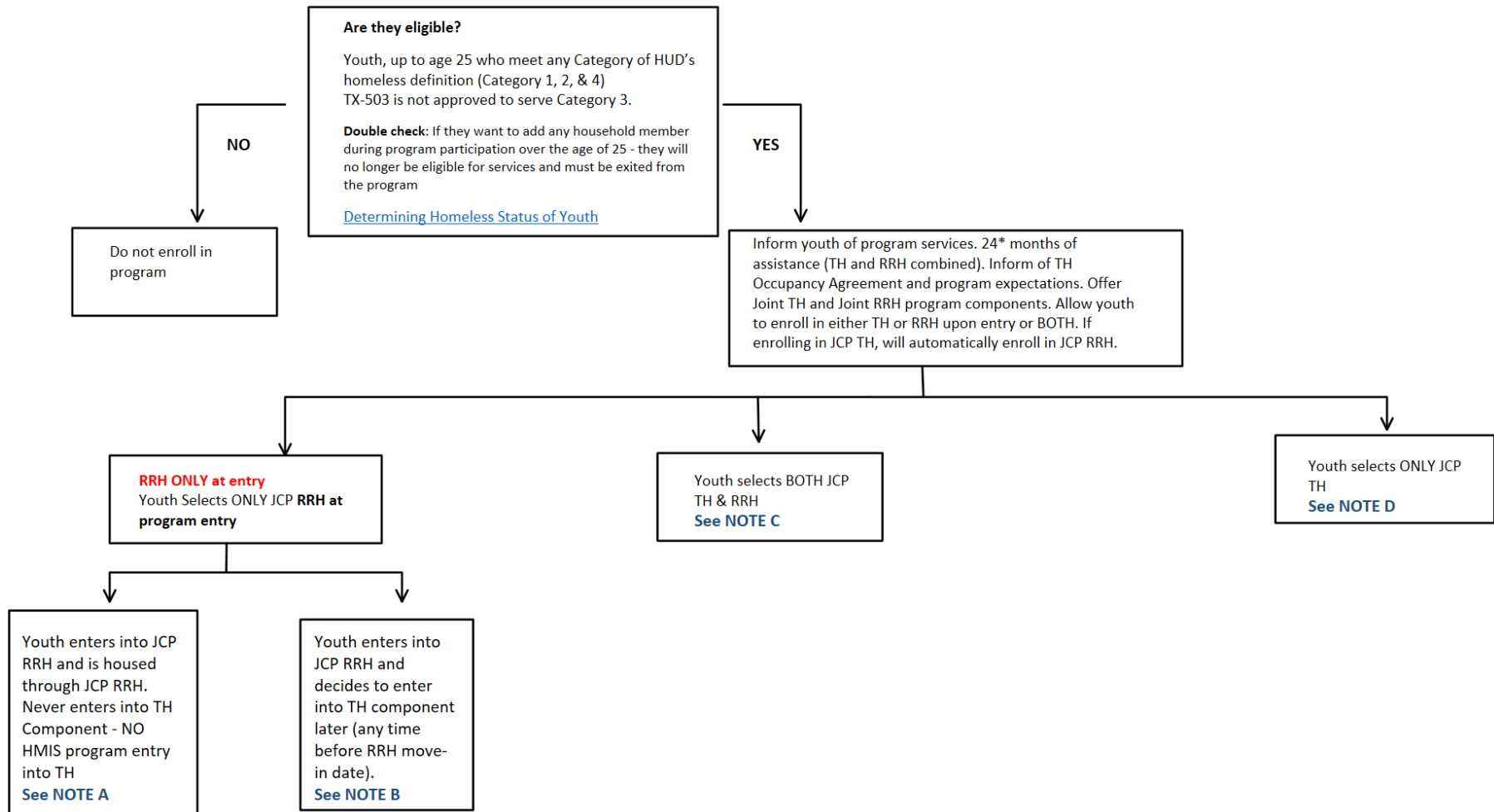


Joint TH-PH-RRH Project Workflow



[Determining Homeless Status of Youth](#)

NOTE A

Entry/Exits			
Program	Type	Entry Date	Exit Date
LifeWorks PORT RRH (YHDP)	HUD	11/22/2019	

All program participants must be offered both components of the project (TH and RRH). Participants can decide which components they want to utilize. If the RRH component is only being utilized, there will be no HMIS entries in the TH component. This is because an entry in the TH component means that they are utilizing a program bed. This is not the case for RRH projects. A move-in date means that someone is occupying a bed and rental assistance is being provided.

