shelters must comply with the following standards.

- A. In addition to meeting basic needs, service-enriched shelters are designed to increase the client's coping and decision-making capacities and assist in planning for the client's reintegration into community living.
- B. Service-enriched shelter programs are characterized by:
 - 1. comprehensiveness, by directly providing a range of services or by serving as part of a network that provides a range of services;
 - 2. immediacy, by providing for timely intervention and avoidance of delays in implementing a workable plan; and
 - 3. continuity and linkage to after care (to the extent possible when funding is available), by providing services in cooperation with other resources and ensuring appropriate follow-up after the child, adult, or family has left the program.
- C. In addition to providing the services of a basic shelter (See Section D.VI Temporary and Basic Shelter Services), service-enriched shelters make available, either directly or by referral, the following services:
 - 1. crisis intervention;
 - 2. assessment for child abuse and/ or neglect (in family shelters);
 - 3. service coordination;
 - 4. emergency and ongoing identification of medical and health needs and referral for care;

5. public assistance eligibility assistance;
 6. educational and employment assistance; and
 7. exit planning and relocation assistance
- D. In addition to the services listed in Section D.VII.C., service-enriched shelters also provide some or all of the following services, as indicated by the service population:
1. education related to activities of daily living (life skills);
 2. preventive health education, including information about prevention of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Sexually Transmitted Disease;
 3. substance abuse and mental health counseling;
 4. support groups;
 5. structured social/recreational activities;
 6. parenting education;
 7. job referral and placement;
 8. child care;
 9. transportation;
 10. domestic violence counseling; and
 11. other appropriate services as necessary for the service population.
- E. If the shelter provides referrals for mental health, substance abuse, health care, or developmental disability services, this same referral information must be offered to every client. Then, the program providing these services may separately ask questions about the issues relevant to the provision of that service.
- F. Any services related to an individual's disability may not be required as a condition of receiving shelter unless the shelter is specifically designated for individuals with disabilities and has a mandatory service component according to its funding criteria. (See R3.9)
- G. Programs serving all homeless people may require non-disability related services (e.g., money management or employment training) as a condition to housing, so long as the requirement is communicated to all clients at intake.
- H. Ongoing assessment of adjustment to community living arrangements is conducted throughout the individual's or family's term of residence in the program.
- I. Service-enriched shelters develop exit plans with the individuals served and provide or offer referrals for identified services that address their ongoing needs. Exit planning is initiated at intake.

H. Emergency Shelter Facility Management

All shelters, temporary, basic, and service-enriched, must comply with the following standards, except where the standard is designated as applying to only certain shelter types.

I. Codes and Ordinances

- A. The shelter conforms to all applicable state and local building, fire and health regulations, including wheelchair accessibility standards.
- B. The shelter does not exceed the maximum occupancy issued to it by the Fire Department for the entire shelter nor for the individual rooms used as sleeping quarters.
- C. The shelter conspicuously posts the maximum occupancy issued to them by the Fire Department for the entire shelter and for the individual rooms used as sleeping quarters.
- D. The shelter conforms to all pertinent requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act (FHAA), the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), and the Transitional Housing Misconduct Act (THMA).

II. Shelter Location

- A. The shelter provides clients with reasonable access to public transportation.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- B. New shelter construction should be located to facilitate the use of community-based services.

III. Shelter Layout and Floor Plan

- A. The shelter is well arranged and carefully planned to provide as safe and secure an environment as possible.
- B. If the shelter provides residents with separate rooms with doors, residents must be able to secure the door while in the room, and staff must have keys to all rooms.
- C. In shelters that separate resident sleeping accommodations by gender, transgendered clients should be sheltered according to their gender of identification, regardless of physical characteristics.
- D. Basic & Services Enriched Shelter Standard: If a shelter provides food on-site, the sleeping area must be separate from the dining area.
- E. Service-Enriched Shelter Standard: The shelter includes rooms for providing on-site services, as applicable.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- F. The shelter provides adequate separation of families, couples and single adults, and adequate separation of single women and single men.

- G. Room accommodations, bathrooms, lounges and other common spaces in the shelter should be wheelchair accessible. Wheelchair access should be provided to all common areas and to not less than 10% of the sleeping units.
- H. The shelter should provide a private/ quiet space that allows children to do their homework and clients to study and work.
- I. The shelter includes some outdoor space for client-use only. The outdoor area is enclosed and appropriately screened to ensure privacy.

IV. Protection of the Family Unit

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

- A. Shelters should attempt to provide accommodations which protect the family unit whenever possible, allowing parents and children to be accommodated together.

V. Visitors

- A. Shelters may permit residents to have visitors as appropriate to the shelter population and type of facility.
- B. Shelter residents are responsible for the behavior of their visitors and may experience the consequences of their guests' negative behaviors as specified in the shelter rules.

VI. Security

- A. The building and grounds are routinely and regularly monitored.
- B. Building or shelter security is maintained, and when appropriate to the population served and the type of facility, residents are encouraged to form resident patrols.

VII. Storage of Personal Possessions

- A. Shelters which hold funds or possessions on behalf of residents have a written policy and established procedure for securing and returning residents' belongings. The policy specifies how the stored items will be safeguarded, the shelter's liability for items that are lost or stolen, and the length of time funds or possessions will be held. Shelters must explain this policy to clients before holding any funds or possessions for them, and shelters must post this policy in a conspicuous location in all appropriate languages.
- B. Security deposits may be used to compensate the program for a resident's failure to pay program fees, to repair damages, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear, caused by the resident or resident's guest or for the cleaning of the premises. Security deposits, less deductions, shall be returned, and an itemized statement of deductions made, shall be provided to the departed resident within three weeks after the resident has left the program.
- C. If the shelter holds funds (other than Security Deposit) or possessions on behalf of a resident, those funds or possessions are returned the same day if possible, and no later than two weeks after the demand for return.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standard

- D. In shelters, bedrooms should have individual, separate lockable storage lockers for the adult resident's belongings. Each locker should be large enough to accommodate winter clothing.
- E. Service Enriched shelters and Transitional Housing Programs should allow residents to store personal belongings for up to 72 hours after residents have left the shelter or housing.

VIII. Smoking, Drugs & Alcohol, and Weapons

- A. The program prohibits possession and use of illegal drugs and alcohol on the premises.
- B. The program prohibits smoking indoors.
- C. The program prohibits possession of weapons by everyone (clients, staff, volunteers, guests, etc.) at the facility. The program posts its policy regarding the discovery of weapons, including a list of items considered to be weapons.

IX. Medication: Storage, Access & Distribution

- A. The program complies with laws and regulations regarding the storage of record-keeping concerning medications.
- B. The program has established procedures for preserving clients' confidentiality in the storage of and keeping of records concerning medications.

X. Shelter Maintenance

- A. The shelter has a written building maintenance policy that includes a clearly identified person to whom the residents can report maintenance problems.
- B. Routine maintenance is performed by qualified personnel or qualified personnel supervise maintenance work performed by residents.

XI. Housekeeping Policies

- A. The shelter has a housekeeping plan to ensure a safe, sanitary, clean and comfortable environment. The plan includes:
 - 1. a cleaning schedule for all parts of the facility, including, but not limited to, the floors, walls, windows, doors, ceilings, fixtures, equipment, and furnishings;
 - 2. a schedule for collecting and discarding trash inside the facility;
 - 3. a clearly identified person(s) responsible for the tasks on the housekeeping plan.
- B. Trash inside the facility is contained in appropriate trash receptacles. Trash receptacles are emptied on a regular basis.

- C. Adequate, properly maintained supplies and equipment for housekeeping functions are available. These supplies are properly labeled, and supplies and equipment are kept in a separate cabinet away from any food and out of the reach of children.
- D. A Material Safety Data Sheet is maintained where the chemicals that the sheets apply to are stored for all chemical products used on site. An additional copy of the sheets must be maintained in a location that can be accessed easily by staff and clients in the event of an emergency and must be available upon request.

