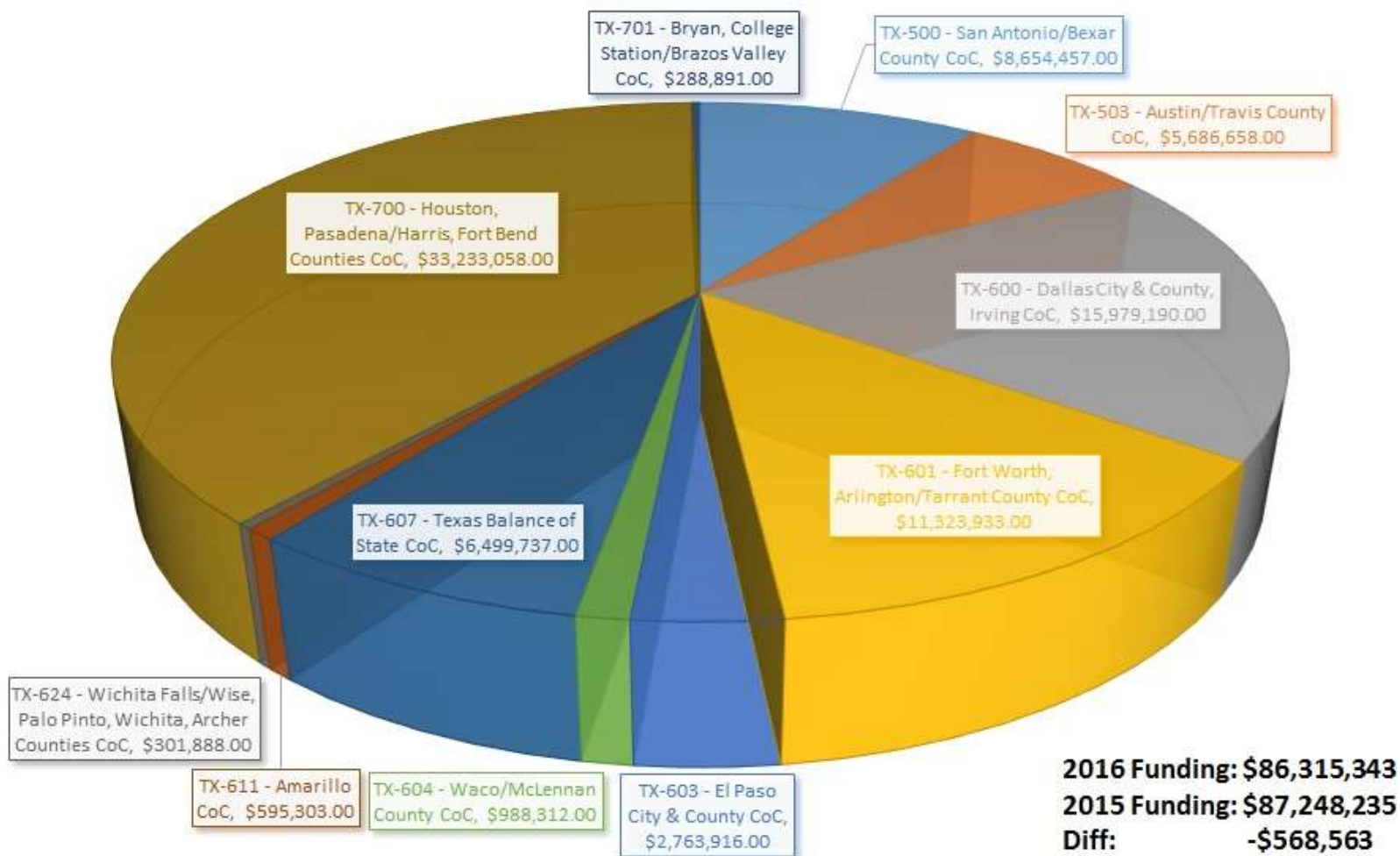


Handouts provided at the April 11, 2017 TICH Quarterly Meeting

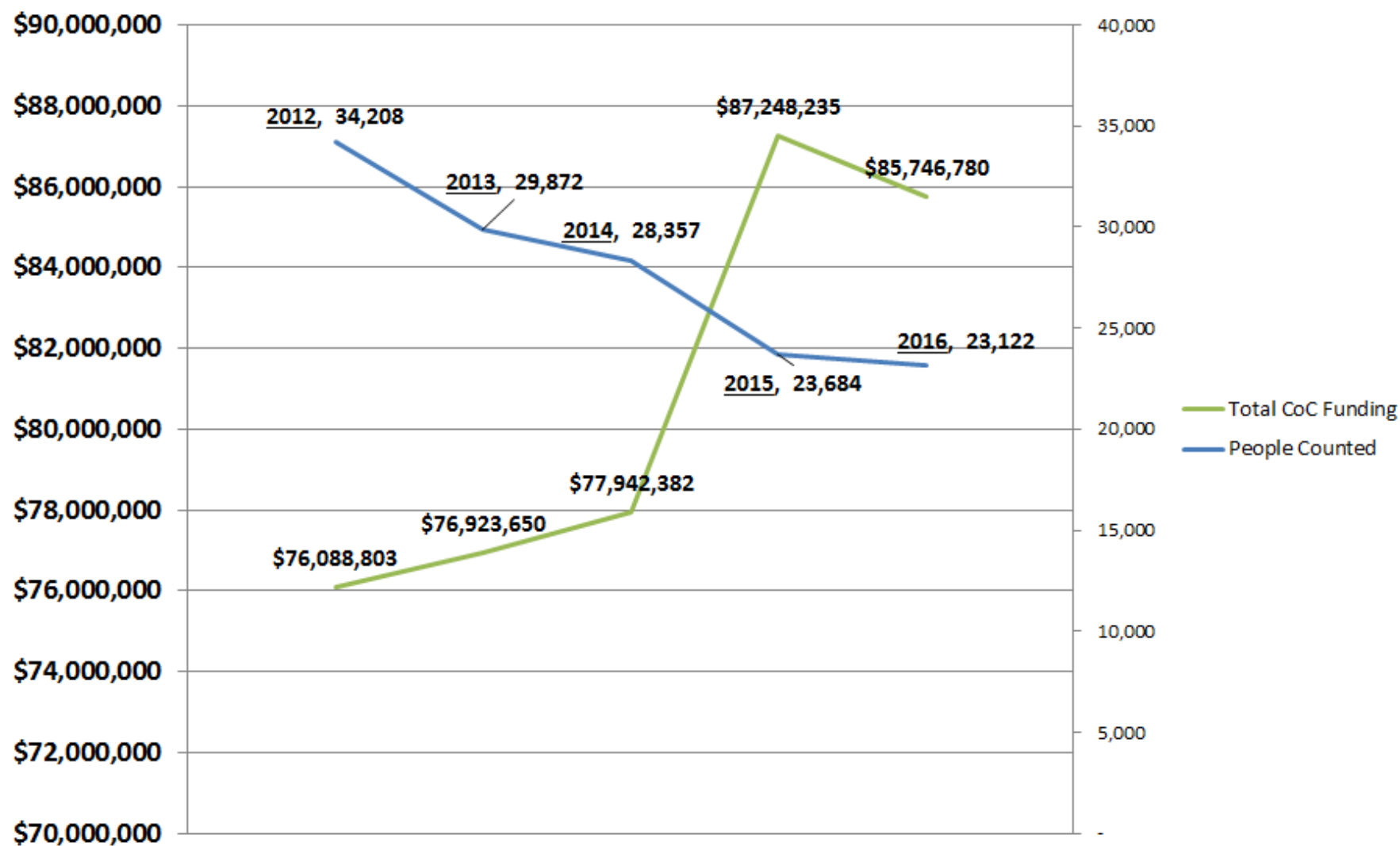
1. FY 2016 Continuum of Care Funding Summary – Texas Homeless Network
2. FY 2016 Continuum of Care Competition Homeless Assistance Award Report – Texas Homeless Network
3. What Homeless Education Liaisons need to know about the TX BoS CoC – Texas Homeless Network
4. Criteria and Benchmarks for Achieving the Goal of Ending Youth Homelessness - United States Interagency Council on Homelessness
5. Texas Homeless Education Program 2015-16 Annual Report Infographic - Texas Homeless Education Office
6. McKinney Vento Homeless Education Texas Infographic - Texas Education Agency
7. Education for Homeless Children and Youths (EHCY) Factsheet – US Department of Education
8. TB and Homeless Initiative - Texas Department of State Health Services