NOTE B

Entry/Exits			
Program	Type	Entry Date	Exit Date
LifeWorks PORT TH (YHDP)	HUD	12/02/2019	
LifeWorks PORT RRH (YHDP)	HUD	11/22/2019	

The client is enrolled in the PORT RRH program and has entered into TH component on a later date. This could be because the housing search is taking longer than expected or they decide to utilize TH instead of staying in an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation.

- Some clients may start off receiving housing placement assistance for several weeks before moving into the TH portion of the project. In these cases, their RRH *Project Start Date* would be the date they meet all the requirements for being admitted into the project (described in the [HMIS Data Standards Manual](#), p. 45). That is:
 - Information provided by the client or from the referral indicates they meet the criteria for admission
 - The client has indicated they want to be served or housed in the project
 - The client is able to access services and housing through the project. The expectation is the project has a housing opening (on-site, site-based, or scattered-site subsidy) or expects to have one in a reasonably short amount of time.

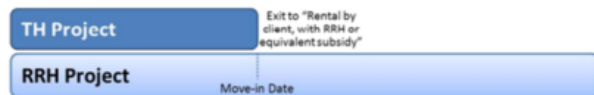
Some of these clients may access the TH portion of the project at a later date. At that time, they would be enrolled in the TH project with a *Project Start Date* reflecting the first night in residence in the TH.

NOTE C

Entry/Exits			
Program	Type	Entry Date	Exit Date
LifeWorks PORT TH (YHDP)	HUD	11/22/2019	01/04/2020
LifeWorks PORT RRH (YHDP)	HUD	11/22/2019	

Enroll the client into both programs if the client is staying in the TH component and also participating in RRH services. At the time of each enrollment, be sure to capture accurate HMIS data in Project Start Date (3.10), Living Situation (3.917), Move-in Date (3.20), Project Exit Date (3.11), Destination (3.12), and all other required data elements

Only those clients who move into a permanent housing unit using the associated RRH resources should have a Housing Move-in Date in that RRH project. At this point, the clients should be exited from the TH project with a destination of "Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy."



NOTE D

Entry/Exits			
Program	Type	Entry Date	Exit Date
LifeWorks PORT TH (YHDP)	HUD	11/22/2019	01/04/2020
LifeWorks PORT RRH (YHDP)	HUD	11/22/2019	01/04/2020

Some clients may use the TH project and not access the associated RRH project, whether because the appropriate opportunity has not yet arisen or because a more appropriate housing placement was found. However, **all clients entering the TH project should have a Project Start Date (data element 3.10) in the RRH project on the same day as the TH Project Start Date to indicate that they are under consideration for this portion of the project.** If they exit the TH project without accessing the RRH project, they would simply be exited from both projects without a Housing Move-in Date (data element 3.20)

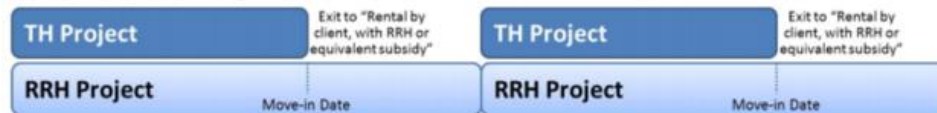


Successfully entered into PH through RRH Program (Move-in Date) and STILL enrolled in the RRH Program

A participant in an RRH project is not eligible for a Joint Component (JC) project because a person in RRH is no longer considered homeless. If the participant does in fact become homeless again, they would be exited from the RRH project and at that point, could start the JC project.

RRH Enrollment - Loss of Housing Unit

In the event that a joint component RRH client (or any other RRH client) loses their housing and the joint component RRH project stops paying rental assistance but is continuing to support re-housing, the project should **exit the client from the RRH project and create a new Project Start Date in the same RRH project immediately** following the prior enrollment. The RRH project would continue working with the client until a new unit is found, at which point a new *Housing Move-in Date* would be recorded. If the client is placed in the TH project during this period, they would have a new TH start date, as well, reflecting their actual time in the TH project. This ensures both that the client's history of move-in dates is preserved and that people who are not currently in housing are captured appropriately in reporting.



