

BUILDING BLOCKS FOR COMING HOME: HOW CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES CAN CREATE HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH COMPLEX NEEDS LEAVING THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

April 28, 2022

WEBINAR SERIES OVERVIEW

Background and Scope

 An overview of the report, webinar series, and registration links.

In February 2021 the Council on State Governments (CSG) Justice Center published [Reducing Homelessness for People with Behavioral Health Needs Leaving Prisons and Jails](#), a report that identifies barriers in California to accessing and maintaining housing for people with behavioral health needs leaving incarceration, as well as proposed solutions.

The webinar series **Building Blocks for Coming Home: How Communities Can Create Housing Opportunities For People With Complex Needs Leaving the Justice System** - hosted by the CSG Justice Center and Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health (CCJBH) with support from the California Health Care Foundation - focuses on how key stakeholders from across the justice, behavioral health, housing, and other systems can *implement these proposed solutions* and help people successfully transition out of the justice system and into the community by connecting them with housing options that meet their needs.

Over-arching strategies to address common challenges in California presented in the webinar series will include (1) cross-system collaboration, (2) assessing for homelessness, (3) connecting people to housing, (4) developing new housing, and (5) sustaining rental assistance and supportive services. During the series, participants will also hear from state leaders moving this work forward and California communities undertaking key cross-system collaboration efforts.

The **worksheets below** can help guide discussions to identify opportunities to collaborate, barriers to overcome, and strengths to build upon. Participants will have the opportunity to review and discuss these questions during each webinar, get feedback from peers, and problem solve with speakers. These worksheets can be used between sessions to help plan, assess, and collaborate locally.

Webinar Series Dates, Registration (upcoming) or Recording Links (past)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Thursday, 12/9/2021 | Building Partnerships Between Housing and Criminal Justice Systems in California |
| Thursday, 1/27/2022 | Defining, Screening, and Assessing for Homelessness Risk |
| Thursday, 2/24/2022 | Common Practices for Connecting to and Using Housing as a Strategy for Diversion & Reentry |
| Thursday, 3/24/2022 | Leveraging Resources and Relationships to Develop New Housing for People with Justice Involvement |
| Thursday, 4/28/2022 | Leveraging Rental Assistance and Supportive Service Funding for People with Behavioral Health Needs Leaving Jails and Prisons |

1. Building Partnerships Between Housing and Criminal Justice Systems

i Describe who will lead/support this effort, what their responsibilities will be, and a structure for ongoing collaboration.

Session Description

This webinar introduced participants to strategies for building partnerships between criminal justice agencies and housing providers. After an overview of the CA Housing report, participants learned about fundamental best practices in building connections with housing and services, and heard from state leaders moving this work forward and communities undertaking cross-system work.

Learning Objectives

(1) Understand fundamental housing outcomes and models for this population, (2) Learn key strategies for collaboration with housing partners, (3) Learn how one community has leveraged cross-system partnerships to increase housing opportunity

| Who are the key housing partners in our area? | What housing resources do they control that can help address these barriers? |
|---|--|
| Ex. Local Public Housing Authority | |
| Ex. Continuum of Care | |
| Ex. County Department of Behavioral Health | |

| | |
|---|--|
| What opportunities exist to align resources and priorities locally between the housing, justice, behavioral health, and others? | |
| What connections can be made to existing local committees, policies, and initiatives? | |

| What are the greatest local housing barriers for people with justice involvement? | How can we start to address them? |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Ex. Lack of available/affordable units? | |
| Ex. Stigma/provider policies? | |
| | |

| What strategies will we use going forward to engage your housing partners and meet our shared mission? | Responsible Parties | Proposed Date |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Ex. Obtain buy-in from agency X to... | Ex. Local Public Housing Authority | |
| Ex. Draft joint funding application | | |
| Etc. | | |

2. Defining, Screening, and Assessing for Homelessness Risk

i Identify your specific target population and the barriers to housing they face.

Session Description

This webinar introduced participants to principles of screening and assessing people for risk of experiencing homelessness upon exit from the criminal justice system. Participants heard from communities undertaking assessments and from state agencies on opportunities to share data. They reviewed strategies to incorporate assessment processes into daily work. Participants left this webinar with knowledge of how assessments can support successful housing placements, as well as how they can capture the scope of housing and service needs at the community level and help address racial and ethnic disparities at the intersection of the criminal justice, housing, and behavioral health systems.

Learning Objectives

(1) Gain an understanding of screening and assessment strategies for homelessness (2) Understand the principles of incorporating these screenings and assessments into existing processes (3) Learn from communities incorporating these screenings and hear about an opportunity from the state on data matching.