## TEXAS COCS' SHARE OF FY16 COC PROGRAM FUNDING



## Texas CoC's

### Point-in-Time counts and CoC program funding 2012-2016



**Fiscal Year 2016  
Continuum of Care Competition  
Homeless Assistance Award Report**

**State**

**CoC Name**

**Project Name**

**Program**

**Awarded Amount**

**Texas**

**TX-500 - San Antonio/Bexar County CoC**

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2016 SAMM Rapid ReHousing	CoCR	\$145,964
2016 SAMMinistries Housing First	CoCR	\$1,141,231
2016 SAMMinistries Housing First 2	CoC	\$244,697
2016 SAMMinistries Permanent Supportive Housing	CoCR	\$233,329
2016 SAMMinistries Transitional Housing Program	CoCR	\$488,413
2016 SARAH Coordinated Access	CoCR	\$100,000
AGIF-NVOP FY 2016 Permanent Housing	CoCR	\$742,301
AGIF-NVOP FY 2016 Rapid Rehousing	CoCR	\$63,571
AGIF-NVOP FY 2016 Rapid Rehousing II	CoCR	\$514,677
Community Based Counseling & Re-Housing 2016	CoCR	\$189,257
Family Endeavors Fairweather Family Lodge Project Application FY2016	CoCR	\$451,136
FVPS Rapid Re Housing 2016	CoC	\$80,249
FY2016 The Salvation Army Stepping Forward Transitional Program TX0018L6J001609	CoCR	\$373,059
HMIS 2016	CoCR	\$463,475
La Paloma Transitional Housing 2016	CoCR	\$149,250
Permanent Supportive Housing I	CoCR	\$327,732
Permanent Supportive Housing II	CoCR	\$800,564
SAHA 2016 Renewal SNAP	CoCR	\$811,950
SAHA 2016 Renewal SPC	CoCR	\$110,192
San Antonio AIDS Foundation Permanent Supportive Housing Program	CoC	\$147,898
San Antonio AIDS Foundation Permanent Supportive Housing Program	CoC	\$31,585
SARAH 2016 Planning Grant	CoC	\$298,739

**State****CoC Name**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Awarded Amount</b>
Scattered Sites PSH Program	CoC	\$395,188
Thrive Rapid Rehousing Program	CoC	\$350,000

<b>TX-500 Total :</b>	<b>\$8,654,457</b>
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**TX-503 - Austin/Travis County CoC**

First Steps	CoCR	\$174,215
Fresh Start	CoCR	\$376,668
HACA 2016 ATCIC - ASA Consolidated	CoCR	\$608,898
HMIS Project 1	CoCR	\$150,234
Housing Options for Youth	CoC	\$386,472
MyHome	CoCR	\$348,653
MyHome Too	CoCR	\$228,024
Passages II Rapid Rehousing Collaboration	CoCR	\$560,762
Renewal SHP - PSH for Families with Disabilities (Glen Oaks Corner)	CoCR	\$77,101
SafePlace Supportive Housing Program	CoCR	\$624,678
Samaritan	CoCR	\$224,965
SP1 FY 2016 RENEWAL GRANT	CoCR	\$850,539
Spring Terrace	CoCR	\$223,373
Terraza	CoCR	\$686,445
TX-503 CoC Planning Project	CoC	\$165,631

<b>TX-503 Total :</b>	<b>\$5,686,658</b>
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**TX-600 - Dallas City & County, Irving CoC**

APTS I FY2016	CoCR	\$440,286
City of Irving S+C 2016 Renewal	CoCR	\$101,236
CoC HMIS	CoCR	\$409,588
CoC Planning	CoC	\$481,327
Coordinated Assessment System	CoCR	\$332,256
Destination Home	CoCR	\$1,644,753

**State****CoC Name**

<b><u>Project Name</u></b>	<b><u>Program</u></b>	<b><u>Awarded Amount</u></b>
Destination Home 60	CoC	\$806,108
Efficiency Apartment Supportive Housing (EASH)	CoCR	\$1,154,806
Gateway to Permanent Supportive Housing	CoCR	\$692,063
Hillcrest House	CoCR	\$625,976
Hillcrest House	CoCR	\$288,401
Home Again	CoCR	\$866,832
HOMES FY2016	CoCR	\$64,604
LN161	CoCR	\$1,257,661
My Residence Program	CoCR	\$421,215
OnTRAC Permanent Housing	CoCR	\$283,920
OnTRAC RRH	CoC	\$95,520
OnTRAC Transitional Housing	CoCR	\$160,347
Permanent Housing (Family)	CoCR	\$333,084
Permanent Housing Services	CoCR	\$361,420
Promise House Rapid Rehousing Program	CoC	\$179,737
Promise House Wesley Inn	CoCR	\$191,440
PSH 18	CoCR	\$265,198
Rapid Rehousing FY2016 - Hope's Door	CoCR	\$363,236
Safe Haven	CoCR	\$420,901
Shelter Plus Care	CoCR	\$1,463,770
Shelter Plus Care ORC	CoCR	\$101,408
The Cottages	CoCR	\$748,051
The Family Place Supportive Housing Program	CoCR	\$849,941
Veterans Housing Partnership	CoCR	\$574,105

<b>TX-600 Total :</b>	<b>\$15,979,190</b>
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**TX-601 - Fort Worth, Arlington/Tarrant County CoC**

2016 Arlington Housing Rapid Rehousing	CoC	\$311,784
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**State****CoC Name**

<b><u>Project Name</u></b>	<b><u>Program</u></b>	<b><u>Awarded Amount</u></b>
2016 SPC At Large	CoCR	\$141,052
2016 SPC Chronic	CoCR	\$32,267
2016 SPC Project Based	CoCR	\$45,128
2016 SPC Tenant Based	CoC	\$82,368
CAS Field Ops Expansion	CoCR	\$336,007
CEC RRH 1 2016	CoCR	\$127,650
CEC RRH 2 2016	CoCR	\$194,040
Change SPC 8 2016-2017	CoCR	\$238,943
CoC Coordinated Assessment System	CoCR	\$155,041
CoC HMIS	CoCR	\$282,122
CoC Planning Project Application FY2016	CoC	\$332,736
Cornerstone 3CP	CoCR	\$306,557
CTL Rapid Rehousing Renewal 1502	CoCR	\$429,772
Gateway to Housing FY 2016	CoCR	\$342,862
Housing Solutions Combined	CoCR	\$889,822
Housing SPC	CoCR	\$72,828
Master Lease	CoCR	\$111,265
Master Lease II	CoC	\$111,422
Mimi Hunter Fitzgerald Safe Haven	CoCR	\$184,526
Project New Start	CoCR	\$455,271
SafeSolutions for Rapid Re-Housing	CoCR	\$115,440
SafeTomorrows	CoCR	\$116,112
Salvation Army Veterans PSH Program	CoCR	\$180,206
Salvation Army Veterans PSH Program II	CoCR	\$162,061
Samaritan House Grace Village	CoCR	\$95,157
SPC 1 2016-2017	CoCR	\$1,807,043
SPC 2 2016-2017	CoCR	\$1,404,018
SPC 6 2016-2017	CoCR	\$174,860

**State****CoC Name**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Awarded Amount</b>
TBLA 114 Tarrant County	CoCR	\$998,555
TBLA 13 MHMR	CoCR	\$127,497
TBLA 15 Samaritan House	CoCR	\$87,430
TBLA 17 MHMR	CoCR	\$166,045
TSA Housing First PSH	CoCR	\$188,596
TSA SIMON PSH	CoC	\$517,450

<b>TX-601 Total :</b>	<b>\$11,323,933</b>
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**TX-603 - El Paso City & County CoC**

CoC Planning Project	CoC	\$152,622
Coordinated Assessment	CoC	\$160,000
EHN RRH	CoC	\$295,841
EHN Supportive Housing	CoCR	\$202,895
El Paso County Rapid Re Housing	CoCR	\$115,660
EPCC Rapid Rehousing	CoC	\$200,000
Homeless Management Information System	CoCR	\$136,207
La Posada Home	CoCR	\$43,716
La Posada Rapid Re Housing	CoC	\$225,537
Opportunity Center PSH	CoC	\$198,332
Opportunity Center Rapid Re Housing	CoC	\$207,636
SAFE Transitional Living Center	CoCR	\$84,508
Siesta Gardens	CoCR	\$155,947
Veterans Lodge	CoCR	\$127,463
YWCA Rapid Re Housing	CoC	\$280,895
YWCA Transitional Living Center	CoCR	\$176,657

<b>TX-603 Total :</b>	<b>\$2,763,916</b>
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**TX-604 - Waco/McLennan County CoC**

COC Housing Navigator FY2016	CoC	\$93,037
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**State****CoC Name****Project Name****Program****Awarded Amount**

COC Permanent Supportive Housing Grant 1 FY2016	CoCR	\$125,147
COC Permanent Supportive Housing Grant 2 FY2016	CoCR	\$112,190
COC Rapid Rehousing Grant 1 FY2016	CoC	\$73,334
HEART OF TEXAS HMIS 2016	CoCR	\$62,653
HOTHC CoC Planning project FY2016	CoC	\$44,000
Permanent Supportive Housing Program	CoCR	\$49,906
Rapid ReHousing Expansion 1 (reallocation)	CoC	\$16,684
Rapid Re-Housing Program	CoCR	\$81,947
Rapid Re-Housing Program FY 2016	CoCR	\$197,598
Transitional Housing Program	CoCR	\$131,816

<b>TX-604 Total :</b>	<b>\$988,312</b>
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**TX-607 - Texas Balance of State CoC**

2016- FIC-RRH-KILLEEN	CoC	\$434,500
Carpenter's Housing First	CoC	\$338,510
City of Longview CoC 2016 Renewal	CoCR	\$346,894
Connections SHP FY2016	CoCR	\$291,241
Fredonia Homeless and Disabled Women and Children Rapid Rehousing	CoC	\$125,950
Giving Hope Permanent Supportive Housing Program	CoCR	\$238,186
Gulf Coast Center Permanent Housing FY16	CoCR	\$548,559
Homeless to Homes Program	CoCR	\$173,573
Hope Housing Services	CoC	\$239,087
Hope Net 2016	CoCR	\$295,104
New Hope 2016	CoC	\$190,410
Next Step	CoCR	\$300,231
Project Bridge Rapid Rehousing FY16	CoC	\$298,702
Project Hope FY2016	CoC	\$272,484
Renew Permanent Supported Housing in Southeast Texas	CoCR	\$194,397