XII. Communicable Diseases

- A. In compliance with Cal/ OSHA Interim Tuberculosis Control Enforcement Guidelines, shelters must:
 - 1. annually test employees for Tuberculosis (TB), in accordance with current criteria recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
 - 2. have written criteria to identify individuals who are suspected of having infectious TB;
 - 3. have written TB exposure control procedures;
 - 4. provide employees and residents with proper medical evaluation and preventative therapy;
 - 5. provide TB prevention training to employees; and
 - 6. maintain proper documentation of employee TB prevention training, TB exposure incidents, and diagnosed TB cases.
- B. Staff use "universal precautions" when disposing of child/infant items such as diapers, tissues, band-aids, etc. Gloves and plastic bags are used when handling and disposing of these items.
- C. The program notifies clients anytime there is a possibility that they were exposed to a communicable disease that is spread through casual contact. Notification must include posting a written warning about possible exposure in a conspicuous location and in all appropriate languages or in a fashion readily accessible to accommodate non-hearing and sight impaired individuals. The warning includes the date of the exposure, the disease, the onset time of the disease, its symptoms and how it is treated.
- D. The program consults a medical professional when deciding if a client or potential client is infected with a contagious communicable disease that might endanger the health of other clients.
- E. The program maintains written policies regarding mandatory implementation of universal precautions, control of tuberculosis, (per the California Department of Health Service's guidelines), and notification of clients of possible exposure to a communicable disease.
- F. The program maintains written policies on client confidentiality issues regarding communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

- G. Program admission and exit policies and daily operation procedures adhere to protocols established by the Center for Disease Control.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standard

- H. All shelter clients should be tested for TB within 30 days of their intake. Afterwards, they should receive a TB test card that should be accepted at other shelters.
- I. All shelter clients should be given information about and if appropriate referred to County-sponsored disease testing (e.g. for TB and HIV/AIDS) and child immunizations.

XIII. Pest Control

- A. The shelter works actively to prevent insect and rodent infestations and to eliminate them if they occur. In kitchen, dining areas, and food storage areas, the shelter takes precautions such as wiping up spills and crumbs frequently; storing food at least 6 inches off the floor and away from the walls; checking incoming boxes for insects and rodents excluding clients' personal belongings; filling in all crevices and cracks in walls; elevating garbage containers off the floor; having annual pest control inspections; and installing self-closing doors, where appropriate, on the outside of the facility.
- B. The shelter notifies residents of any pest-control maintenance activities.
- C. Notification must be given 24 hours in advance. The Material Safety Data Sheets are requested from any exterminators hired and kept on file.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standard

- D. Shelters should have monthly pest control inspections.

XIV. Heating and Ventilation

- A. The shelter has a heating and ventilation system that is in proper working order and maintains a minimum temperature appropriate for the population served.

XV. Interior/Exterior Lighting

Preferred Practice Recommended Standard

- A. Natural lighting is provided wherever possible. Windows should allow a natural lighting ratio of 1 foot of window space to every 10 square feet of room area. Exceptions allow for the kitchen to be provided with adequate artificial light.

XVI. Electricity, Gas and Water

- A. A map designating the location of the gas main will be conspicuously posted and known to the shelter's on-site emergency response designee. A gas shut-off tool must be attached near the gas main. Instructions for using the gas shut-off tool must be posted next to the tool in all appropriate languages.

XVII. Heaters Bath & Toilet Facilities

- A. The shelter has a sufficient supply of functional, clean, and reasonably private toilets and wash basins.
- B. The shelter has functional, clean, and reasonably private bathing facilities for residents. (Temporary or winter shelters may provide referrals to places that have bathing facilities on site.)
- C. The shelter provides separate bathrooms for male and female in ratios appropriate to the capacity of the shelter. Temporary or winter shelters may have unisex bathrooms.)
- D. Transgender clients have access to bathrooms based on their gender of identification, regardless of physical characteristics. People who do not clearly identify as male or female should have access to whichever toilet/ shower facility helps them feel safest. Where there are single-use showers and bathrooms in the facility designated for residents, transgender residents will be told about them and welcome to use them.
- E. The shelter provides toilets and wash basins accessible to residents with disabilities.
- F. *Basic & Services Enriched Shelter Standard:* If the shelter provides services to persons with infants and young children, it must provide adequate space and equipment such as bathtubs, portable tubs, and basins for the bathing and changing of infants and young children.
- G. Toiletries
 - 1. The shelter provides toilet tissue, soap, and a means for washing and drying hands.
 - 2. If the shelter provides showers on site, towels and soap must be provided.
 - 3. The shelter provides containers for disposal of feminine hygiene products.
 - Preferred Practice Recommended Standard*
 - 4. Shelters should supply deodorant, shampoo, toothbrushes, toothpaste, condoms, feminine hygiene products, and diapers.

XVIII. Telephones

- A. The shelter takes incoming emergency phone messages and messages from other service providers such as case manager or advocates, for residents during business hours and has a process for making these messages available to them. Messages are taken without confirming whether or not the individual is a client of the agency.
- B. *Basic and Service-Enriched Shelter Standard:* The shelter has or provides access to a phone that residents can use within reasonable limits. This phone is made as private as possible.

XIX. Furnishings

A. General

1. The shelter provides the necessary equipment and furnishings to support shelter activities.
2. All shelter equipment and furnishings are maintained so they are clean, safe and appropriate for their intended function.

B. Dining Area

1. Basic & Service-Enriched Shelter Standard- If a shelter provides food on site, tables and chairs must be provided in the dining area.

C. Bedroom/Sleeping Area

1. At a minimum, basic and service-enriched shelters provide residents with a bed or a cot. Winter shelters and rotating church shelters, at a minimum, provide residents with a mat.
2. Each resident is supplied with sheets, a pillow and pillowcase and at least one blanket.
3. Bed linens, blankets and towels are laundered as often as necessary for cleanliness and freedom from odors. The shelter has sufficient numbers of each item to allow for changes when necessary.
4. Clean bed linens are to be provided to new residents at intake. Residents are expected to maintain cleanliness of linens when facilities are available onsite, otherwise clean linens will be provided by the facility at least once a week.
5. The shelter implements routine procedures for disinfecting the bed, mat, or cot and its cover with each change of client.

Preferred Practice Recommended Standards

6. The shelter should furnish each resident, whether an adult or child, with a clean bed (or crib for infants) that is a minimum of 27 inches in width, or a double bed for an adult couple.
7. The shelter should use vinyl mattress covers or mattresses that are resistant to bacteria, fluids, and pests and sanitize them between clients.
8. In shelters, bedrooms should have individual lockable storage lockers for the resident's belongings. Each locker should be large enough to accommodate winter clothing.

XX. Provisions for Babies and Young Children

- A. If the shelter provides services to people with infants, it must provide refrigeration and cooking equipment capable of being used for the storage and preparation of infant formula, baby food and milk. (Winter Shelters can apply for a one-time, one-year waiver).

- B. All children's furniture and equipment meets national safety standards. Donated furniture and equipment also must meet these same standards.
- C. *Basic & Service-Enriched Shelter Standard*: If the shelter provides services to people with children, it must provide age appropriate cribs or beds, storage space for toys, and appropriate feeding equipment for infants and young children.
- D. *Basic & Service-Enriched Shelter Standard*: If the shelter provides services to people with children, it must have/provide appropriate feeding equipment for infants and young children.

I. Inter-Organizational Collaboration

I. HMIS

- A. All agencies providing shelter, housing and services to the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless should participate in the Homeless Management Information System designated by the Continuum of Care in order to collect, track, and report uniform information on client needs and services and enhance community-wide service planning and delivery.
- B. All agencies participating in the Homeless Management Information System will abide by the countywide system administrator's policies and procedures, including the "Santa Clara County Continuum of Care HMIS Governance Agreement" and the "Santa Clara HMIS Standard Operating Procedures", and adhere to the current HUD data standards.
- C. Assessments will be conducted according to the policies, procedures, and confidentiality rules of each individual program, of the Homeless Management Information System countywide administrators, and of the Coordinated Assessment system.
- D. All users of the Homeless Management Information System must be trained according to the standards of the HMIS system administrators, including End User Training, and Confidentiality Training.
- E. All agencies, regardless of participation in the Homeless Management Information System, are required to keep their Program Descriptor Data Elements current and accurate at all times. This information should be updated at least annually by agency HMIS administrators or reported to the county wide system administrators.

II. Coordinated Assessment

- A. All agencies participating in HMIS will serve as Coordinated Assessment Access Points, in accordance with Section J, Coordinated Assessment Policies and Procedures (See Section K.III, Access Points).

III. Continuum of Care (CoC) Participation

- A. All agencies providing shelter and services to the homeless should be participants in the Santa Clara County Continuum of Care.

- B. To the extent possible, member organizations of the Santa Clara County CoC will participate in community wide efforts endorsed by the CoC Board.

IV. Institutional Discharge Planning and Post-Release Housing Supports

Discharge planning identifies and organizes services for vulnerable populations leaving institutional settings and returning to the community. The following information documents existing discharge planning processes in Santa Clara County as of August 2021. Information directly pertaining to housing discharge planning or post-release housing supports is in *italics*.