Background

Assessments of housing and service needs are a vital tool to both target resources and support a successful transition out of the criminal justice system. They are especially important given the significant level of housing and service need among people with behavioral health needs. Indeed, [between 17 and 39 percent of people in California jails](#) experience homelessness in the 30 days prior to their jail stay and may benefit from ongoing rental assistance. Further, about 2 to 10 percent of people in California jails may benefit from a combination of intensive mental health services and ongoing rental assistance (such as permanent supportive housing). These needs are further compounded by years of racial inequality in our public systems. In California, according to [CSH’s Racial Disparities and Disproportionality Index \(RDDI\)](#) Black people are nearly seven times more likely, compared to other racial groups, to interact with the homeless response, justice, child welfare, and other crisis response systems. American Indian/Alaska Native populations are also overrepresented in these systems.

| How does our team assess for experiences of homelessness among people involved in the justice system? | When do these assessments occur in our workflows? |
|---|---|
| Ex. We ask a mandatory question “were you experiencing homelessness prior to incarceration”? | Ex. At jail booking |
| | |

| What existing local data sources can inform our assessments and/or capture the scale of the population? | Who can we talk to about these data? |
|---|--|
| Point-in-Time Count | Ex. Local continuum of Care |
| Criminal justice data (jail, prison, community supervision) | Ex. County Executive, County Sheriff, etc. |
| Behavioral health data | |

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| What existing local data sources can inform our assessments and/or capture the scale of the population? | Who can we talk to about these data? |
| People with lived experience, local experts | |

| Population Data | How many people are we talking about? | What data are available on race, ethnicity, income, or other relevant demographics? | How many people have behavioral health/other supportive services needs? |
|---|--|---|---|
| Total population | XX people | XX people | XX people |
| Location/intercept(s): Jail/prison, community supervision, diversion programs, etc. | XX people in jail XX people on community supervision XX people in diversion programs | | |

| What barriers have you encountered around identifying the target population or data reporting/sharing? | Next steps to address barriers |
|--|---|
| Ex. We do not currently ask everyone about homelessness as part of the jail intake process | Ex. Make the question mandatory in jail MIS |
| Ex. People are declining the housing that we offer (emergency shelter) | Ex. Work with our partners to see if offering other housing options might increase engagement |
| Ex. | |

3. Common Practices for Connecting to and Using Housing as a Strategy for Diversion & Reentry

i Describe how people are connected to housing and services.

Session Description

This webinar introduced participants to best practices for connecting people with behavioral health needs who are leaving prisons and jails to housing as a strategy to reduce homelessness and facilitate reentry, with a particular focus on Continuums of Care and the Coordinated Entry system. Participants will learn about the process of connecting to housing providers and think about how to leverage resources to support these connections. Participants heard from communities that are prioritizing this population and the housing strategies they are implementing. Participants gained an understanding of how to connect with evidence-based housing and supportive service interventions.

Learning Objectives

- (1) Gain an understanding of the role of Continuums of Care (CoC) and the Coordinated Entry process in connecting to housing opportunities
- (2) Learn how to leverage other housing resources to supplement CoC resources and strengthen pathways to

permanent housing (3) Learn about a community-wide approach to prioritizing this population within Coordinated Entry and the central role of cross-system care coordination, made possible through Whole Person Care and the transition to CalAIM.

| What processes do we now have in place in our community to align our systems to connect people leaving prison and jail with housing? | What cross-agency collaboration is in place to support this work? |
|--|--|
| Ex. A jail-based case manager refers people to the local shelter where they conduct Coordinated Entry assessments. | Ex. Jail case manager meets regularly with shelter and other staff. |
| Ex. Our local Coordinated Entry allows assessments to occur before people leave incarceration | Ex. In-reach staff conduct assessment by video once notified by jail staff or when contacted by people in jail |
| Ex. Our probation staff refer people to Coordinated Entry | Ex. Probation staff, coordinated entry assessment staff, county reentry council |

| What steps do we take now when there is not enough permanent housing available for this population through our Continuum of Care? | What steps would we like to take to build on this? | What resources would we need to support these steps? |
|---|---|---|
| Ex. Our jail-based case management staff problem solves to identify temporary options | Ex. . We would like to partner with in-reach services who could problem solve further | Ex. CalAIM ECM or ILOS |
| Ex. We do not have many options | Ex. . We would like to use flexible local funding for short-term rental assistance or to support families | Ex. Funding for rental assistance, landlord recruitment funds |
| Ex. We illustrate this problem to our local decision makers to make the case for more rental assistance or to build more housing | Ex. We would like to include cost estimates on not addressing the lack of housing | Ex. Funding for staff to analyze costs and data |

| Demographics of people connected to different housing options | What equity considerations or other barriers do we see? |
|---|--|
| XX people in permanent supportive housing | |
| XX people in shelter | Ex. Black people leaving jail are more often entering shelter than permanent or other housing options compared to other groups |
| XX people in recovery housing | |
| XX people in Board & Cares | Ex. People with mental illness leaving prison/jail are only accepted at Board & Cares, despite any Activities of Daily Living assessment level |

4. Developing New Housing Inclusive of People with Justice Involvement by Leveraging Resources and Relationships

i Describe how resources are leveraged for the creation of new housing.

Session Description

This webinar introduced participants to housing development concepts essential for serving people with justice system involvement, key funding sources (particularly new federal and state resources), and strategies for engaging with development partners. Participants also heard from communities that are undertaking development efforts focused on people with justice involvement. Participants will leave this webinar with knowledge of how the criminal justice, housing, and behavioral health sectors can build partnerships and braid and leverage resources to increase housing opportunities for this population.