**State****CoC Name**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Awarded Amount</b>
SAFE-T RRH 1	CoC	\$163,361
Shelter Plus Care (S+C)	CoCR	\$146,744
Texarkana Homeless Coalition: Doorways Home	CoCR	\$308,897
Transforming Lives FY2016	CoC	\$154,040
TX BoS CoC HMIS Project FY 2016	CoC	\$293,018
TX-607 CoC Planning Application FY2016	CoC	\$1,039,697
WOMAN, Inc. Rapid Re-Housing	CoC	\$106,152

<b>TX-607 Total :</b>	<b>\$6,499,737</b>
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**TX-611 - Amarillo CoC**

Operation Homestead FY2016 (Renewal)	CoCR	\$289,807
Shelter Plus Care	CoCR	\$305,496

<b>TX-611 Total :</b>	<b>\$595,303</b>
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**TX-624 - Wichita Falls/Wise, Palo Pinto, Wichita, Archer Counties CoC**

My Walls	CoCR	\$301,888
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<b>TX-624 Total :</b>	<b>\$301,888</b>
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**TX-700 - Houston, Pasadena/Harris, Fort Bend Counties CoC**

A Friendly Haven	CoCR	\$639,138
ACE	CoCR	\$1,121,337
Case Management for Permanent Supportive Housing	CoCR	\$450,878
Choices Permanent Supportive Housing	CoCR	\$361,432
CoC Planning Funds FY2016	CoC	\$942,947
Coordinated Access 2 FY16	CoC	\$220,887
Coordinated Access FY16	CoCR	\$293,833
Domestic Violence RRH	CoCR	\$1,040,800
Domestic Violence RRH 2016	CoC	\$548,572
First Responders	CoCR	\$740,462

**State****CoC Name****Project Name****Program****Awarded Amount**

FY 2016 Expanded Housing Renewal	CoCR	\$309,612
FY 2016 Housing Advocacy Renewal	CoCR	\$85,193
FY 2016 Supportive Housing - Transitional Housing Renewal	CoCR	\$160,000
FY16 Aftercare Expansion Project (SHP RRH) renewal	CoCR	\$797,894
FY16 DV Trauma Housing Project (SHP PH) renewal	CoCR	\$212,922
FY16 Knowles-Temenos Place Apartments	CoCR	\$655,004
FY16 Temenos Place Apartments III	CoCR	\$486,521
FY2016- RRH TAY Renewal	CoCR	\$1,270,076
FY2016- RRH1 Renewal	CoCR	\$1,347,330
FY2016- RRH2 Renewal	CoCR	\$1,189,874
Healthcare for the Homeless Veterans Permanent Supportive Housing	CoCR	\$344,869
HELP Houston-Corder Place Apartments	CoCR	\$459,098
HMIS Renewal FY16	CoCR	\$646,035
LGBT Domestic Violence Services	CoCR	\$109,465
MCEA PSH FY 2016 (PY 2017-2018)	CoCR	\$119,334
Men's Respite Center	CoCR	\$358,470
Mobile Outreach to Chronic Street Homeless	CoCR	\$96,520
NAM Permanent SHP	CoCR	\$357,730
Northline SRO	CoCR	\$785,794
Permanent Housing for Chronically Homeless	CoCR	\$465,225
Permanent Housing for Disabled Veterans	CoCR	\$500,743
Permanent Housing Respite	CoCR	\$329,816
Permanent Solutions	CoCR	\$1,218,747
Rescue in Motion 4Him Permanent Housing	CoCR	\$181,515
Rescue in Motion Permanent Housing Program	CoCR	\$91,441
Rescue in Motion Permanent Housing Program 2.0	CoCR	\$658,653
Rights of Passage Transitional Living 2	CoCR	\$250,000
Safe Havens	CoCR	\$371,739

**State****CoC Name**

<b><u>Project Name</u></b>	<b><u>Program</u></b>	<b><u>Awarded Amount</u></b>
SEARCH Housing Plus	CoCR	\$978,211
Shelter Plus Care	CoCR	\$253,837
Square 2 "the Solution"	CoCR	\$1,016,180
Star of Hope Mission New Haven	CoCR	\$599,493
Star of Hope Mission New Haven II	CoCR	\$420,909
START	CoCR	\$683,342
Supportive Services at Harrisburg	CoC	\$858,560
Supportive Services at Temenos II	CoC	\$628,171
T.E.X.T M.S.G.	CoCR	\$557,544
The Bridge Permanent Housing Project for Women With Disabilities	CoCR	\$965,285
The Hope Housing Project	CoCR	\$487,280
The Lotus Project	CoCR	\$626,530
The Lotus Project II	CoCR	\$548,394
The Salvation Army - Mission Advance FY16	CoCR	\$515,434
The Salvation Army - Sunrise Orchard FY16	CoC	\$366,398
The Salvation Army Social Services (YA)FY16	CoCR	\$526,249
Transitional Housing Two	CoCR	\$207,406
YEAH!	CoCR	\$2,507,216
YWCA of Houston Center for Women	CoCR	\$266,713

<b>TX-700 Total :</b>	<b>\$33,233,058</b>
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**TX-701 - Bryan, College Station/Brazos Valley CoC**

HMIS Expansion 2016	CoCR	\$53,269
Rapid Re-Housing 2016	CoCR	\$235,622

<b>TX-701 Total :</b>	<b>\$288,891</b>
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<b>Texas Total :</b>	<b>\$86,315,343</b>
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# TEXAS HOMELESS NETWORK

## What Homeless Education Liaisons Need to Know about The Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (TX BoS CoC)

### What is a Continuum of Care (CoC)?

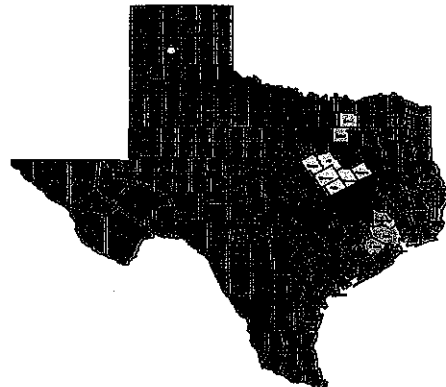
A CoC is a group of people, agencies, and other stakeholders organized to prevent and end homelessness in a specific geographic area. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires CoCs to facilitate a planning process through which agencies that are at the forefront of eliminating homelessness work together in strategic and coordinated ways to achieve goals. CoCs carry out responsibilities mandated by HUD's CoC Program and outlined in the CoC Interim Rule, *24 CFR Part 578*, such as coordinating housing and services and ensuring access, quality, and effectiveness.

### Overarching Goals of the CoC (from HEARTH Act Amendment to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act)

- Increase the number of people exiting homelessness
- Reduce the number of people experiencing homelessness
- Reduce the length of time someone is in a homeless situation
- Increase employment and income for persons who are in homeless situations

### Texas Balance of State Continuum of Care (TX BoS CoC)

While the term "CoC" is primarily used to refer to a planning process, it also has a geographic component. There are 11 CoCs in the state of Texas, each with different leadership. The TX BoS CoC consists of all the counties in Texas that are not included in other CoCs, or the "balance" of counties (seen in orange in the map at right). The TX BoS CoC is the largest CoC, encompassing 215 of Texas' 254 counties. Texas Homeless Network (THN) is its lead agency.



### TX BoS CoC Governance Structure

- The CoC is led by a CoC Board – people from around the CoC with varying expertise. They are selected through an annual election process.
- The CoC is guided by the Representative Planning Group (RPG) which consists of representatives from Local Homeless Coalitions (LHCs) in the CoC.
- LHCs lead their local community's or region's efforts for addressing homelessness. This is the best group to get involved with to be part of local initiatives and make connections with providers in your area.

### **THN's Role as the TX BoS CoC Lead Agency**

THN assists the CoC Board, communities, Local Homeless Coalitions (LHCs), and other stakeholders within the BoS CoC to fulfill the CoC's responsibilities.

### **Local Homeless Coalitions (LHCs)**

LHCs are smaller planning groups that cover one county or multiple counties within the larger TX BoS CoC. They work on a local level to address homelessness in their communities. LHCs are comprised of homeless service providers, other social services, the faith community, local leaders, healthcare, businesses, and other individuals and organizations interested in ending homelessness in their area. They carry out a Point-in-Time count and housing inventory, as well as create and operate a housing crisis response system. Some LHCs engage in special initiatives such as ending Veteran homelessness or creating a Coordinated Entry system.