Enrolled in PORT RRH - Recording Loss of Housing (entering into TH)

Entry / Exits					
Program	Type		Entry Date		Exit Date
LifeWorks PORT TH (YHDP)	HUD		12/2/2019		
LifeWorks PORT RRH (YHDP)	HUD		12/2/2019		
LifeWorks PORT RRH (YHDP)	HUD		10/2/2019		12/2/2019 Exit to Transitional Housing for homeless persons
LifeWorks PORT TH (YHDP)	HUD		10/2/2019		10/24/2019 Exit to Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy*

Enrolled in non-JC funded RRH

If there is a scenario in which a participant is receiving JC-funded TH but does not access the JC-funded RRH housing and instead accesses other, non-JC funded RRH, the following data collection requirements apply:

- Enter the participant into the Joint Component TH project and Joint Component RRH project on the same date.
- At the point in which it is determined that the participant has been admitted to a non-JC RRH project (as defined on pg. 45 in the [HMIS Data Standards Manual](#)), start the participant in that project.
- At the point in which the participant moves into the non-JC RRH housing unit, exit the participant from the TH project, enter the housing move-in date in the JC RRH project and exit them on the same date.
- Enter the housing move-in date in the non-JC RRH project and continue with data collection as required for the duration of the participant's participation in the RRH project.

Entry / Exits					
Program	Type		Entry Date		Exit Date
LifeWorks RRH+ (YHDP)	HUD		12/2/2019		
LifeWorks PORT TH (YHDP)	HUD		12/2/2019		
LifeWorks PORT RRH (YHDP)	HUD		12/2/2019		
LifeWorks RRH+ (YHDP)	HUD		10/2/2019		12/2/2019 Exit to Transitional Housing for homeless persons
LifeWorks PORT RRH (YHDP)	HUD		10/2/2019		10/24/2019 Exit to Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy*
LifeWorks PORT TH (YHDP)	HUD		10/2/2019		10/24/2019 Exit to Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy*

Resources:

[2020 HMIS Data Standards Manual](#)

[CoC Program Joint Component Funding: Project Setup and Reporting in HMIS guidance.](#)

[SNAPS In Focus: The New Joint Transitional Housing and Rapid Re-Housing Component](#)

HUD Exchange Ask A Question (AAQ)

Question	Answer	AAQ ID
What is a Joint TH and PH-RRH component project?	<p>A Joint TH and PH-RRH Component project is a project type that includes two existing program components—TH and PH-RRH—in a single project to serve individuals and families experiencing homelessness. If funded, HUD will limit eligible costs as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. leasing of a structure or units, and operating costs to provide transitional housing;2. short- or medium-term tenant-based rental assistance on behalf of program participants in the rapid rehousing portion of the project;3. supportive services for the entire project;4. HMIS; and5. project administrative costs. <p>If awarded, recipients or subrecipients must be able to provide both components, including the units supported by the transitional housing component and the tenant-based rental assistance and services provided through the PH-RRH component, to all program participants up to 24 months as needed by the program participants. For example, a program participant may only need the temporary stay in transitional housing unit, but the recipient or subrecipient must be able to make available the financial assistance and supportive services that traditionally comes with rapid rehousing assistance to that program participant. This does not mean, however, that the applicant is required to request funding from the CoC Program for both portions of the project (e.g., the applicant may leverage other resources to pay for the transitional housing portion of the project).</p>	FAQ ID 3250

<p>Our organization intends to apply for the Joint TH and PH-RRH component project; however, we want to provide assistance through only the TH portion to some program participants and only assistance through the PH-RRH portion of the project to other program participants. Is this permissible?</p>	<p>Recipients and subrecipients must offer both components—TH and PH-RRH—to all program participants entering the project. A project participant can choose the type of housing to enter. This does not mean that all program participants will receive assistance through both portions of the project.</p> <p>HUD expects Joint TH and PH-RRH projects to be client-driven and the assistance to be tailored to the program participants' needs. This means that a program participant may choose to receive assistance through only one portion of the project, but they must have had the option to receive the assistance through the other. This also means that recipients or subrecipients should not provide assistance beyond what is needed to help program participants safely and stably exit homelessness. For example, recipients should not have a policy in place to provide all program participants with 12 months of rental assistance in the RRH portion of the project, but instead should determine the least amount necessary to help the program participant safely and stably exit homelessness, which will vary by person.</p>	<p>FAQ ID: 3254</p>
<p>Are there time limits on the TH or PH-RRH portions of the Joint TH and PH-RRH component project?</p>	<p>HUD has not imposed time limits that program participants can reside in either portion of the Joint TH and PH-RRH Component project; however, the total length of assistance that a program participant can receive in the entire project is 24 months. This means if the program participant resides in the transitional housing portion of the project for 3 months, they can receive up to 21 additional months of RRH assistance.</p> <p>However, when designing this type of project it is important to keep in mind the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recipient or subrecipient cannot dictate minimum stays in either portion of the project (e.g., the recipient cannot require a program participant to reside in the transitional housing portion of the project for one-year). • Program participants should receive only the assistance they need to safely and stably exit homelessness; therefore, not all program participants should automatically receive 24 months of assistance. • The CoC will need to develop written standards for prioritizing this type of assistance locally and recipients and subrecipients will be required to follow the CoC's written standards. 	<p>FAQ ID: 3253</p>
<p>What is the specific age range of youth to be served by the YHDP grant? Is it age 0-24 or is it different?</p>	<p>The population to be served by the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) is youth experiencing homelessness, including unaccompanied and pregnant or parenting youth, where no member of the household is older than 24. There is no lower age limit, although please note that youth that are accompanied by a parent or guardian above the age of 24 are not eligible.</p>	<p>FAQ ID: 3353</p>
<p>What populations of youth experiencing homelessness and who have runaway should be part of the CE process?</p>	<p>Under current regulations, coordinated entry (CE), at a minimum, must serve youth defined as homeless and at-risk of homelessness by HUD. However, HUD and HHS strongly encourage communities to also include youth considered homeless or runaway by other federal definitions*. The CE process will encounter youth when they</p>	<p>FAQ ID: 2938</p>