A. Custodial Institution Discharge Planning

1. Connection to Post-Release Services in Santa Clara Jails

Reentry Resource Centers

- Currently, information about post-release services is generally provided to people incarcerated in Santa Clara County jails via
 - informational flyers;
 - brochures;
 - and televised announcements in multiple languages.This content informs people in custody of the services available to them, post-release, through Santa Clara's Reentry Resource Centers (RRCs).
 - There are two RRCs in Santa Clara County: San Jose and Gilroy.
 - The RRCs offer services to people after release from custody for up to a year after the end of their incarceration.
 - *If a person chooses to access a RRC and indicates that s/he/they is unhoused, RRC staff will administer the VI-SPDAT.*
 - *The VI-SPDAT is a triage tool used to assess someone's level of acuity or need. The VI-SPDAT is used to inform what type of supports or housing interventions may be needed by an individual, as well as the order – or priority – in which people will receive services through Santa Clara's Coordinated Entry System (CES).*

Volunteer-Based, Post-Release Services

- Prior to March 2019, local community and/or faith-based organizations sent representatives to the jail to conduct outreach to individuals as they were released from jail on a regular or semi-regular basis. As COVID-19-related restrictions are lifted, some of these organizations may renew their presence at the jails.
- *Some organizations were able to provide housing or other resources to interested community members upon release.*

COVID/Centralized Homeless Hotline

- In response to the 2020 COVID pandemic, Santa Clara County established a *telephone hotline staffed 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m., seven days a week to help connect people in need of COVID-related medical support to health care, and people experiencing homelessness to emergency shelter*. This hotline is open to all community members, including those recently released from jails or prisons.

Rehabilitation Officers

- There are currently 13 Rehabilitation Officers (ROs) within Santa Clara County jails. ROs are available to meet with people during their period of incarceration, upon request.
- During meetings, the RO evaluates the status of the incarcerated person's health care coverage and will offer a Medicaid application form if needed.
 - The RO then provides the Department of Social Services with the applicant's contact information for deduplication and follow up purposes.
 - Medicaid enrollment is required to access treatment through Behavioral Health, post-release.

Client Navigation

- Rehabilitation Officers within the jail may refer interested and eligible incarcerated people to Client Navigators for post-release case management. Eligibility is determined based on whether a prospective client is:
 - going to be released from jail;
 - will be unemployed upon release; and
 - will be without permanent housing upon release.
- Client Navigators are contracted through three providers:
 - Mental Health Systems
 - San Jose State University Foundation
 - Breakout Prison Outreach
- Client Navigators come into the jail to meet with clients prior to their release for discharge planning.
 - Client Navigators have office hours at the Elmwood Jail facility on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
 - Mental Health Systems navigators may also work with individuals engaged in diversion court as capacity allows.
- *Among other services, Client Navigators can help connect clients to appropriate post-release housing options, if available, including:*
 - *Residential treatment*
 - *Outpatient treatment with a recovery residential component*
 - *Transitional housing*
 - *Emergency shelter*

Medical Discharge Planning

- With an estimated start date of September 2021, all people released from jail in Santa Clara County in need of essential medication –including but not limited to people experiencing SMI – will have essential medication prescriptions transmitted to participating pharmacies by the time of their release.
 - Discharge clerks will be informed of upcoming discharges, obtain necessary prescriptions, locate necessary medication, and print an after-visit summary.
2. Individuals in Jail Custody Identified as Experiencing Serious Mental Illness (SMI) or Having Significant Behavioral Health Needs
- Anyone who meets criteria for 5150 will be sent directly by ambulance to EPS upon release from jail.
 - *For people with SMI who are not participating in court programming through Departments 60/61 (see section 3, below), and are interested in discharge planning and*

reentry/housing support, connections to the Behavioral Health Department, and subsequently to In-Home Outreach Team (IHOT with Bill Wilson Center) may occur.

3. Individuals Identified and Eligible for Drug Court, Upon Recommendation of the Court

Upon recommendation by judges in courtrooms 60-63 (drug court), individuals in jail custody are referred to the Community Awaiting Placement Supervision (CAPS) program.

- The program requires placement into a treatment program as a condition of release. The program's supervision and service timeline runs from the date of release from custody into placement into a treatment program and for approximately 90 days post-release.
- CAPS discharge planning meetings occur on a weekly basis. Participating entities include the Office of Reentry Services, Behavioral Health, the Sheriff, Office of Pretrial Services, Probation, Office of Supportive Housing, and Adult Custody Health Services.
- Custody Health will assist participants with health service navigation and ensure that necessary medications are properly routed to Santa Clara Valley Medical Center and/or county pharmacies; prescriptions will be available to participants on day of release.
- The Sheriff's Office will release people in custody at the Reentry Resource Center (RRC), where they will be met by Probation and Office of Reentry staff for final CAPS enrollment.
 - During enrollment, client may be referred to other services such as: General Assistance, screening for housing, clothes/food pantry, Behavioral Health Services (BHS), or Medical Mobile Unit.
- *Housing supports for CAPS participants*
 - *After enrollment, clients will be transported or provided transportation to place of residence where they will remain until a program bed becomes available (typically shelter or family member's home).*
 - *If a shelter bed is needed, the Office of Supportive Housing will provide a CAPS-specific shelter bed until a program bed becomes available.*
- CAPS clients will receive regular contact from the County; CAPS Probation/Pre-Trial Officers will support CAPS clients between release and placement in treatment with primary supervision the responsibility of assigned Probation/Pre-Trial Officer. A Community Worker will attempt contact with enrolled CAPS clients' monthly to provide additional support.
- Once placement is available for client, BHS will inform Probation of placement, and CAPS PO/Assigned PO will contact client to assist with enrollment/transportation into treatment program.
- Treatment Status Reports (TSR) are created by the treatment providers and disseminated to stakeholders to inform of client's progress. Any change in treatment status (enrollment, absconding, or completion) will be reported to CAPS team.
- *Prior to completion of treatment program, Community Worker (based on staffing levels) will assist in ensuring that client has created plans to address the following needs after Program period has concluded: treatment, housing, employment, and others, as indicated by clients. ORS and its partners will also assist clients with family finding.*

- Reentry Resource Center will remain a resource for CAPS clients to utilize for a variety of needs, such as: employment, health services, food/clothing pantry, education, psychosocial/psychoeducational programming, among others.

4. Elmwood Jail Facility

- Those housed in the Correctional Center for Women at the jail who are scheduled for release from Elmwood within the next 60 days – and are not going to prison and do not have an out of county warrant, or are connected with department 60/61 – are assessed for post-release needs including referrals to programs.
- *There is one housing service referral provider and certain criteria must be met to access this service.*

B. Medical Institution Discharge Planning

1. Valley Medical Center (VMC) Patients

VMC adheres to all mandated SB 1152 elements in their discharge planning process for patients experiencing homelessness.

- After a patient is admitted, medical social workers (MSWs) gather information during in-person or over the phone assessments with the patient and/or sometimes family members. MSWs then enter the data in EPIC HealthLink.
 - The social work assessment includes questions asking where the patient stayed before coming to the hospital, what their plans are after they are discharged, whether they have any support systems and employment opportunities, and whether they have any substance use challenges.
- While there is a “[Social Worker Assessment Checklist](#)” to aid in assessments and the information that needs to be collected, MSWs most often capture this information in custom templates that work best for them. This information is then made into a note within the patient’s chart record.
 - *If VMC inpatients need a VI-SPDAT assessment, they can be referred to a primary clinic in HHS and be seen by an ambulatory medical social worker. This is a part of the inpatient MSW assessment and intervention plan.*
 - *Inpatient MSWs can also provide patients with this [list of agencies](#) and their contact information to complete a VI-SPDAT.*
- Inpatient Medical Social Workers work in collaboration with outside agencies and start linkages to community resources and agencies during the patient’s hospitalization dependent on the patients’ needs. The services and resources the patient have been connected to are noted down in patient charts.
- Once a physician examination has determined stability for discharge, patients are generally given a meal, weather appropriate clothes, medications or prescriptions (if applicable), transportation tokens, and a shelter list or a Valley Homeless HealthCare Program (VHHP) guide.
 - *Beyond providing a list of shelters, whether the patient is discharged to a shelter, is patient driven.*
- While not a standard practice, when in-patient services know that the patient is connected to VHHP through information that is self-disclosed and/or what is noted in their medical charts, in-patient services will reach out to a VHHP caseworker.

- It should be noted that VHHP is an outpatient primary care clinic, VHHP is limited in what they can offer and provide to a patient if they are a patient at another outpatient clinic.
- Some outpatient social workers will make a note if they know a patient has been assigned to housing or if a housing worker has been looking for the patient so this information pops up on the patient's fact sheet and can prompt inpatient social workers to contact the case manager and appropriate agency.