### **Role of Homeless Education Liaisons**

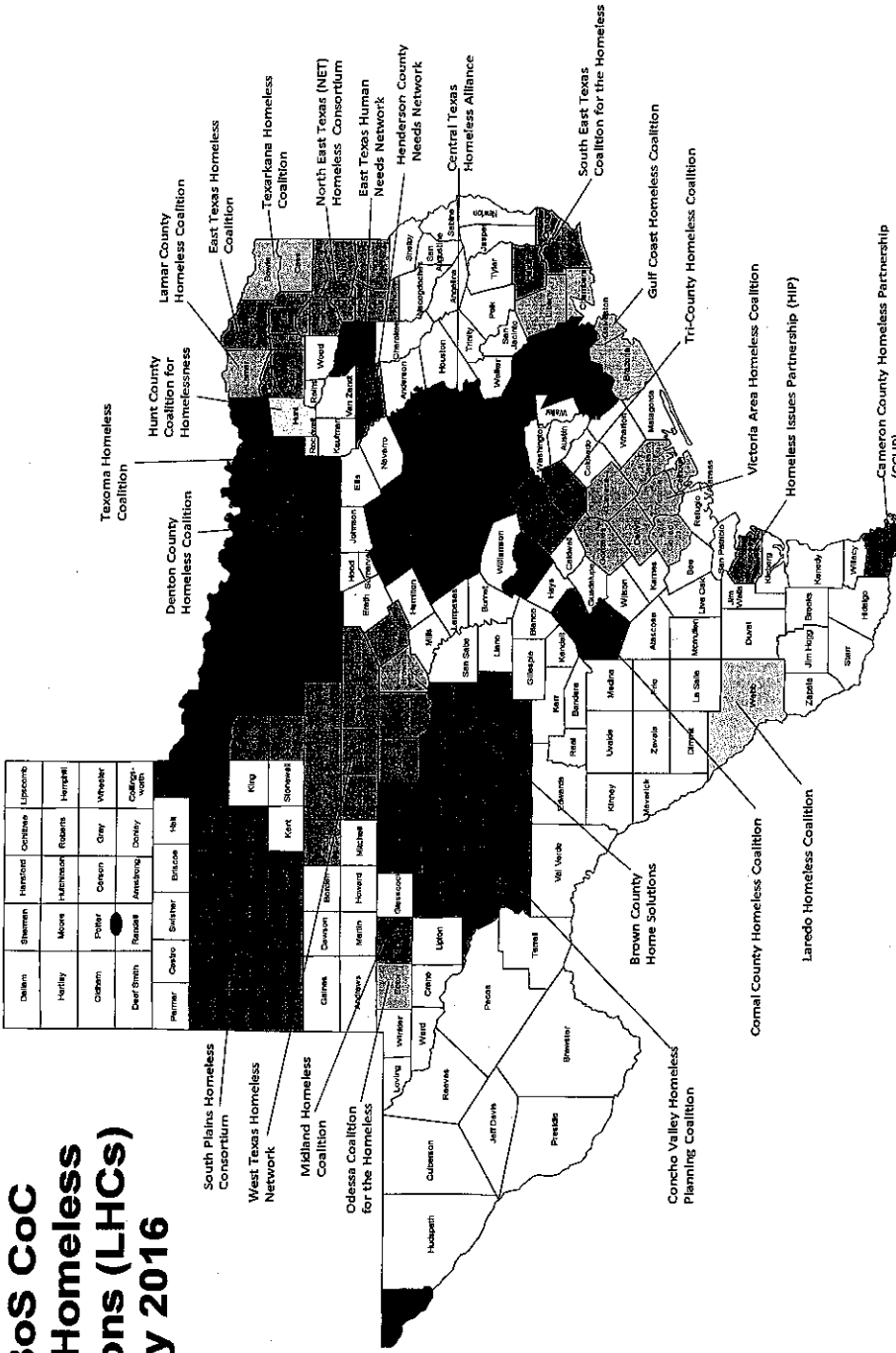
To ensure that the educational needs of homeless children and youth are met, it is imperative to have the support and knowledge of local Homeless Education Liaisons incorporated into the community planning process led by THN and the LHCs. Partnering with the Continuum of Care can help Education Liaisons form connections with service agencies in their area that can provide support to those families that approach schools with housing needs. Other benefits to Education Liaisons include:

- Representing the educational needs of homeless families and students
- Learning about housing and other community service provider resources in the area
- Participating in needs assessments, service gaps identification and service planning
- Participating in collaborations for grant or other funding to bring needed services to the community
- Understanding how other federal, state and local programs serving homeless families and children are accessed and structured, and about their functions and existing collaborations
- Identifying critical partnerships and building important collaborative relationships
- Participating in advocacy activities
- Meeting the ESSA requirement for LEAs to collaborate with local housing agencies, shelters and service providers

Education Liaisons and other community members who are interested in preventing and ending homelessness can get involved in their Local Homeless Coalitions (LHCs) to participate in community planning. (See page 3 for a map of LHCs and page 4 for LHC contact information.)

Learn more about the TX BoS CoC by viewing the "CoC Basics" presentation at [http://thn.org/images/4\\_CoCBasics\\_1-27-2016RPGmtg.pdf](http://thn.org/images/4_CoCBasics_1-27-2016RPGmtg.pdf) or by visiting [www.thn.org](http://www.thn.org)

# TX BoS CoC Local Homeless Coalitions (LHCs) May 2016



**Note:**  
Counties in white and colors other than black are located in the TX BoS CoC.  
Counties in black are not located within the Texas BoS CoC.

#	Name	Cities	Countries	LHC Contact	E-mail	Phone
1	Brown County Home Solutions, Inc. Cameron County Homeless Partnership (CCHP)	Brownwood, Coleman Brownsville, Harlingen, San Benito	Brown Cameron	Angelia L. Bostick Michelle Yates	angelia@goodsambwd.org myates@lppshelter.org	(325) 643-2273 (956) 399-3826
3	Central Texas Homeless Alliance	Belton, Copperas Cove, Killeen, Temple	Bell and Coryell	Kaye Cathey	feastofhope@gmail.com	(254) 421-2331
4	Comal County Homeless Coalition	New Braunfels	Comal	Kristin Butler	Kristin.Butler@comalisd.org	(830) 221-2178
5	Concho Valley Homeless Planning Coalition	San Angelo	Coke, Concho, Crockett, Irion, Kimble, Mason, McCulloch, Menard, Reagan, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, and Tom Green	Floyd Crider	president@cvhpc.org	(325) 374-7202
6	Denton County Homeless Coalition	Denton, Flower Mound, Lewisville	Denton	Leslie Wisenbaker	leslie@sontx.org	940-898-6202
7	East Texas Homeless Coalition		Camp, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Morris, Red River, and Titus	Carol Gresham	director@safe-tagency.com	903-572-0973
8	East Texas Human Needs Network	Mt. Pleasant Tyler	Smith	Andrea Wilson	andrea_wilson@pathhelps.org	903-597-7284 ext. 180
9	Gulf Coast Homeless Coalition	Angleton, Freeport, Galveston, LaMarque, League City	Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, and Liberty	The Rev. Edward Lawson	watersoffife@yahoo.com	409-497-2138
10	Henderson County Needs Network	Athens	Henderson	Teri Caswell	tcaswell@fao Outreach.org	903-489-7500
11	Homeless Issues Partnership, Inc. (HIP)	Corpus Christi	Nueces	Jesse Elizondo	Jesse_Elizondo@uss.salvationarmy.org	361-728-4615
12	Hunt County Coalition for Homelessness	Greenville	Hunt	Carla Nix	carla_nix@geusnet.com	903-456-9026
13	Lamar County Homeless Coalition	Paris	Lamar	Lou Ashmore Brown	alphaeat1969@yahoo.com	903-491-1911 (cell)
14	Laredo Homeless Coalition	Laredo	Webb	Mary Gaona	mary@bethanyhouseoflaredo.org	956-722-4152
15	Matagorda County Coalition	Bay City, Palacios	Matagorda	Jenipher Burt	mcuwscc@sbcglobal.net	979-245-5852
16	Midland Homeless Coalition	Midland	Midland	Evan Rogers	Evan@CUTBMidland.org	844-409-6161
17	North East Texas Homeless Consortium	Longview, Marshall	Gregg, Harrison, Marion, Panola, Rusk, and Upshur	Jill Bogan Erika Chavez Thomas	jill.bogan@communityhealthcare.com homelesslinks@gmail.com	903-758-0125 or 903-261-4874 (work cell)
18	Odessa Coalition for the Homeless	Odessa	Ector			432-582-0099
19	South Plains Homeless Consortium	Lubbock	Bailey, Cochran, Crosby, Dickens, Hale, Hockley, Floyd, Garza, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Motley, Terry, and Yoakum	Chad Wheeler	sphcpsresident@gmail.com	806-928-1515
20	Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless	Beaumont, Orange, and Port Arthur	Hardin, Jefferson, and Orange	Pam Lewis	plewis@setrpc.org	409-899-8444 x 7506
21	Texas Homeless Coalition	Texas	Bowie, Cass	Jennifer Laurent	jenniferlaurent@cableone.net	903-792-7024
22	Texoma Homeless Network	Bonham, Dennison, Paris, Sherman	Cooke, Delta, Fannin, Grayson, Lamar, and Red River	Moni Dunkentell	heroesdimension@gmail.com	469-795-1742
23	Tri-County Homeless Coalition	Bastrop, Elgin, Smithville	Bastrop, Fayette, Lee Calhoun, DeWitt, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, and Victoria	Beth Rolingson	beth@advocacyoutreach.org	512-321-7760 or 512-281-4180
24	Victoria Area Homeless Coalition	Cuero, Gonzales, Victoria	Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, and Victoria	Kim Pickens	endpovertyvahc@gmail.com	361-218-6401
25	West Texas Homeless Network	Abilene	Callahan, Comanche, Eastland, Fisher, Haskell, Runtels, and Taylor	Martin Pittman	mpittman@bcfs.net	325-692-0033





# Criteria and Benchmarks for Achieving the Goal of Ending Youth Homelessness

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) and its member agencies have adopted a vision of what it means to end all homelessness, ensuring that it is a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience. This vision was included in the 2015 amendment to the federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. This document provides specific criteria and benchmarks for ending unaccompanied youth homelessness, in order to help guide communities as they take action to achieve the goal through a [coordinated community response to youth homelessness](#).