are in various stages of experiencing a housing-related crisis and should be designed to accommodate a broad range of youth who are experiencing homelessness, have runaway, and who are at-risk of homelessness. Through the CE process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) can coordinate non HUD-funded housing and supportive services, as well as HUD-funded Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and non-homelessness dedicated HUD programs that may be able to serve those youths who are considered “homeless,” “runaway,” or “at-risk” by other federal definitions. It is important for CoCs to work towards building a broad range of resources that include homelessness prevention, family interventions, an array of housing interventions that include supportive services, and connections to mainstream resources in order to best serve a broad range of youth who are experiencing homelessness, have runaway, and are at-risk of homelessness. The inclusion of a broad range of stakeholders in the CoC, and the implementation and development of the CE process, will help ensure this goal is met. When working with the broad range of youth, communities may pay particular attention to the unique needs of vulnerable subpopulations including youth who are either overrepresented in the unaccompanied homeless youth population or are particularly vulnerable to the effects of homelessness, such as:

- Youth under the age of 18
- Pregnant and parenting youth
- Youth involved or formerly involved in the child welfare system
- Youth involved or formerly involved in the juvenile justice system
- Youth fleeing or attempting to flee from trafficking or other unsafe living environments
- Youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning (LGBTQ)
- Native American youth
- Youth with special needs or disabilities, including severe behavioral and mental health needs
- Youth who are sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing or economic hardship
- Youth who have run away from home without parental consent
- Youth of color

Coordination with non-youth partners is critical when considering subpopulation approaches as their resource and support needs overlap with non-youth specific providers. For example, pregnant and parenting youth should have access to and may be better served by family-specific resources and youth fleeing unsafe situations may be better served by domestic violence or trafficking-specific resources.

How does a CE process work for youth experiencing homelessness?

A coordinated entry (CE) process standardizes and coordinates the way youth access the community’s homelessness crisis response system and connect with the appropriate resources they need to achieve safety and stability. The process should ensure that

[FAQ ID: 2932](#)

