

Effective Strategies for Success: Utilizing the Stepping Up PA TA Center to Achieve Your Goals

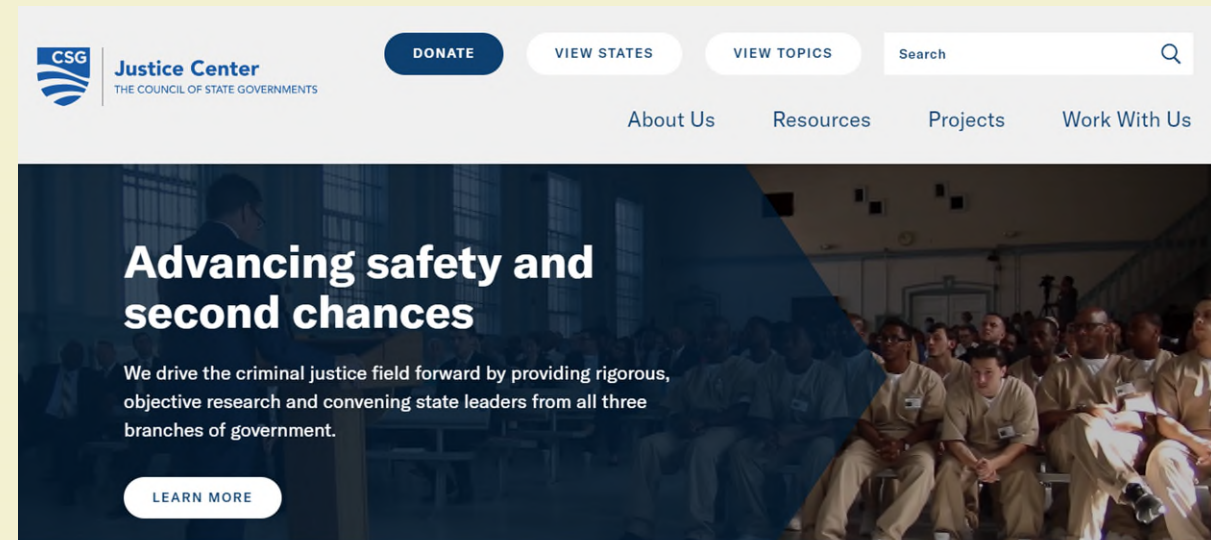
CJAB Conference | April 22, 2021

Today's agenda

Topics	Presenters
Welcome and Introductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kati Habert, <i>Program Director, CSG Justice Center</i>• Gretchen Frank, <i>Senior Policy Analyst, CSG Justice Center</i>
Dauphin County Stepping Up Diversionary Initiatives	Dr. Ashley Yinger, <i>Criminal Justice Programming Administrator, Dauphin County, PA</i>
Douglas County Crisis Planning and Implementation	Michael Brouwer, <i>Criminal Justice Coordinator, Douglas County, KS</i>
PA Stepping Up Technical Assistance Center	Kati Habert and Gretchen Frank, <i>CSG Justice Center</i>
Incorporating Housing Partners into Stepping Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Charley Francis, <i>Project Manager, CSG Justice Center</i>• Phyllis Chamberlain, <i>Executive Director, Housing Alliance of PA</i>• Bruce Quigley, <i>Executive Director, Housing Authority of Union County, Union County, PA</i>

The Council of State Governments Justice Center

- Stepping Up partner along with the National Association of Counties (NACo) and the American Psychiatric Association Foundation (APAF)
- Justice Reinvestment
- Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program



THE STEPPINGUP INITIATIVE

Stepping Up is a national initiative to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jails.