## Purpose of the Criteria and Benchmarks

Criteria and benchmarks work together to provide a complete picture and an ongoing assessment of a community's response to homelessness. While the criteria focus on describing essential elements and accomplishments of the community's response, benchmarks serve as important indicators of whether and how effectively that system is working on an ongoing basis. Together, these criteria and benchmarks are intended to help communities drive down the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness to as close to zero as possible, while building long-term, lasting solutions that can effectively and efficiently respond to future needs.

Communities that have assessed their response to youth homelessness and concluded that they have met the criteria and benchmarks will have the opportunity to validate and confirm their achievement through a federal review process. During that process, we will consider a community's data and information holistically. For example, it may be possible for data to indicate that a community has achieved all of the benchmarks, while other information may indicate that the expectations of the criteria haven't been met. Or the benchmarks may indicate that a community's response is working efficiently, but it has not been in place long enough to have fully achieved the goal. [These tools can help you](#) as you work to achieve the goal and document and validate your community's claim.

Under the benchmarks section, federal partners are continuing to solicit stakeholder input and assess available data to support recommendations for one or more of the proposed indicators. Revised guidance will be posted to the Youth Criteria and Benchmarks webpage on the USICH website. These criteria and benchmarks represent our best thinking at this time. We will continue to review and evaluate their effectiveness as more communities approach and succeed in meeting the goal of ending youth homelessness.

## Criteria

USICH and the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Housing and Urban Development have developed the following set of community-level criteria for achieving an end to youth homelessness. These criteria, and the accompanying benchmarks, apply to all youth and young adults under the age of 25 who are unaccompanied by a parent, legal guardian, or caretaker and who meet any federal definition of homelessness.

**1. The community identifies all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness.**

The community uses coordinated outreach, in-reach, multiple data sources, and other methods to identify and enumerate all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness, spanning the community's entire geographical area. Specifically, while recognizing that youth experiencing homelessness may move among a variety of settings:

- a. The community literally identifies every unaccompanied youth who is unsheltered, in shelter, or in transitional housing settings or other residential programs for youth experiencing homelessness ; and,
- b. The community coordinates a comprehensive set of strategies, spanning schools, the child welfare system, including child protective services, the justice system, drop-in centers, hotlines and 2-1-1, and other youth-serving agencies and programs to identify unaccompanied youth who are doubled up or couch-surfing and considered homeless under any federal definition.

The community's efforts are tailored to the unique needs of particularly vulnerable youth.

**2. The community uses prevention and diversion strategies whenever possible, and otherwise provides immediate access to low-barrier crisis housing and services to any youth who needs and wants it.**

The community helps youth avoid the need for emergency shelter whenever possible by connecting and/or reunifying them with members of their family or other natural supports (as defined by each young person), providing support to the youth's identified family to help them stay at or return home, or through other prevention or diversion strategies. Youth and young adults who are unsheltered, fleeing an unsafe situation, or experiencing a housing crisis, can immediately access developmentally appropriate safety services, emergency shelters, host homes, or other temporary housing settings, as well as other forms of emergency assistance. Access to shelter or other temporary housing in the community includes an adequate supply and range of options that are not contingent on school attendance, sobriety, minimum income requirements, absence of a criminal record, or other unnecessary conditions, including options appropriate for particularly vulnerable youth.

**3. The community uses coordinated entry processes to effectively link all youth experiencing homelessness to housing and services solutions that are tailored to their needs.**

The community implements coordinated entry processes that include the full array of youth-serving systems and programs and uses assessment tools that are adapted for youth and appropriate for their circumstances. The provision of tailored housing and services solutions is driven by youth choice and includes a range of options, including: service-only interventions, such as family reunification; housing options with varying levels of services, such as transitional living programs, host homes, rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing; and, other affordable, safe, and stable living situations. Youth have the right to refuse housing and/or services. Coordinated entry processes, housing options, and services are trauma-informed, age and developmentally appropriate, culturally and linguistically responsive, provide fair and equitable access, reflect a positive youth development framework, and support the capacity of youth to achieve four core outcomes: stable housing, permanent connections, education and employment, and well-being.

**4. The community acts with urgency to swiftly assist youth to move into permanent or non-time-limited housing options with appropriate services and supports.**

Using Housing First and low-barrier approaches that ensure youth safety (as defined by each youth), the community efficiently connects youth experiencing homelessness to permanent or non-time-limited housing

and services opportunities to prevent future entries into homelessness. Time-limited housing and services programs also support youth to achieve safe and appropriate exits upon discharge. Youth may choose to first enter time-limited safe and stable housing options, such as transitional living programs, before securing a permanent or non-time-limited housing opportunity. This includes youth in unsafe situations, such as those fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or trafficking, or those with other significant risk factors or vulnerabilities. It is the expectation that these programs, like all programs, demonstrate strong outcomes related to exits to permanent housing.

#### **5. The community has resources, plans, and system capacity in place to continue to prevent and quickly end future experiences of homelessness among youth.**

The community dedicates sufficient resources to continue to prevent and end youth homelessness scaled to projected needs, and acts with urgency to end youth homelessness. The community has comprehensive plans and partnerships in place and system capacity to continue to: 1) whenever possible, prevent or divert youth from experiencing homelessness through substantial partnership with schools (including post-secondary educational institutions), the child welfare and justice systems, employment, physical and mental health, and other youth-serving programs; 2) connect youth experiencing homelessness to appropriate and choice-driven crisis housing and services options; 3) connect pregnant and parenting youth to Head Start and child care centers; and 4) swiftly move youth into permanent or non-time-limited housing options with the appropriate services and supports.

### **Benchmarks**

Communities should use a variety of information and data to assess whether they have achieved an end to youth homelessness, including the data necessary to calculate the following benchmarks, which, like the criteria, will continue to be refined over time. [These tools and guidance can help with that assessment](#). Taken together, that information and data indicate how well a community's coordinated response is working to ensure that homelessness among unaccompanied youth is rare, brief, and non-recurring. Communities will also have the opportunity to document any special circumstances in their local context that should be considered during the review process.

These benchmarks provide important indicators of whether and how effectively a community's response to youth homelessness is working, but this is not the only data or information we will review as part of the federal confirmation process. Meeting the benchmarks does not guarantee that a community will be confirmed as achieving the goal of ending youth homelessness if other supplemental data or information related to the criteria above indicates that the goal has not yet been met.

#### **A. There are few youth experiencing homelessness at any given time.**

1. The community's census of youth experiencing homelessness includes all unaccompanied youth under 25 identified by local education agencies or other agencies that meet any federal definition of homelessness.
2. No unaccompanied youth under 18 are experiencing unsheltered homelessness.
3. No unaccompanied youth ages 18-24 are experiencing unsheltered homelessness, with the rare exception of someone who has been identified and offered low-barrier crisis housing and services, but who has not yet accepted assistance. The community continues to outreach to youth

experiencing unsheltered homelessness that have not yet accepted crisis housing and services, and continues to offer assistance at least once per week.

4. No unaccompanied youth seeking basic center services or emergency shelter are turned away unless they can be successfully diverted to another safe, temporary living environment of their choosing.
5. All youth identified as experiencing homelessness, including those who are sheltered or doubled up, are offered connections to appropriate housing or services.

**NOTE:**

- Federal partners are also considering an indicator that expresses the maximum number of unaccompanied youth ages 18-24 who may be identified as experiencing homelessness in a community at any point in time.

**B. Youth experiencing homelessness are swiftly connected to safe and stable housing opportunities and to permanent housing options.**

Federal partners are in the process of developing relevant indicators for this benchmark, focused on assuring rapid exits from homelessness to permanent housing, while also recognizing that some youth may choose to enter time-limited safe and stable housing programs or access other residential placements prior to accessing a permanent housing opportunity. Based on input to date from stakeholders and key partners, we are considering indicators that express the following:

1. For youth under 18:
  - a. The length of time in shelter before reunification or placement into permanent housing, transitional housing, or other safe and stable housing.
2. For youth ages 18-24:
  - a. The length of time in shelter before placement into permanent housing or transitional housing.

**NOTE:**

- Federal partners are also considering how to incorporate expectations regarding exits from transitional housing and transitional living programs within this benchmark.

# THE TEXAS EDUCATION OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH PROGRAM (EHCY)

A collaboration of the Texas Education Agency, the Region 10 Education Service Center, and the Texas Homeless Education Office

Authorized by Subtitle B of Title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq.)  
to ensure enrollment, attendance, and educational success for students experiencing homelessness.