2. Emergency Psychiatric Services (EPS) Patients

- A patient is released when they no longer meet acute criteria for higher service and an appropriate plan of care and discharge plan is developed for the patient.
- *A patient's potential homeless status is identified within a couple of hours of intake.*
- *All EPS patients are provided follow up referrals for treatment and some type of housing option.*
- *Once the patient is stabilized, they are discharged to a lower level of care such as shelter, crisis bed, board and care, or they may be transferred to an acute psychiatric hospital.*
- EPS is part of the hospital; Behavioral Health does the contracts for all the sub-acute placement referrals.
 - These linkages to contract agencies can be slowed and delayed, leading to people staying at EPS for days, as opposed to hours.
- Currently, the patient is provided with an address and phone number.

If a patient is already connected to a service provider:

- EPS attempts to make referrals as close to the time of intake as possible.
- EPS will contact the case manager and seek their recommendations and guidance.
- The patient will be discharged, and EPS will notify the service provider and request that the case manager follows up with the patient.

If a patient does not have a provider and is not service connected:

- EPS will make a level one referral.
 - BHS level one referrals are specifically made for patients with severe symptoms who have been referred from EPS or a hospital. The patient is seen within five days of being discharged.
- *EPS will connect the patient to an outpatient provider with a set appointment time and send the patient in a taxi to a shelter or alternative housing.*
 - Internal note: It can often take two to three hours post stabilization to secure an appointment date and time for non-service connected patients.
- Frequent high users who have failed to show up to previous set appointments can get referred to Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) or Intensive Full-Service Partnership (IFSP) where the case manager will call the shelter the patient is discharged to and follow up multiple times to ensure appointment readiness.
- *EPS may additionally coordinate with the In-Home Outreach Team (IHOT). The IHOT team follows up with individuals at shelters and provides intensive outreach services by engaging individuals and linking them to ongoing services.*

3. Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Patients

- *Homeless status identification is part of the residential planning process.*
- *Due to a reluctance in discharging patients into homelessness, patients have often not been discharged and are at SNFs for extended stays, using SNFs as alternative housing placements.*
 - *Many patients would not qualify as chronically homeless under HUD's definition due to their institutionalization and finding alternative housing vouchers has been challenging*

J. Coordinated Assessment Policies & Procedures

I. Background

C. What is Coordinated Assessment?

Coordinated assessment (also known as coordinated entry) is a consistent, community wide process to match people experiencing homelessness to community resources that are the best fit for their situation. In a community using coordinated assessment, homeless individuals and families complete a standard triage assessment survey that identifies the best type of services for that household. Participating programs accept referrals from the system, reducing the need for people to traverse the county seeking assistance at every provider separately. When participating programs do not have enough space to accept all referrals from the system, people are prioritized for services based on need.

D. HUD Requirement

Under the interim rule for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Continuum of Care (CoC) program, each CoC must establish and operate a centralized or coordinated assessment system (24 CFR 578.7(a)(8)). HUD defines a centralized or coordinated assessment system as "a centralized or coordinated process designed to coordinate program participant intake assessment and provision of referrals. A centralized or coordinated assessment system covers the geographic area, is easily accessed by individuals and families seeking housing or services, is well advertised, and includes a comprehensive and standardized assessment tool" (24 CFR 578.3).

Participation in the coordinated assessment system is required for grantees receiving HUD CoC and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds.

E. Community Vision

Our community vision for coordinated assessment is that we have a fully engaged coordinated assessment system with standardized assessment and all transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and rapid rehousing placements made through the system. Coordinated assessment will encompass all populations and subpopulations within the CoC's geographic area and prioritize and place people effectively and efficiently, quickly matching people to the housing type and services that are most likely to get them permanently housed.

F. Benefits of Coordinated Assessment

Coordinated assessment will benefit our community by:

1. Using existing resources effectively by connecting people to the housing programs that are the best fit for their situations.
2. Reducing the need for people to call around to multiple housing programs and fill out multiple applications to join waitlists. Coordinated assessment will assess people for all participating programs at the same time.
3. Providing clear communication about what housing and services are available.
4. Collecting information about how many people in Santa Clara County need different types of housing and services. This information will help us advocate for more resources to support people experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County.

II. System Overview

In Santa Clara County's Coordinated Assessment system, all homeless individuals and families will complete a standard triage assessment survey that considers the household's situation and identifies the best type of housing intervention to address their situation. The standard triage assessment survey that will be used in Santa Clara County is the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool 2.0 (VI-SPDAT) created by OrgCode Consulting and Community Solutions. The VI-SPDAT is integrated into the standard HMIS intake for people experiencing homelessness and conducted at HMIS partner agencies, including shelters, service centers, transitional housing programs, and outreach programs: anywhere that people who are homeless first encounter our system of care.

Permanent housing programs, including permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing, and transitional housing programs will fill spaces in their programs from a community queue of eligible households generated from HMIS. The queue will be prioritized based on length of time homeless and VI-SPDAT scores to ensure that we house those with the greatest need first. This coordinated process will reduce the need for people to traverse the county seeking assistance at every provider separately.

III. Non-Discrimination Policy

The Santa Clara County CoC does not tolerate discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, sex, age, familial status, disability, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, source of income, genetic information, or other reasons prohibited by law. The CoC and all agencies participating in the coordinated assessment process must comply with applicable equal access and nondiscrimination provisions of federal and state civil rights laws during every phase of the coordinated assessment process.

The Santa Clara County CoC is committed to making its coordinated assessment process available to eligible individuals and families, who will not be steered toward any particular housing facility or neighborhood because of the above-listed characteristics or for any other reason prohibited by law.

Some programs may limit enrollment based on requirements imposed by funding sources and/or state or federal law. All such programs will avoid discrimination to the extent allowed by their funding sources and authorizing legislation.

The Santa Clara County CoC is committed to adopting a Housing First approach and reducing barriers for accessing housing and services. Individuals are not screened out of the assessment process due to perceived or actual barriers to housing or services, including, but not limited to, too little or no income, active or a history of substance abuse, domestic violence history, resistance to receiving services, the type or extent of a disability or related services or supports that are needed, history of evictions or poor credit, lease violations or history of not being a leaseholder, or criminal record.

All locations where persons are likely to access or attempt to access the coordinated assessment system will include signs or brochures displayed in prominent locations informing participants of their right to file a non-discrimination complaint and containing the contact information needed to file a non-discrimination complaint. The requirements associated with filing a non-discrimination complaint, if any, will be included on the signs or brochures.

To file a non-discrimination complaint, contact

Laura Urteaga-Fuentes
Continuum of Care Program Manager
Office of Supportive Housing
County of Santa Clara
150 W. Tasman Drive, San
Jose CA 95134
laura.urteagafuentes@hhs.sccgov.org
408-918-8628

IV. Crisis Response

The Here4You Call Center provides crisis response services through Housing Problem Solving services and centralized referral to emergency shelter. During inclement weather activation periods, it also provides referrals to inclement weather beds in overnight shelters. The Call Center may serve as a first step for a household to connect to the coordinated entry system by linking them to a shelter where they can receive an assessment.

V. Access Points

A. Requirements for Access Points

Access points are locations where people experiencing homelessness can complete the assessment survey to participate in coordinated assessment. In Santa Clara County, all HMIS

partner agencies will serve as access points and the triage assessment survey (VI-SPDAT) will be incorporated into the standard HMIS intake.

Access points are sited in proximity to public transportation and other services to facilitate participant access, but a person with a mobility or other impairment may request a reasonable accommodation to complete the coordinated assessment process at a different location. Reasonable accommodations requests should be made to the Housing and Homeless Concerns Coordinator at OSH, who will arrange alternative transportation or an alternative location for people who have disabilities or who are otherwise unable to reach any CoC provider.

In order to participate as an access point, organizations must have a current, signed HMIS partner agency agreement and meet the following requirements:

1. Participate in HMIS and follow all HMIS user agency requirements (*domestic violence victim service providers are exempt from this requirement*).
2. Maintain at least one regular staff person who is trained and authorized to conduct the VI-SPDAT and only allow trained and authorized staff or volunteers to conduct the VI-SPDAT.
3. Agree to follow the community guidelines for completing the assessment and communicating about the coordinated assessment system.
4. Agree to provide additional referrals to other community services, as appropriate, to people completing the assessment.
5. Be accessible to individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs, as well as people in the CoC who are least likely to access homeless assistance.
6. Ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities and provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services necessary to ensure effective communication (e.g., Braille, audio, large type, assistive listening devices, and sign language interpreters).