Learning Objectives

(1) Gain an understanding of the basics in approaches to identifying and leverage capital for housing, (2) Identify possible sources of new and existing resources (e.g. land banks, surplus land, flex funding, inclusionary zoning), (3) Increase knowledge about how the criminal justice, housing, and behavioral health sectors can build partnerships and braid and leverage resources to increase housing opportunities for this population.

| Development Partners | What organizations or individuals are working in our community? |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Non-profit developers | Ex. Ray has redeveloped 4 low-income properties in our city |
| Community Development Corporations | Ex. Our city keeps a list of Community Development Corporations. They list includes X, Y, and Z |
| For-profit developers | Ex. Company X just completed a 25-unit apartment building in our city |
| Other | |

| What resources can our agency bring to the table? | How can we leverage these resources for development? |
|--|---|
| Ex. We have flexible funding available | Ex. We could support operational costs with short-term rental assistance or help with tenant move-in costs |
| Ex. We work with community-based service providers | Ex. We could ensure that people leaving jail or working with probation who are referred to the new property and who do not have Medi-Cal have access to supportive services |
| Ex. We have access to city-owned land that is unused | Ex. We could help secure the land for the potential building, or help trade the land for access to an equivalent number of existing units spread throughout the county |

| What other partners are in our community? | How can we connect? |
|---|---|
| Ex. Banks, credit unions | Ex. El Dorado Savings Bank is headquartered in our city, we can meet with their Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Officer. |

| What other partners are in our community? | How can we connect? |
|---|---|
| Ex. Philanthropy, faith-based groups, or professional organizations | Ex. A local faith-based group is interested in helping people experiencing homelessness. We can present to them about how helpful permanent housing can be. Ex. The LA Rams Foundation is committed to addressing homelessness. We can reach out to their program officer. |
| Ex. Hospitals | Ex. Our local hospital has discussed using some of its land for affordable housing. We have some additional land and can discuss if we can combine efforts around people who are frequently in the hospital and jail. |
| Ex. Health plans | Ex. Anthem Blue Cross is our county's Managed Care Organization, we can reach out to their program officers or policy staff. |

| Common Resources to Expand Housing (Funding, Ordinances, etc.) | How to leverage these resources for potential development? |
|---|---|
| Ex. State and local fiscal relief funds or American Rescue Plan funding | Ex. Our Sheriff is interested in addressing homelessness, and can talk with our local policy makers about using these resources to create permanent housing that is accessible to people with criminal records |
| Ex. State funding for new affordable housing | Ex. Our county has several motels and hotels that closed early in the pandemic, we could apply for Homekey funding to convert them to permanent housing. As a team we will reach out to HCD for a pre-application consultation |
| Ex. Local community investment funds | Ex. San Joaquin Valley Impact Investment Fund includes an investment focus for affordable housing, we can partner with a local Community Development Financial Institution such as the Rural Community Assistance Corporation |
| Ex. Local ordinances that help with affordable housing | Ex. Our community has an inclusionary zoning ordinance that dedicates a portion of units in a new building as affordable |

5. Leveraging Rental Assistance and Supportive Services for People with Behavioral Health Needs

 Describe how resources are leveraged for the creation of new housing.

Session Description

During this webinar, participants will hear from people with lived experience with rental assistance and supportive services. This webinar will expand participants' knowledge about upcoming Cal-AIM benefits related to (1) enhanced care management and (2) community supports for people with justice involvement. The webinar will also introduce participants to strategies to develop [flexible funding streams](#) to meet immediate housing needs. Participants will leave the webinar knowing how the criminal justice, housing, and behavioral health sectors can pool their resources to provide rental assistance for people with behavioral health needs and pair this with community-based services to keep them housed.

Learning Objectives

(1) Center the needs and perspectives of people with lived experience in housing and service interventions, (2) Gain an understanding of key CalAIM benefits, what organizations are involved, and how to find out about CalAIM locally, (3) Present approaches to leveraging state/local funds for rental assistance.

| What do people with lived experience report about rental assistance and community-based services in your community? | Strengths | Challenges |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Rental Assistance | | |
| Behavioral Health Services | | |
| Other Supportive Services | | |

| CalAIM Key Partners | What organizations or individuals are working in our community? | What services or benefits do they bring to the table? |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Managed Care Organization | Ex. Anthem | |
| Contracted Enhanced Care Management | Ex. Riverside University Health System | |
| Contracted Community Supports | | Ex. Day Program |
| Other | | |

| Core Components of Flex Subsidy Pools | What resources do we have locally? |
|--|---|
| Rental Subsidy | Ex. We have a county agency that can act as a third party to provide rental assistance with flexibility. |
| Flexible resources and dedicated staff to secure units | Ex. County probation has funding for security deposits |
| Support services including both case management and tenancy supports | Ex. We have a local reentry provider that receives Adult Reentry Grant funding that can fill gaps until we have CalAIM Enhanced Care Management providers |
| Administrative capacity to move quickly | Ex. Our county agency can respond to landlords within 24 hours with both outreach, rental assistance, and security deposits |