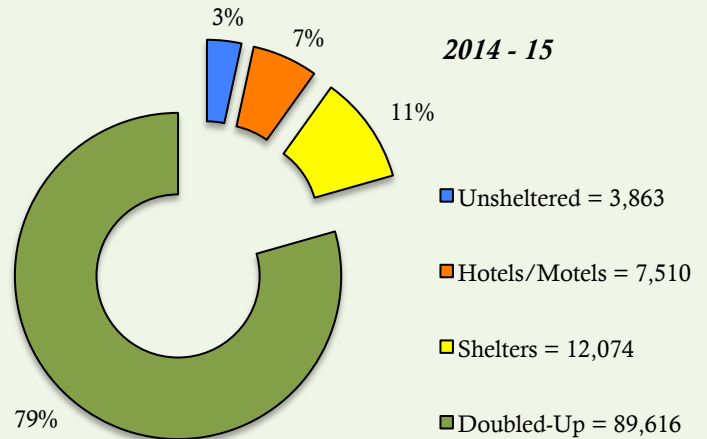
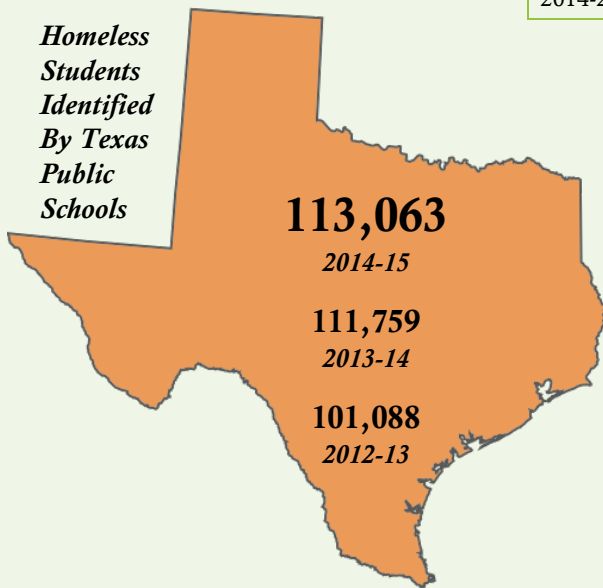


## THE TEXAS PICTURE

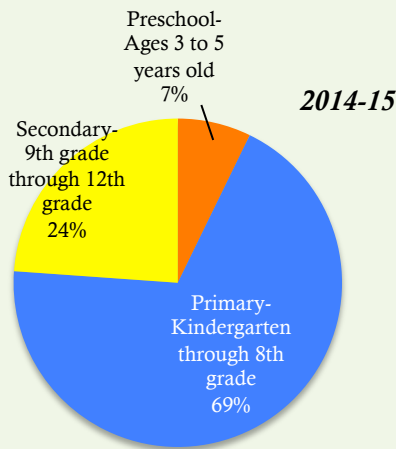
### 2014 - 15 School Data\*

\* most recently available data

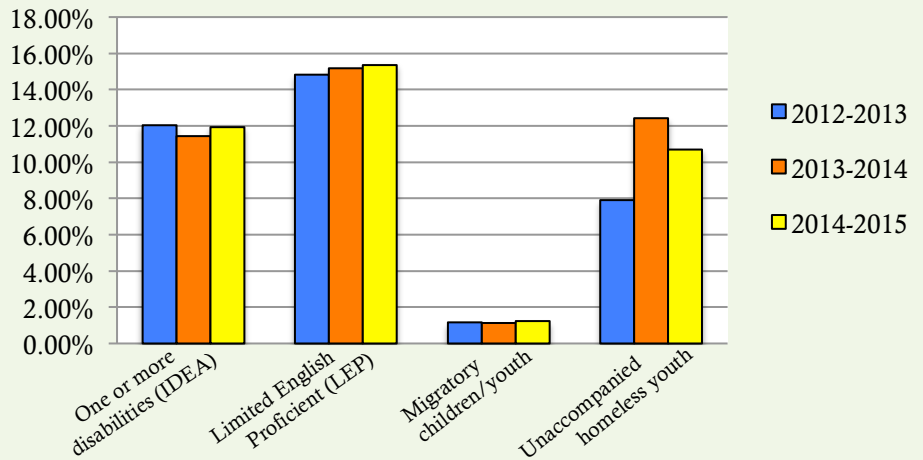
2014-2015 total number of students enrolled in LEAs:	5,215,282
2014-2015 total number of LEAs:	1,219
2014-2015 total number of LEAs receiving McKinney-Vento subgrants:	128
2014-2015 percentage of all enrolled students who are homeless:	2.17%
2014-2015 percentage of all people below the poverty level:	17.7%
2014-2015 percentage of all people under 18 years old below the poverty level:	25.3%



Homeless Students Identified By Living Situation



Homeless Students Identified By Grade Category



Homeless Students Identified By Student Characteristics

## State-Mandated Assessment Proficiency

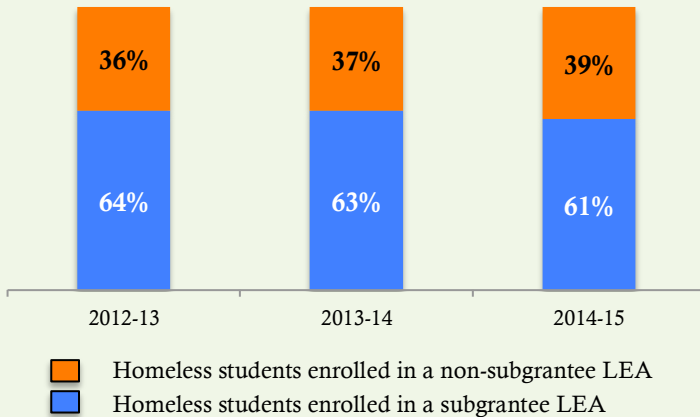
The Texas assessment results for 2014-15 show that homeless students score 10-15% below all other students. This is consistent with national data.

## THE TEXAS PICTURE

### 2015 - 16 Program Information

**TEXSHEP Subgrants funded = 66**  
(131 participating districts)

*Homeless Students Enrolled in Districts with TEXSHEP Subgrants Based Upon Most Current Data Available:*



#### Training and Outreach

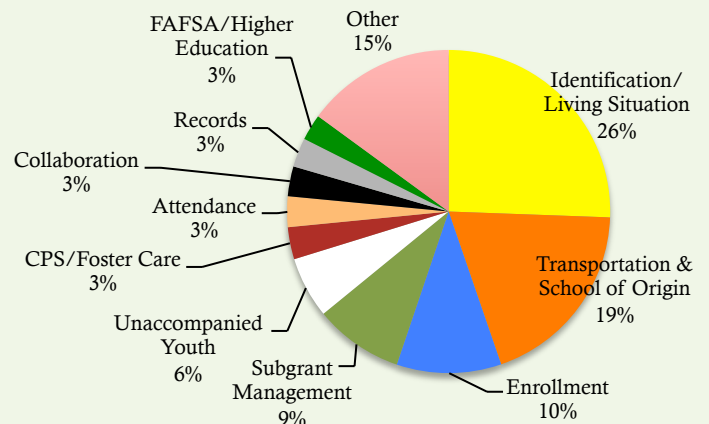
Training to ESCs, LEAs, Organizations	100+
Technical Assistance Requests	1,337
Collaborations with State and National Organizations	42
THEO Website Page Views	18,000
THEO Facebook Unique Users per Given Day	2,700
THEO Blog Posts/Unique Viewers	16 / 6,900
THEO Twitter Tweets/Views	115 / 16,000

## FUNDING

USDE awarded Texas **\$5.8 million** in McKinney-Vento funding for 2015-16.



- **LEA TEXSHEP discretionary grants** (Year 1 of three-year cycle: 2015-18)
- **Statewide activities** conducted by TEA, Region 10 ESC, THEO



*Technical Assistance Requests by Issue: 2015-16*

## McKINNEY-VENTO RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

The Federal McKinney-Vento Act and Texas State Law guarantee that a student can enroll in school if he/she lives:

- **Unsheltered** - in an abandoned building or a car, at a campground, on the street, or in substandard housing (no electricity, no water, and/or no heat);
- In **Hotels/Motels** or weekly-rate housing;
- In **Shelters** - family shelter, domestic violence shelter, youth shelter, or transitional living program; or
- **Doubled-Up** - in a house or an apartment with more than one family because of economic hardship or loss of housing, or with friends or family because he/she is a runaway or unaccompanied youth.

A student living in one of these situations **may enroll in school without providing:**

- proof of residency
- birth certificate
- immunization records or a TB skin test result
- school records
- legal guardianship papers
- parent/guardian signature for unaccompanied youth enrollment

**A student may also:**

- ✓ continue to attend the school in which he/she was last enrolled, even if they have moved away from that school's attendance zone or district;
- ✓ receive transportation from his/her current residence back to their school of origin;
- ✓ qualify automatically for Child Nutrition Programs (Free and Reduced-Price Lunch); and
- ✓ participate fully in all school activities and programs for which he/she is eligible.