	<p>youth receive the housing and service supports they need to resolve their homelessness crisis as quickly as possible, with the lowest possible barriers. The CE process should be able to answer the homeless system’s guiding question, “Which housing and supportive services best meet the needs of each youth?” The core elements of this process include (1) access, (2) screening and assessment for housing and services, (3) prioritization, and (4) referral, and should be developed by each Continuum of Care (CoC) through a community-wide planning process.</p> <p>View a chart of the guiding question, “Which housing and supportive services best meet the needs of each youth?” and its four key elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step 1: Standardized access: Ensures all youth seeking access to their community’s homelessness system engage the system through the same coordinated and standardized process regardless of where or how they present for services. • Step 2: Standardized screening and assessment: Uses a standardized approach for all youth presenting for homelessness assistance to gather information on factors that can prevent and end their homelessness and inform the types of services and housing that meet their needs and strengths. • Step 3: Standardized prioritization: Ensures that youth with the most severe service needs and levels of vulnerability are prioritized for limited housing and other non-emergency homelessness assistance resources (does not include emergency shelter, basic centers, street outreach, etc.) that meet their needs. • Step 4: Coordinated referral: Ensures that youth can be referred to any homelessness dedicated housing and services for which they qualify and are prioritized for across the entire community. <p>For a more detailed explanation of the core elements of a CE process please refer to HUD’s Coordinated Entry Policy Brief and to HUD’s CoC 2.0 Training Material – Coordinated Assessment.</p>	
<p>If a program participant meets the definition of chronically homeless as defined in 24 CFR 578.3 and enters a Joint TH and PH-RRH component project, will the program participant retain their chronically homeless status and, therefore, be eligible for a PSH project that is 100 percent dedicated to chronic homelessness upon exit from the Joint TH and PH-RRH Component project?</p>	<p>No, if a participant who meets the definition of chronically homeless as defined in 24 CFR 578.3 enters a Joint TH and PH-RRH project the participant is not eligible for a CoC Program-funded project that is 100 percent dedicated to chronically homeless. However, the participant will remain eligible to enter a DedicatedPLUS project, if one exists within the CoC for the period of time the program participant resides in the transitional housing portion of the project.</p>	<p>FAQ ID: 3251</p>
<p>Is an individual or family that is receiving Rapid Re-Housing Assistance considered homeless for</p>	<p>Yes. Program participants that are receiving Rapid Re-Housing Assistance through programs such as the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program, the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program, the Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) Program, or the</p>	<p>FAQ ID: 529</p>

<p>purposes of remaining eligible for other permanent housing placements?</p>	<p>Veterans Homelessness Prevention Demonstration Program (VHPD) maintain their homeless status for the purpose of eligibility for other permanent housing programs, such as HUD-VASH and CoC-funded permanent supportive housing (so long as they meet any other additional eligibility criteria for these programs). Program participants only maintain their homeless status during the time period that they are receiving the rapid re-housing assistance. Rapid re-housing is a model for helping homeless individuals and families obtain and maintain permanent housing, and it can be appropriate to use as a bridge to other permanent housing programs.</p> <p>It is important to note that although the program participants in rapid re-housing are considered homeless for purposes of eligibility for other programs, the housing itself is still considered permanent housing; therefore, these program participants are not considered homeless for counting purposes, and must not be included in the CoC's sheltered point-in-time count.</p>	
<p>How should I classify the exit destination of clients who exit a continuum project to attend college?</p>	<p>The exit destination for persons attending college will depend on the specifics of the exit situation, but it is important to select a destination response category that reflects both the true nature of the situation and the fact that continuing education is a positive outcome for the client.</p> <p>In some cases, a client may be exiting to live with his or her family or with friends with the expectation that they will live there while they are in school. In this case, project staff should select “living with family (or friends, as appropriate), permanent tenure.” Although the student may be expected to move out after graduation or completing the education program, this response category is most consistent with the general understanding that the client is expected to live with family or friends for a prolonged period.</p> <p>In other cases, a client is exiting to live in a dormitory operated by the school. In this case, the housing is only available for the time the student is enrolled in school. The response category selected should again be consistent with the notion that the young person moving into a dormitory will be there for a prolonged period of time. In this case, the client can be considered to be in rental housing, consistent with the terms of the agreement between the student and the school. Similar to rental housing, dorms are not owned by their tenants and students in dorms have certain rights and responsibilities, including the requirement to pay for their housing. If a person is entering a dorm, the recipient should indicate that the client’s destination is “rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy,” unless there is a subsidy directly tied to the dorm. For example, if a person gets financial aid, and uses that aid to pay for their dorm room, then the exit destination is “rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy.” However, if a person gets a free dorm room as part of their financial aid package, then the recipient should indicate “rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy.” In other words, a subsidy only</p>	<p>FAQ ID: 2376</p>

counts if there is funding that specifically goes to pay for the housing and that subsidy in some way goes directly from the payor to the housing provider. If a student will be living off campus and using a typical housing subsidy such as Housing Choice Voucher, then the recipient should select “rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy” as the exit destination.

The bottom line is that HUD considers continuing education, including attending a formal college degree program, to be a positive outcome for clients and wants to encourage programs to include attending college as a positive exit for their youth. However, recipients should continue to accurately reflect clients’ actual destinations where a specific response category exists (e.g., emergency shelter, place not meant for human habitation, halfway house), regardless of the educational plans. As long as the exit is to housing (i.e. not living in their car, on the streets, in an abandoned building, etc., while pursuing education) and regardless of the length of the educational program’s semester, the exit should be recorded as positive by using the categories described above.