B. Emergency Services

The coordinated assessment system will maintain connections with the emergency care system using the following techniques:

1. Encouraging emergency service providers to operate as coordinated assessment access points.
2. Encouraging emergency service providers that do not operate as access points to promptly forward information about homeless residents who have been served at night or on the weekend to an appropriate coordinated assessment access point, so that those residents can be integrated into the coordinated assessment system as soon as the access point opens for business.
3. Ensuring that all emergency services connected with the CoC, including all domestic violence hotlines, emergency service hotlines, drop-in service programs, emergency

shelters, domestic violence shelters, special population shelters, and other short-term crisis residential programs, can receive and care for residents even during hours when coordinated assessment access points may be closed for business.

4. Arranging meetings between homeless service providers and emergency medical or behavioral health care providers at least once per year to discuss strategies for reducing barriers to communication between the health care system and the homeless system of care.

C. Communication and Frequently Asked Questions

As the original point where people connect with the coordinated assessment system, access points are likely to receive questions from people asking about their status on “the list” and when they will get referred to housing. Organizations should be able to:

1. Check HMIS to determine if the individual or household has a current (less than one year old) VI-SPDAT entered in HMIS.
 - a. If so, communicate to the individual or household that they are current in the system and will be contacted if services that are a good fit for them become available.
 - b. If the individual/household does not have any record of a VI-SPDAT in HMIS, work with them to complete the standard HMIS intake and VI-SPDAT.
 - c. If the individual's/household's VI-SPDAT is over one year old, have them complete an annual update.
2. Check to make sure that the individual's/household's contact information is current and update it if needed.

Organizations should not communicate the individual's or household's number or place in the community queue in HMIS as this placement may change frequently as new assessments are entered into the system. See the *Santa Clara County Coordinated Assessment FAQs* for more information.

D. Outreach and Marketing

The CoC will affirmatively market housing and supportive services to eligible persons in the CoC's geographic area who are least likely to apply in the absence of special outreach, including the following sub-populations: people experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, families with children, youth, and survivors of domestic violence. Coordinated assessment outreach will be designed to ensure the coordinated access process is available to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, familial status, disability, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status. Coordinated assessment outreach and any marketing materials will clearly convey that access points are accessible to all sub-populations.

Outreach will be conducted by existing outreach teams and programs in the community that act as coordinated assessment access points, including outreach resources that specifically target

people experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, families with children, youth, LGBTQ youth, and survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking. Culturally competent outreach resources with strong existing ties to the community's most vulnerable populations will serve as coordinated entry access points to ensure that all subpopulations access coordinated assessment. Outreach will be available in the following languages to meet the needs of minority, ethnic, and groups with Limited English Proficiency (LEP): Spanish, Vietnamese, Tagalog and Mandarin.

VI. Assessments

A. The VI-SPDAT

Santa Clara County uses the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) created by OrgCode Consulting, Inc. and Community Solutions as the standard triage assessment tool. This assessment is used for all homeless individuals and households in Santa Clara County. There are five versions of the VI-SPDAT in use for different populations:

1. Individuals
2. Families
3. Transition Age Youth
4. Justice Discharge
5. Prevention

The VI-SPDAT is to be completed by all individuals and families who are homeless under Category 1 (Literally Homeless) and Category 4 (Fleeing Domestic Violence) of HUD's definition of homelessness. The VI-SPDAT will be conducted as part of the standard HMIS intake.

The Prevention VI-SPDAT is used by the Homelessness Prevention System (HPS) pilot to assess eligibility for participation. Emergency Assistance Network agencies administer the Prevention VI-SPDAT to households at risk of losing their primary residence. All assessed households that fall within the eligible score range for the HPS pilot are offered HPS prevention services.

B. Training and Authorization of Users

The VI-SPDAT can only be conducted by staff or volunteers who have successfully completed training and been authorized by OSH. The CoC will provide training opportunities at least once quarterly to organizations and/or staff people at organizations that serve as access points or administer assessments. The purpose of the training is to provide all staff who administer assessments with access to materials that clearly describe the methods by which assessments are to be conducted with fidelity to the CoC's coordinated assessment written policies and procedures.

OSH staff will monitor the quality and consistency of assessments entered into HMIS and provide feedback, training, and adjustments to policies and procedures as necessary to address issues that may arise. Additionally, OSH may revoke the right of any individual user or agency to

participate in HMIS and/or coordinated assessment if the individual or agency violates user agreements or policies and procedures.

Administering the VI-SPDAT

OSH will provide Coordinated Entry and VI-SPDAT training, which will include training on how to conduct the assessment, guidelines for communicating with people about coordinated assessment, Coordinated Assessment Policies and Procedures, and frequently asked questions.

All persons administering the VI-SPDAT must also be trained HMIS users or trained users of a comparable database used by a victim service provider or program serving survivors of domestic violence or human trafficking.

CoC Policy

Staff conducting assessments must also complete a training curriculum that will cover each of the following topics:

1. Review of the CoC's written coordinated assessment policies and procedures, including any adopted variations for specific subpopulations;
2. Requirements of use of assessment information to determine prioritization;
3. Non-discrimination policy as applied to the coordinated assessment system; and
4. Criteria for uniform decision-making and referrals.

Cultural Competence

All assessment staff must be trained at least once on how to conduct a trauma-informed assessment of participants, with the goal of offering special consideration to survivors of domestic violence and/or sexual assault to help reduce the risk of re-traumatization.

All assessment staff must be trained at least once on safety planning and other next-step procedures to be followed in the event that safety issues are identified in the process of conducting an assessment.

All staff administering assessments use culturally and linguistically competent practices in order to reduce barriers for underserved populations, including but not limited to immigrants and refugees, youth, individuals with disabilities, and LGBTQ individuals. The CoC shall further these practices by:

1. Incorporating cultural and linguistic competency training and person-centered approaches into the required annual training protocols for participating projects and staff members;
2. Using culturally and linguistically competent questions for all persons that reduce cultural or linguistic barriers to housing and services; and
3. Providing staff access to and training in the procedures for obtaining interpretation and accessibility services.

HMIS

All staff and volunteers who enter data into HMIS or access data from HMIS must be trained in current HMIS policy and procedures.

C. Confidentiality and Releases of Information

The VI-SPDAT is covered under the standard HMIS Release of Information (ROI). By signing the ROI, the client authorizes HMIS partner agencies to collect their information using the HMIS intake and the VI-SPDAT, enter that information in HMIS, and share the individual's or household's information with other HMIS partner agencies to facilitate connecting the individual or household with housing and services. The ROI *MUST* be completed and uploaded into HMIS before any other information, including the VI-SPDAT, can be entered into HMIS.

D. Conducting the Assessment

The VI-SPDAT will be conducted as part of the standard intake for HMIS and as part of annual updates in HMIS. It may be directly entered into HMIS or completed on paper and then entered into HMIS.

The VI-SPDAT should be conducted in a setting that promotes privacy and confidentiality. The staff member or volunteer conducting it must follow the community guidelines for explaining what the assessment is and how coordinated assessment works.

All of the questions on the VI-SPDAT are designed to be answered with one-word "yes" or "no" answers. There is no need for respondents to go into detail describing their situation or past history. Respondents should be told that it is important to answer the questions honestly and accurately in order to match them to the best services for them.

The CoC will not deny services to any participant based on that participant's refusal to allow their data to be stored or shared, unless a federal statute requires collection, use, storage, and reporting of a participant's personally identifiable information as a condition of program participation. All CoC coordinated assessment participants are free to decide what information they provide during the assessment process, to refuse to answer assessment questions, and to refuse housing and service options without retribution or limiting their access to other forms of assistance. The assessment process does not require disclosure of specific disabilities or diagnosis. Specific diagnosis or disability information may only be obtained for purposes of determining program eligibility to make appropriate referrals.

The VI-SPDAT and HMIS standard intake must be conducted in person and the release of information must be uploaded into HMIS.

After completing the assessment, the volunteer or staff member should provide the individual/household with referrals to meet immediate needs. It is very unlikely that a housing placement will be available immediately or even in the near term, due to the overwhelming need in our community. Thus, it is important to provide information about resources that can meet immediate needs, such as shelter, food, and health care.

Individuals and households that score in the low acuity range should be provided with referrals to other resources to meet their housing needs, since they will not be matched with permanent

supportive housing or rapid rehousing. Referrals should be based on the individual's/household's specific situation, and could include referrals to the Emergency Assistance Network, emergency shelters, or transitional housing programs.

E. Use of SPDAT

All providers are encouraged to use the SPDAT as a case management tool to assess clients on entry to a program and on an ongoing basis.

To ensure continuity of service and provide the appropriate level of supports to clients, rapid rehousing programs are strongly encouraged to administer the SPDAT for all clients and to collect disability documentation within 45 days of intake for clients with long-term disabilities. The rapid rehousing program should re-administer the SPDAT quarterly thereafter.