**For questions regarding the Texas Education of Homeless Children and Youth Program, contact:**

Texas Homeless Education Office (THEO)  
In Texas, toll free: 800.446.3142  
Phone: 512.475.9702

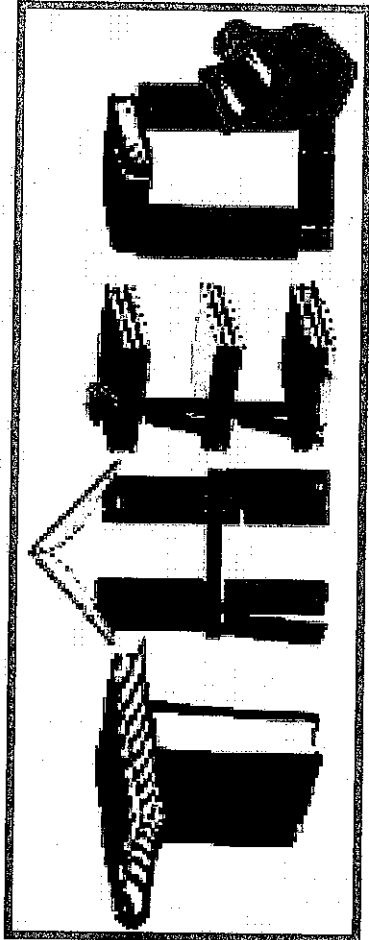
1616 Guadalupe Street, Room 3.206  
Austin, TX 78701  
www.theotx.org

# Where Can I Get Guidance on Homeless Students?



**Region 10 ESC**

Experience the Power of 10



<https://www.region10.org/programs/mckinney-vento-homeless/overview/>

<http://www.theotx.org/>

1- 800-446-3142

Kelly Kravitz, Foster Care Education & Policy, and Homeless/McKinney-Vento, State Coordinator; [kelly.kravitz@tea.texas.gov](mailto:kelly.kravitz@tea.texas.gov); 512-463-9235

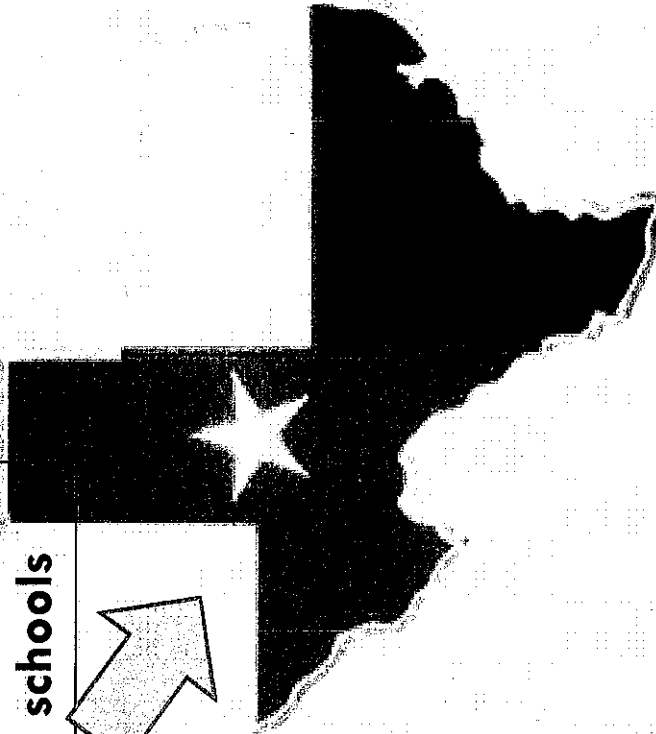
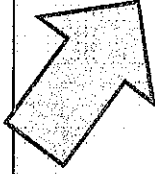
**TEA**

Texas Education Agency

# McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Texas



113,000 + students experiencing homelessness in Texas schools

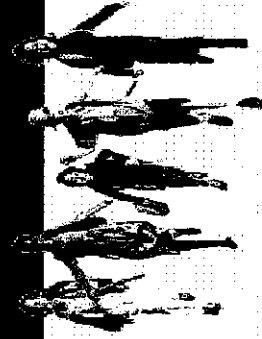


**TEA**  
Texas Education Agency



**Region 10 ESC**

Experience the Power of 10



Charles A. Dana Center at The University of Texas at Austin

**Texas Homeless  
Education Office**





# Supporting the Success of Homeless Children and Youths

A fact sheet & tips for teachers, principals, school leaders, counselors, and other school staff

## By the Numbers

- During the 2013-14 school year, more than **1.3 million** homeless children and youths were enrolled in public schools.
- Since the 2006-07 school year, the number of homeless children and youths enrolled in public schools has **nearly doubled**.
- The number of unaccompanied homeless youths (not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian) identified by schools has more than doubled to **nearly 100,000 students**. Youths of color and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and questioning (LGBTQ) youths are **disproportionately** represented in this population.<sup>i</sup>

## Homelessness Has Significant, Lasting Impacts

Research and data, including surveys of homeless and formerly homeless youths, indicate that experiencing homelessness can have significant negative impacts on children academically, socially, and emotionally.

- Homeless students experience greater school mobility than their non-homeless peers. School mobility can cause interruptions to a child’s education and is associated with lower school achievement and increased risk of dropping out of school.<sup>ii</sup>
- Homeless students are at a greater risk of being chronically absent than their non-homeless peers.<sup>iii</sup> Chronic absenteeism is associated with lower academic achievement and higher dropout rates.<sup>iv</sup>
- Homeless students face significant gaps in high school graduation rates compared to their peers, according to data from the States that disaggregate graduation rates for homeless youths.<sup>v</sup>

## The Voices of our Youth Demonstrate the Need for More Supports

<b>Two-thirds</b> of formerly homeless youths surveyed said that homelessness had a significant impact on their education, making it hard to stay and do well in school. <sup>vi</sup>	<b>Over 40 percent</b> of formerly homeless youths surveyed said that they dropped out of school or stopped attending school while they were homeless in middle or high school. <sup>vii</sup>	<b>Nearly 60 percent</b> of formerly homeless youths surveyed said that their schools did a fair or poor job of supporting them while they were homeless and that a lot more should be done. <sup>viii</sup>
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The Education for Homeless Children and Youths (EHCY) program, authorized under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (McKinney-Vento Act), is designed to address the needs of homeless children and youths and ensure educational rights and protections for these children and youths. The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) amended the McKinney-Vento Act, and changes made by the ESSA will take effect on October 1, 2016.



## Rights of Homeless Children and Youth

**Who is considered homeless?** Under the McKinney-Vento Act, the term “homeless children and youths” means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes children and youths:

- who are sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;
- who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- who are migratory children who live in one of the above circumstances.<sup>ix</sup>

### **What protections does the McKinney-Vento Act require for homeless children and youths?**

Under the McKinney-Vento Act, State educational agencies (SEAs) and local educational agencies (LEAs) must review and revise policies and procedures to remove barriers to a high-quality education for homeless children and youths.

- Every SEA must have an Office of the State Coordinator to oversee implementation of the Act, and every LEA must designate a local liaison able to carry out their duties to ensure that homeless students are identified and have a full and equal opportunity to succeed in school.
- The McKinney-Vento Act also requires that:
  - homeless students who move have the right to remain in their schools of origin (i.e., the school the student attended when permanently housed or in which the student was last enrolled, which includes preschools) if that is in the student’s best interest;
  - if it is in the student’s best interest to change schools, homeless students must be immediately enrolled in a new school, even if they do not have the records normally required for enrollment;
  - transportation must be provided to or from a student’s school of origin, at the request of a parent, guardian, or, in the case of an unaccompanied youth, the local liaison;
  - homeless students must have access to all programs and services for which they are eligible, including special education services, preschool, school nutrition programs, language assistance for English learners, career and technical education, gifted and talented programs, magnet schools, charter schools, summer learning, online learning, and before- and after-school care;
  - unaccompanied youths must be accorded specific protections, including immediate enrollment in school without proof of guardianship; and
  - parents, guardians, and unaccompanied youths have the right to dispute an eligibility, school selection, or enrollment decision.



## *Tips for Supporting Homeless Children and Youths*

*All school staff have the opportunity and the charge to support homeless students and families.*

While every LEA must have a McKinney-Vento liaison, the number of homeless students and the scope of their needs may be challenging for just one person to address. That is what makes the role of teachers (including early childhood educators), school leaders, counselors, and other staff so critical. Though homeless children and youths may face great challenges, a caring adult who can ensure that a student's rights are upheld and can connect him or her to other supports can make a world of difference. Below are tips for how to help homeless students in your school or district.

- **Create a welcoming climate and build trust with all students.** Many homeless students hesitate to identify themselves as homeless due to shame, fear of stigma, and concern about possible consequences of this identification. By not being identified, however, these students miss out on critical supports. Building a safe and supportive environment in your school or classroom can benefit all students and alleviate these concerns for homeless students.
- **Help to identify and support homeless students.** While it is important to avoid jumping to conclusions about students due to their appearance or performance, there are often warning signs that a child or youth is experiencing homelessness. For example, a child may fall asleep repeatedly in class, wear the same clothes multiple days in a row, have poor hygiene, fail to complete homework, or be regularly late or absent. Instead of punishing a student for these behaviors, it would be beneficial to get to the root cause and find out what supports you may be able to provide.
- **Be sensitive and understanding.** Many homeless youths experience trauma even before they become homeless, and the experience of homelessness can expose youths to violence, abuse, trafficking, and other [traumatic experiences](#) (including hunger and illness). Teachers and other school staff who deal directly with children should always employ sensitivity and understanding in conversations with homeless students. School leaders can help by ensuring that all staff members are trained in trauma-informed care.
- **Ensure that school and classroom policies and procedures, such as disciplinary policies, are fair to homeless students and do not negatively impact them because of their homelessness.** Consider providing extra time or other accommodations for homeless students on homework and projects, or extra resources that may be needed, such as access to printers, computers, and school supplies. Review attendance policies to ensure that they do not disproportionately punish homeless students, who may face difficulty arriving on time to school.
- **Learn more about the McKinney-Vento Act and connect with your local liaison.** Read the U.S. Department of Education's (ED) [updated EHCY program guidance](#), visit your SEA website for a list of McKinney-Vento liaisons and their contact information, and help homeless students and parents know about their rights.<sup>x</sup>
- **Connect homeless students and families to services and housing assistance in your community, including through non-profit and faith-based organizations.** For more information and resources on homeless students, please call the National Center for Homeless Education helpline toll-free at (800) 308-2145 or visit their [website](#), the ED homeless initiatives [webpage](#), or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's education [webpage](#).



<sup>i</sup> National Center for Homeless Education (2015). Federal data summary: school years 2011-12 to 2013-14. Retrieved from <http://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/data-comp-sy13-14.pdf>; National Center for Homeless Education (2008). Education for homeless children and youth program: Analysis of data from the 2006-07 federally required State data collection for the McKinney-Vento Education Assistance Improvements Act of 2001 and comparison of the 2004-05, 2005-06, and 2006-07 data collections. Retrieved from [http://center.serve.org/nche/downloads/data\\_comp\\_03-06.pdf](http://center.serve.org/nche/downloads/data_comp_03-06.pdf); U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2015). The 2015 annual homeless assessment report to Congress: Part 1 – point-in-time estimates of homelessness. Retrieved from <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2015-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>; Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness (2012). Intergenerational disparities experienced by homeless black families. Retrieved from [http://www.icphusa.org/filelibrary/ICPH\\_Homeless%20Black%20Families.pdf](http://www.icphusa.org/filelibrary/ICPH_Homeless%20Black%20Families.pdf); and Cray, A., Miller, K., & Durso, L.E. (2013). Seeking shelter: The experiences and unmet needs of LGBT homeless youth. Retrieved from <https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/LGBTHomelessYouth.pdf>.

<sup>ii</sup> See, for example, Herbers, J.E., Cutuli, J.J., Supkoff, L.M., Heistad, D., Chan, C., Hinz, E., & Masten, A.S. (2012) “Early reading skills and academic achievement trajectories of students facing poverty, homelessness, and high residential mobility.” *Educational researcher*, (41)9, pages 366–374; and Engec, N. (2006). “Relationship between mobility and student performance and behavior.” *The journal of educational research*, (99)3, pages 167-178.

<sup>iii</sup> Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness (2015). Empty seats: The epidemic of absenteeism among homeless elementary students. Retrieved from [http://www.icphusa.org/PDF/reports/ICPH%20Policy%20Report\\_Empty%20Seats\\_Chronic%20Absenteeism.pdf](http://www.icphusa.org/PDF/reports/ICPH%20Policy%20Report_Empty%20Seats_Chronic%20Absenteeism.pdf).

<sup>iv</sup> Balfanz, R. & Byrnes, V. (2012). The importance of being in school: A report on absenteeism in the nation’s public schools. Retrieved from [http://new.every1graduates.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/FINALChronicAbsenteeismReport\\_May16.pdf](http://new.every1graduates.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/FINALChronicAbsenteeismReport_May16.pdf).

<sup>v</sup> Colorado Department of Education (2015). 2013-2014 State policy report: dropout prevention and student engagement. Retrieved from <http://www.cde.state.co.us/dropoutprevention/2014statepolicyreportv2>; Kansas State Department of Education (2015). Graduation and dropout data: State-level four- and five-year adjusted cohort graduation rates by subgroup (public schools only). Retrieved from <http://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/TLA/Graduation%20and%20School%20Choice/Graduation%20and%20Dropout/2012,%202013%20and%202014%20graduation%20and%20dropout%20rates%20by%20subgroup.pdf>; Virginia Department of Education (2014). State-level cohort report, four year rate: class of 2014 (first-time 9th grade cohort in 2010-2011). Retrieved from [http://www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics\\_reports/graduation\\_completion/cohort\\_reports/cohort\\_state\\_rate\\_4\\_results\\_2014.pdf](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics_reports/graduation_completion/cohort_reports/cohort_state_rate_4_results_2014.pdf); Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (2015). Graduation and dropout statistics annual report. Retrieved from <http://www.k12.wa.us/LegisGov/2015documents/GradandDropoutStats2015.pdf>; and Wyoming Department of Education (2015). Wyoming state graduation rates: federal graduation rates for the 2013-14 cohort. Retrieved from <https://portals.edu.wyoming.gov/Reports/Public/wde-reports-2012/public-reports/gradrates/fedfouryearadjustedstate>.

<sup>vi</sup> Ingram, E.S., Bridgeland, J.M., Reed, B., & Atwell, M. (2016). Hidden in plain sight: Homeless students in America’s public schools. Retrieved from <http://civicenterprises.net/MediaLibrary/Docs/HiddeninPlainSightOfficial.pdf>.

<sup>vii</sup> Ibid.

<sup>viii</sup> Ibid.

<sup>ix</sup> The McKinney-Vento Act no longer includes children and youths who are “awaiting foster care placement” in the definition of “homeless children and youths.” For all but a few “covered” States, this change is effective on December 10, 2016. However, under the ESSA, Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the ESSA, includes new provisions for ensuring the educational stability of children in foster care. Joint U.S. Department of Education (ED) and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) guidance on those provisions can be found at <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/edhhsfostercarenonregulatorguide.pdf>.

<sup>x</sup> The Department’s updated guidance on the EHCY program is available at <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/index.html>.

**From:** [Rodriguez, Tomas R \(DSHS Contractor\)](#)  
**To:** [Cate Tracz](#)  
**Cc:** [Allen, Ronisha \(DSHS\)](#)  
**Subject:** TB and homeless  
**Date:** Tuesday, January 31, 2017 4:25:53 PM  
**Attachments:** [MOU\\_Shelter\\_TBC\\_TEMPLATE.DOC](#)

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Cate,

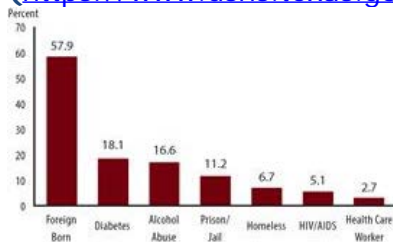
I appreciate the opportunity to discuss TB programs in the Texas Interagency Council for the Homeless (TICH) meeting today.

A couple of participants had additional questions, could you please share the following information with the group?

In Texas, a large risk factor for people with TB cases come from homeless populations. This shows that 6.7% of all TB cases in Texas are among the homeless populations.

### Risk Factors Associated with TB Cases Reported in Texas in 2015

(<https://www.dshs.texas.gov/idcu/disease/tb/statistics/> )



Why should I be concerned about TB at my shelter?

A: Tuberculosis (TB) is the world's leading infectious disease. TB outbreaks occur at homeless shelters throughout the United States because shelters are an ideal setting for this airborne disease. The spread of TB disease is affected by overcrowded living conditions, poor nutrition and lack of regular healthcare which puts homeless clients at risk for TB. This also puts people who work in such settings at risk. By learning about TB and knowing what you can do if you suspect someone with TB, you can help prevent the spread of TB.

The TB program is trying to implement a Tuberculosis (TB) Homeless initiative that would do the following:

1. Increase community awareness that TB remains an important health threat that requires attention, not only from public health authorities but also from homeless service providers. Some TB programs do not have sufficient resources to screen at homeless shelters, so involvement of other community partners in these activities is essential.
2. Encourage emergency shelters to enhance and enforce their policies and procedures for routine TB screenings and other TB prevention and control efforts.
3. Emphasize the importance of TB training for shelter employees. TB transmission can be prevented when shelter employees and volunteers are able to recognize TB signs and symptoms and are prepared to take appropriate action.
4. Increase emergency shelters' awareness of resources available in their communities, and encourage collaboration between health departments and shelters before and during TB outbreaks or contact investigations.

One of the main goals of the initiative is to connect local shelters with their local health departments. Attached is a sample MOU that could be used for maintaining this

relationships.

There are also lots of technical assistance on line:

[http://www.currytbcenter.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/shelters\\_and\\_tb\\_viewers\\_guide.pdf](http://www.currytbcenter.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/shelters_and_tb_viewers_guide.pdf)

[http://www.currytbcenter.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/product\\_tools/tbicweb/player.html](http://www.currytbcenter.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/product_tools/tbicweb/player.html)

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Thanks,  
Tomas Rodriguez

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## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

THIS AGREEMENT by and between **[SHELTER NAME]**, a DHS-contracted shelter or community-based organization (CBO), and the TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL SECTION of the **[STATE/CITY/COUNTY]** Department of Public Health and its tuberculosis clinic, and includes the following understandings:

**A. [SHELTER] agrees to:**

1. Support TB disease control by providing TB CONTROL access to **[SHELTER]** clients for the purposes of:
  - a. Placing reminder notes to be given to clients (i.e., missed scheduled appointment notices) and/or providing other locating information, if available
  - b. Allowing the dispensing of TB medications on site
  - c. Assisting and encouraging clients to complete the TB screening process
  - d. Notify a designated TB Control staff member before the clients complete a 90–day stay
2. Shelter Manager will serve as a back-up regarding TB matters during the shelter director's absence.

**B. TB CONTROL agrees to provide [SHELTER] with the following services:**

1. TB health education materials and referral information regarding TB CONTROL Clinic services and hours
2. Prompt, client-centered clinical TB evaluation (including chest x-rays)
3. Prompt diagnosis, treatment and TB case management for clients with active TB disease
4. Preventive therapy, including directly observed preventive therapy (DOPT), to eligible clients

5. Arrange for transportation to **[TB clinic/hospital/etc.]** for completion of TB evaluation procedures (bus tokens or ride on an as-needed basis; e.g., if client needs to be escorted)
6. Education regarding TB and the TB/HIV relationship, as well as risk-reduction counseling
7. Provide staff with TB-related in-services to assist them in the TB screening process.

**[SHELTER] ATTESTS:**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name  
Director

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**[STATE/CITY/COUNTY] TB CONTROL ATTEST:**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name  
TB Controller

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name  
TB Clinic Program Director

Date: \_\_\_\_\_