F. Updates to Assessments

As long as individuals/families remain homeless, they should complete the VI-SPDAT annually to capture changes in their circumstances. In addition, individuals/households may complete an update whenever they experience a life event or change in circumstances that substantially impacts their vulnerability. This may include, but is not limited to, a significant change in:

- Amount of income or benefits,
- Health or disabling condition,
- Ability to care for oneself or dependents,
- Family composition, and/or
- Exposure to imminent danger or risk of severe physical harm.

The update would include an HMIS update and a new VI-SPDAT. Referrals to the community queue will become inactive after 390 days if there is no activity in HMIS for that client. While a community queue referral is inactive, no housing referrals will be made for that individual/household. Any of the following will re-activate a referral to the community queue:

1. Completion of a new VI-SPDAT assessment in HMIS;
2. Entry into a program in HMIS;
3. A record in HMIS of services provided;
4. Any other evidence in HMIS of contact with the individual/household.

VII. Community Queue

Santa Clara County maintains a community queue in HMIS based on the VI-SPDAT scores and intake records in HMIS. HMIS also contains the inventory and eligibility criteria for each transitional and permanent housing provider, including permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing programs.

Each CoC project must establish specific eligibility criteria that the project will use to make enrollment determinations, and these criteria must be made available to the public. Determining eligibility is a different process than determining prioritization. Eligibility refers to limitations on who can be accepted into a program based on the program's funding sources, the program's authorizing regulations, the program's real estate covenants or rental agreements, and the program's capacity to provide necessary services. Prioritization refers to the order in which eligible persons will be referred to a project based on factors such as need and vulnerability.

A. Housing Program Inventory

All participating housing providers will enter their program inventory and eligibility criteria in HMIS. Program staff will work with the HMIS system administrator and OSH to make sure program information stays up to date. Additional eligibility criteria will be used to pre-screen individuals and households on the queue for basic eligibility.

B. Match to Program Type

Santa Clara County uses the VI-SPDAT to determine the best type of housing intervention for the individual or household being assessed.

1. Those who are identified to have high acuity are referred to permanent supportive housing.
2. Those with moderate acuity are referred to rapid rehousing or transitional housing. Recognizing that client choice is a central concern around transitional housing placements and that some households (e.g., DV survivors or persons in recovery) may prefer transitional programs while others may prefer rapid rehousing, individuals will be asked specific questions relating to interest in specific programs (e.g., "Would you be interested in a transitional housing program?" or "Would you prefer sober housing?") and their preferences will be integrated into the referral process.
3. Those who are assessed to be low acuity most likely will be able to resolve their homelessness without a housing intervention. Since Santa Clara County has limited housing capacity, housing interventions will be prioritized for those who most need it. Individuals and households with low acuity will be referred to prevention and diversion services, which could include deposit assistance from an Emergency Assistance Network provider, making sure they are connected to public benefits, and referring to other services in the community.

C. Prioritization

Santa Clara County has a significant shortage of housing opportunities compared to the need. Thus, the coordinated assessment system will triage people and house those who are most in need first. Permanent Supportive Housing placements will be prioritized for those who have been homeless on the streets or in emergency shelter for at least a year and with the highest acuity, thus serving those who are most in need and most at risk if they remain on the streets first. In addition, households fleeing domestic violence that are qualified for an emergency

transfer will have priority for CoC-funded programs under the circumstances detailed in the Emergency Transfer Plan. (See Section VIII. Safeguards for Survivors of Domestic Violence).

Using VI-SPDAT scores, individuals/households are assigned to the most appropriate type of housing intervention (permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing or transitional housing, or no housing intervention). Within those groups, individuals and households will be prioritized based on the following criteria.

Permanent Supportive Housing Prioritization Criteria

1. VI-SPDAT Score – Those who have been on the street, in emergency shelter, and/or places not meant for human habitation for at least a year with the highest acuity will be served first.
2. Length of Time Homeless – Among those with the same VI-SPDAT score, individuals/households who have been homeless the longest will be prioritized first.
3. High Use of Services – Among those with the same VI-SPDAT score and the same length of time homeless, individuals/households will be prioritized based on the level of utilization of County services, with those with the highest utilization served first.

To reflect our commitment to serve those most in need and most at risk, the CoC will work with all CoC-funded permanent supportive housing projects to phase in turnover beds to be dedicated or prioritized for people experiencing chronic homelessness.

Rapid Rehousing and Transitional Housing Prioritization Criteria

1. VI-SPDAT Score – Those with the highest score within the rapid rehousing range will be served first.
2. Risks Score – Among those with the same VI-SPDAT score, individuals/households with the highest Risks sub-score in the VI-SPDAT will be prioritized first.
3. Length of Time on the Community Queue – Among those with the same VI-SPDAT score and the same Risks score, individuals/households will be served in the order they completed the assessment.

Other Housing and Services

All persons who qualify for and require emergency services, such as entry to emergency shelter, will be prioritized through the Here4You Call Center, the County's centralized emergency response system, on a first-come, first-serve basis.

VIII. Housing Referrals

A. Matches to Housing Opportunities

Matches are facilitated by OSH staff. When a housing program has a space available, the designated OSH representative will use the community queue in HMIS to identify the household or individual to be referred by:

1. Filtering the community queue based on the type of housing intervention (transitional housing, permanent supportive housing or rapid rehousing) so that it pulls a list of individuals/households that have matched to that type of housing;
2. Filtering the community queue based on the eligibility criteria of the housing program; and
3. Prioritizing the community queue based on the prioritization methodology described above.

The OSH representative will then make a referral in HMIS to the housing program.

OSH staff will provide human judgment and discretion in making referrals based upon the prioritization and match-making methodology laid out in this document. Discretion may include taking into account a client's known preferences when making matches, avoiding referrals to programs where an individual/household has had a serious violation in the past, and addressing inconsistencies or concerns in the assessment or eligibility information entered in HMIS. Any match that requires some flexibility outside the methodology described here requires approval from an OSH senior manager.

B. Provider Responsibilities

When a rapid rehousing program receives a referral in HMIS, the provider will follow these steps:

1. **Locate the individual/household:** It is expected that the provider will **employ at least three to five different search methods** to find the individual/household. In addition to trying the contact information in the person's HMIS account, **at least two attempts** should include seeking the person out in locations and at other service providers that they are known to frequent. For further information, please refer to [Santa Clara County's Community Queue Referrals - Standard Location Practices](#).
2. All attempts to find the individual/household must be **documented in HMIS**.
3. **Verify eligibility:** Information in the individual's/household's HMIS account (including the VI-SPDAT) is primarily self-reported. Providers will need to conduct their own program intake and documentation of eligibility.
4. **Enter the individual/household into the program in HMIS.**

If the individual/household cannot be located, the provider will notify the OSH representative who made the match. Together, the OSH staff and the provider will determine if additional attempts should be made. If the individual/household still cannot be located, they will be referred back to the community queue and OSH staff will initiate a new match.

If the individual/household turns out to be ineligible for the program, they will be referred back to the community queue and OSH staff will initiate a new match. The program should provide information regarding why the individual/household was not eligible and a note will be made in HMIS. Depending on the reason for ineligibility, OSH staff may initiate a review of the client's information and/or request that the client complete an updated assessment (for example, if

inaccurate or out of date information on the assessment led OSH to believe the client would be eligible).

When a permanent supportive housing program receives a referral in HMIS, a dedicated OSH outreach team—Client Engagement Team (CET), is responsible for locating the individual, documenting their chronic homelessness status, and connecting them to the housing programs receiving referrals.

If the individual/household declines a referral, they will be referred back to the community queue and OSH staff will initiate a new match. Individuals/households have the right to decline any and all referrals. OSH staff will continue to offer referrals as many times as it takes to match the individual/household with housing. However, OSH will follow some basic guidelines:

1. OSH staff will not re-refer an individual or household to the same program multiple times if the person/household has communicated that they are not interested in that program. Instead, the individual/household will be referred to other programs in the community.
2. If an individual/household declines three referrals, OSH staff will wait three months before making the next referral.
3. If an individual/household declines six referrals, OSH staff will communicate with the individual/household that they will not be given any new referrals until they inform OSH that they are interested in receiving a new referral.

C. Transfers from Rapid Rehousing to Permanent Supportive Housing

While it may be possible to transfer a RRH participant to a PSH program, it generally cannot be done immediately and often PSH spots are not available for the client. The following steps should be followed in this situation:

1. Do not complete a new VI-SPDAT unless there have been significant changes and you do not plan to enroll the client in the RRH program.
2. Enroll the household in the RRH program and work with them to achieve housing stability.
3. Complete chronic homelessness documentation within 45 days of enrollment in the RRH program, including chronic homelessness certification and disability documentation. ****Please refer to [Eligible Certifiers of Disability](#) in the CoC Toolkit for further information on who can certify a client's disability****
4. Complete the SPDAT assessment every three months to evaluate the household's progress. Extend RRH assistance if needed.
5. At the end of the standard period of the RRH program (six months, nine months, etc.), if the participant has not made progress and may still need PSH, contact the RRH Matchmaker and submit the [RRH to PSH Checklist and Transfer Request Form](#) available on the CoC website. The Matchmaker will work with the RRH program to determine whether the participant is eligible for and can be placed in a PSH

program. If it is determined that the household needs PSH and there is available capacity in an appropriate PSH program, the Matchmakers may be able to make a referral to PSH. However, there may not be any available spots in PSH programs.

6. Extend the RRH assistance as long as needed, up to two years, while the household is attempting to gain housing stability.

Please refer to [Transferring a CoC Program to Another Agency](#) for further information.

D. Project-Specific WaitLists

One of the benefits of coordinated assessment is that it simplifies the path to housing by replacing the multitude of existing project-specific wait lists with a shared community queue. However, some projects have requirements from their funders that may conflict with coordinated assessment. In those situations, OSH will work with the provider to determine the best possible way to participate in coordinated assessment.

IX. Safeguards for Domestic Violence Survivors

Families and individuals will not be denied access to the coordinated assessment process on the basis that they are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or trafficking. Such individuals will have safe and confidential access to the coordinated assessment process and victim service providers, and immediate access to emergency services such as domestic violence hotlines and shelter, as well as full access to other housing and services through the coordinated assessment process.

A separate, confidential process is available within the coordinated assessment system for domestic violence survivors who are receiving services from designated domestic violence service providers in the community. This process allows service providers to maintain confidentiality and safety for their clients, while also ensuring that homeless survivors have access to the full array of housing opportunities in the community.

A. Access

All staff conducting assessments at DV-dedicated and non-DV-dedicated access points will be trained on the complex dynamics of domestic violence, privacy and confidentiality, and safety planning, including how to handle emergency situations.

B. Assessment

1. Victim Service Providers

- i. The participating domestic violence service providers will conduct the VI-SPDAT triage assessment with the individuals and families staying in their shelters and transitional housing programs. These service providers are prohibited by law from using HMIS, so the VI-SPDAT and additional eligibility criteria that is usually included in the HMIS standard intake will be completed on a paper form. This modified intake form will only include the minimum information necessary to determine eligibility and prioritization and it will specifically exclude personally identifying information, including: name, date

of birth, social security number, and last permanent address. The service provider completing the form will include the name of the agency, the appropriate staff contact, and an alternate staff contact. All communication about the assessment and any possible placements will be conducted through the service provider to maintain client confidentiality. The domestic violence service provider will include an internally generated ID number that the agency can associate with the client, but that cannot otherwise be identified with the client. OSH staff will use this number to identify the client when communicating with the service provider.

2. Non-Victim Service Providers

- i. Prior to initiating the VI-SPDAT, access points that are not victim service providers will screen all incoming households to determine whether they are DV survivors at risk of harm by using the “DV Screening Tool,” available on the Office of Supportive Housing website.
- ii. If a household indicates that they are DV survivors at risk of harm, the assessor must offer them the choice of:
 1. An immediate warm handoff to a victim service provider for services, including safety planning and the VI-SPDAT; or
 2. Continuing to receive the VI-SPDAT from the non-victim service provider who will enter the household’s information into the community queue in HMIS anonymously; or
 3. Continuing to receive the VI-SPDAT from the non-victim service provider who will enter the household into the community queue in HMIS.
- iii. If a DV survivor is already in the community queue because they have undergone a Family VI-SPDAT with their abuser, the survivor should be given the option to be re-assessed without the abuser. See subsections (ii)(1)-(3) above for how to proceed regarding the re-assessment.

C. Community Queue

OSH will maintain a separate Community Queue outside of HMIS for survivors referred by domestic violence service providers. No client data will be entered into HMIS, in order to maintain confidentiality and safety for survivors and compliance with federal law. Anytime there is an opening in a transitional or permanent housing program, OSH staff will reference both the HMIS community queue and the community queue outside of HMIS to determine the most highly prioritized eligible individual/household.

D. Housing Referrals

When an anonymous client from a domestic violence service provider receives a housing referral, OSH staff will contact the service provider. It is the responsibility of the service provider to reach out to the client and connect them with the housing provider. The standard policies regarding the length of time to look for someone and the individual’s/household’s right to decline a referral still apply.

E. Emergency Transfer Plan

1. Emergency Transfer Qualifications

A client in a CoC- or ESG-funded project qualifies for an emergency transfer if:

- a) The client is a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking;
- b) The client expressly requests the transfer; *and*
- c) Either:
 - i. The client reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the client remains in the same dwelling unit; or
 - ii. If the client is a survivor of sexual assault, the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the date of the request for transfer.

2. Emergency Transfer Process

Participants may submit an emergency transfer request directly to program staff. The program must communicate with the Coordinated Assessment System matchmaker at the Office of Supportive Housing to inform them that an emergency transfer request has been made and whether the request is for an internal transfer (a transfer where the client would not be categorized as a new applicant), external transfer, or both. Participants may seek an internal and external emergency transfer at the same time if a safe unit is not immediately available. If the participant receives TBRA, the program will take reasonable steps to support the participant in securing a new safe unit as soon as possible and a transfer may not be necessary.

Residents of PSH who do not meet the Emergency Transfer criteria may request a transfer under section C.VII.B. "Transfers in Permanent Supportive Housing."

Internal Transfer

Where the participant requests an internal emergency transfer, the program should take steps to immediately transfer the participant to a safe unit if a unit is available. Requests for internal emergency transfers should receive at least the same priority as the program provides to other types of transfer requests.

If a safe unit is not immediately available, program staff will inform the participant that a unit is not immediately available and explain the participants' options to:

- (1) wait for a safe unit to become available for an internal transfer,
- (2) request an external emergency transfer, and/or
- (3) pursue both an internal and external transfer at the same time in order to transfer to the next available safe unit in the CoC.

External Transfer

If a participant requests an external emergency transfer, the participant has priority over all other applicants for CoC-funded housing assistance, provided the household meets all eligibility criteria required by HUD and the program. After the agency communicates the

participant's emergency transfer request to the Coordinated Assessment System matchmaker, the matchmaker will facilitate referral of the participant to the next available appropriate unit through the Coordinated Assessment System.

The household retains their original homeless or chronically homeless status for purposes of the transfer.

3. Documentation and Record Keeping

To request an emergency transfer, the participant should submit a written request to program staff, certifying that they meet the emergency transfer qualification requirements. The program may – but is not required to – request additional documentation of the occurrence for which the participant is requesting an emergency transfer. No other documentation is required.

CoC-funded programs must retain records of all emergency transfer requests and their outcomes for a period of 5 years following the grant year of the program in which the household was a participant and report them to HUD annually.

4. Emergency Transfer Confidentiality Measures

Programs will ensure strict confidentiality measures are in place to prevent disclosure of the location of the client's new unit to a person who committed or threatened to commit an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the client.

5. Family Separation

Where a family receiving TBRA separates as part of the emergency transfer, the family member(s) receiving the emergency transfer will retain the TBRA assistance when possible. The program will work with the CoC and the household to support an effective transfer in situations where the program is not a good fit for the family member(s) receiving the emergency transfer.

Programs should continue to serve all eligible remaining family members who are not relocated through the emergency transfer process, including household members accused of acts of domestic violence. Programs should handle such matters by taking a housing first approach. This includes offering referrals to appropriate supportive services and only terminating program assistance as a last resort, consistent with program policies and procedures as well as applicable law.

6. Lease Bifurcation

Where a survivor wishes to remain in a unit, housing providers and landlords may bifurcate (split) the lease to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to the household member accused of domestic violence, consistent with program policies and applicable law.

Programs should continue to serve remaining household members as follows:

- Where the survivor is receiving TBRA, rental assistance and any utility assistance shall continue for the family members who are not evicted or removed.

- If the household is in a PSH program, and the household's eligibility for PSH was based upon the evicted or removed household member's disability or chronic homeless status, the remaining household members may stay in the program through the end of the lease. Programs should work with such households to locate alternative housing.
- Survivors receiving non-TBRA who have not already established independent program eligibility at the time of bifurcation have 90 days to establish their eligibility or locate other housing. Programs may extend the 90-day period by an additional 60 days, but neither the initial 90 days nor the 60-day extension may extend beyond the expiration of the lease, or the maximum length of rental assistance allowed under the program.

Programs may continue to separately serve eligible household members accused of domestic violence who have been evicted as part of the lease bifurcation process.

X. Administrative Structure

A. System Oversight

Oversight of the coordinated assessment system, including implementation of the VI-SPDAT, community queue, prioritization and match-making, will be provided by OSH. OSH serves as the Santa Clara County CoC's collaborative applicant and HMIS Lead and staffs the CoC Board and the CoC Coordinated Assessment Work Group. The CoC board delegated authority to OSH, as the collaborative applicant, to approve and implement operational policies for coordinated assessment (See Delegation of Authority Table approved in April 2015). OSH will staff implementation of coordinated assessment and report back on progress to the CoC Board Executive Committee.

B. Evaluation

At least once per year, OSH will consult with each participating project, and with project participants, to evaluate the intake, assessment, and referral processes associated with coordinated assessment. OSH will solicit feedback addressing the quality and effectiveness of the entire coordinated assessment experience for both participating projects and for households. All feedback collected will be private and must be protected as confidential information.

OSH will employ multiple feedback methodologies each year to ensure that participating projects and households have frequent and meaningful opportunities for feedback. Each year, OSH will use at least two of the following methods:

1. Surveys designed to reach at least a representative sample of participating providers and households;
2. Focus groups of five or more participants that approximate the diversity of the participating providers and households; or

3. Individual interviews with enough participating providers and households to approximate the diversity of participating households.

As part of the evaluation process, OSH will examine how the coordinated assessment system is affecting the CoC's HUD System Performance Measures.

The feedback will be collected and presented to the Coordinated Assessment Work Group, which will meet within 60 days of when the feedback is collected to consider what changes are necessary to the coordinated assessment system's processes, policies, and procedures in light of the feedback received.

C. Grievance Procedures

Any person participating in the coordinated assessment process has the right to file a grievance. Grievances related to a particular service provider (for example, a grievance related to how an assessment was conducted at a particular provider) should be resolved through that provider's grievance procedure. Grievances specific to discrimination or the coordinated assessment system (for example, a grievance related to the match-making process), should be forwarded to OSH.

D. Revisions to Policies and Procedures

The Policies and Procedures document will be reviewed and, if necessary, updated at least annually by the Coordinated Assessment Work Group and OSH staff.

E. Participating Providers

All CoC- and ESG-funded service providers must participate in the coordinated assessment system. For permanent housing providers (both rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing) and transitional housing providers that means working with the coordinated assessment system to take referrals from the community queue. The CoC strongly encourages all other housing providers with housing dedicated to people who are homeless to participate, as well.

XI. Definitions

ACCESS POINT

Locations where people can complete the triage assessment survey to participate in coordinated assessment. Access points often include emergency shelters and drop-in service centers.

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

HUD's definition of chronically homeless is an individual (or a family with an adult head of household) who:

- Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter;

- Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years; AND
- Can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability.

An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and who met all of the criteria above before entering that facility is also considered chronically homeless (24 CFR 578.3).

COLLABORATIVE APPLICANT

The eligible applicant that has been designated by the Continuum of Care to apply for a grant for Continuum of Care planning funds on behalf of the Continuum. The collaborative applicant for Santa Clara County is the Office of Supportive Housing.

COMMUNITY QUEUE

A prioritized list in HMIS of people who have completed the triage assessment survey and are in need of permanent or transitional housing. The list can be sorted by basic eligibility criteria and is prioritized so that individuals and families with the greatest need are housed first.

CONTINUUM OF CARE (COC)

The Santa Clara County Continuum of Care carries out the responsibilities required under HUD regulations, set forth at 24 CFR 578 – Continuum of Care Program. The CoC is comprised of a broad group of stakeholders dedicated to ending and preventing homelessness in Santa Clara County. CoC membership is open to all interested parties and includes representatives from organizations within Santa Clara County. The over-arching CoC responsibility is to ensure community-wide implementation of efforts to end homelessness and ensuring programmatic and systemic effectiveness of the local Continuum of Care program.

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG)

ESG is a grant program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that funds emergency assistance for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. ESG grantees are required to participate in Coordinated Assessment.

HOMELESS

HUD's definition of homelessness (24 CFR 578.3) has four categories:

Category 1 – Literally homeless individuals/families.

Category 2 – Individuals/families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence with no subsequent residence, resources, or support networks.

Category 3 – Unaccompanied youth or families with children/youth who meet the homeless definition under another federal statute.

Category 4 – Individuals/families fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence.

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

A local information technology system used to collect data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

LITERALLY HOMELESS

Category 1 of HUD's definition of homelessness. Literally homeless means an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning the individual or family has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation, the individual or family is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or federal, state, or local government programs), or the individual 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. Documentation of literal homelessness must be dated within 14 days prior to program entry. Documentation of residence in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering an institution must be dated within 14 days prior to institutionalization.

OFFICE OF SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (OSH)

An office within the County of Santa Clara's Department of Behavioral Health Services. OSH serves as the collaborative applicant for the Santa Clara County Continuum of Care, staffs the Coordinated Assessment Work Group, and serves as the lead agency for implementation of coordinated assessment in Santa Clara County.

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH)

A type of permanent housing designed for chronically homeless and other highly vulnerable individuals and families who need long-term support to stay housed. Permanent supportive housing provides housing linked with case management and other supportive services. Permanent supportive housing has no time limitation, providing support for as long as needed and desired by the resident.

RAPID REHOUSING (RRH)

A type of permanent housing program that provides short-term financial assistance and support to quickly re-house homeless households in their own independent housing. The goal is to quickly move households out of homelessness and back into permanent housing, providing the lightest level of service necessary to assist the household.

RELEASE OF INFORMATION (ROI)

The consent form that individuals/households complete and sign to grant consent for their personal information to be entered into HMIS and used for coordinated assessment. Signing the release of information is not required to participate in coordinated assessment and receive referrals for housing; however, it is required to for information to be entered into HMIS.

SERVICE PRIORITIZATION DECISION ASSISTANCE TOOL (SPDAT)

An assessment tool developed by OrgCode Consulting, Inc. that is designed to help guide case management and improve housing stability outcomes.

TRANSITION AGE YOUTH (TAY)

Young adults ages 18 – 24 years old.

VULNERABILITY INDEX – SERVICE PRIORITIZATION DECISION ASSISTANCE TOOL (VI-SPDAT)

A pre-screening tool designed by OrgCode Consulting, Inc. and Community Solutions that can be conducted to quickly determine whether a client has high, moderate, or low acuity.

K. Emergency Solutions Grant Monitoring

The CoC is responsible for monitoring projects that receive ESG funds to ensure that the projects are performing adequately, operated effectively, managed efficiently, and in compliance with HUD requirements.

The Santa Clara County CoC Operations Committee will be responsible for monitoring project performance.

I. Monthly

A monthly monitoring report regarding performance will be generated by the HMIS Administrator and shared with the Committee monthly.

The monthly monitoring report will be shared with all ESG recipients and programs. ESG recipients and ESG-funded programs will be encouraged to participate in the Committee and invited to attend all Committee meetings at which ESG performance is discussed.

The report will include community-wide performance on the following objectives using the benchmarks set for each objective:

A. From HMIS, the percentage who:

1. Obtain permanent housing
2. Maintain/retain permanent housing (1 year)
3. Maintain/retain permanent housing (3years)
4. Exit with earned income / employment

5. Exit with mainstream benefits
6. Have adequate resources to meet needs (calculated just like CCP)
7. Return to homelessness after report start
8. Exit to Known Destination

B. Also from HMIS:

1. Average Nightly Occupancy
2. Time (in days) from program entry to permanent housing for those obtaining permanent housing

C. Data Quality

HMIS data quality will be evaluated for each program on a monthly basis.

II. Quarterly

The CoC Providers Advisory Committee will review program-level performance to identify poor performers, taking into account populations served. To the extent that technical assistance and training is needed, the committee will provide recommendations to the Collaborative Applicant and the CoC Board.

ESG recipients and ESG-funded programs will be encouraged to participate in the Committee and invited to attend all Committee meetings at which ESG performance is discussed.

Poor performers may be selected for more intensive, on-site monitoring. This may include site visits, client feedback, and/or grant records. Ongoing poor performers may be selected for targeted technical assistance or other response.

III. Annually

In addition to the monthly and quarterly reports, the CoC Providers Advisory Committee may include a review of the HUD Annual Performance Report (APR) as well as other local sources to ensure compliance with HUD requirements.

Collaborative Applicant will coordinate with the ESG recipient to share any agency capacity policies.