Justice Center
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

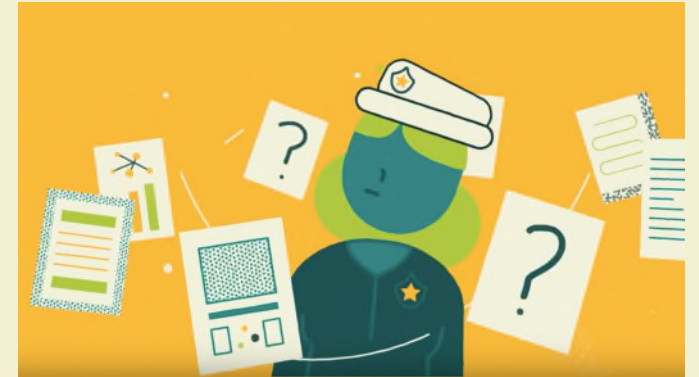
AMERICAN
PSYCHIATRIC
ASSOCIATION
FOUNDATION



#StepUp4MentalHealth
www.StepUpTogether.org

THE STEPPINGUP INITIATIVE

- Calls for a paradigm shift:
 - Move beyond programs and pilots to scaled impact and measurable reductions in the prevalence of mental illness
- No-nonsense, data-driven public management:
 - Systematic identification of mental illness in jails
 - Quantification of the problem
 - Scaled implementation of strategies shown to produce results
 - Tracking progress and adjusting efforts based on a core set of outcomes



Dauphin County Stepping Up Diversionary Initiatives

Dr. Ashley Yinger,
CJ Programming
Administrator
Dauphin County District
Attorney's Office



Getting started...

- Technical Assistance from the CSG Justice Center, reviewed all data, gaps, etc.
- Created a Stepping Up Coordinator position
 - Reviewed findings and recommendations from the CSG Justice Center
 - Recommendations reviewed and carried out by Prison Board
 - Created a Stepping Up Subcommittee from CJAB
 - Leadership
 - Commitment
 - Stakeholders
 - Action Steps
 - Barriers/Limitations
 - Data
 - Stepping Up Project Coordinator Handbook

Getting started (continued)...

STEPPING UP

- National initiative to reduce the number of people with serious mental illness (SMI) in jails/prisons
 - Four Key Measures: Reduce Jail Bookings, Reduce Jail Length of Stay, Increase Connections to Treatment, Decrease Recidivism.
- Data evaluated from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016
- 526 in Dauphin County Prison with a mental illness
- 97 in Dauphin County Prison with SMI
- National Figure 20 percent SMI
- Dauphin County 16 percent SMI at the time of the Stepping Up report
- Average Length of Stay in DCP (LOS) at time of Stepping Up report:
 - SMI – 98 days
 - Non-SMI – 70 days

Action steps: prioritizing system improvements in Dauphin County

Dauphin County Stepping Up Initiatives

- Stepping Up Coordinator
- Pretrial Risk Screening Assessment at Booking
- Mental Health & D&A Screenings at Booking
- Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training
- Team Mental Illness Substance Abuse (MISA)
 - Mental Health Reentry Coordinator
- Co-responder model
- Increasing MH services

Action steps: prioritizing system improvements jail bookings

- Jail Bookings
 - Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training
 - Total trained as of March 2021: 87 police, 9 probation, 13 DCP (9 correctional officers, 2 diversion specialists, 2 treatment specialists), and 12 staff from district attorney's office (co-responders, supervisor, and treatment courts). Total trained: 121
 - Next class is scheduled for May 2021.
 - Co-responder model (MH professional embedded with law enforcement)
 - Pilot project started March 2020
 - Seven positions across six departments

Action steps: prioritizing system improvements jail bookings (continued)

- Jail Bookings
 - Diversion specialists
 - Staff completing pretrial risk assessments and MH and D&A screenings at the county's Judicial Center
 - Team MISA (Mental Illness Substance Abuse)
 - Case planning for people with new charges and identified as having mental illness
 - People sentenced and working on reentry are assessed and provided with case planning by the reentry team

Questions and Answers



Submit additional questions

- Contact Information:
 - Ashley Yinger, Criminal Justice Programming Administrator
 - 717–780–6767
 - ayinger@dauphinc.org

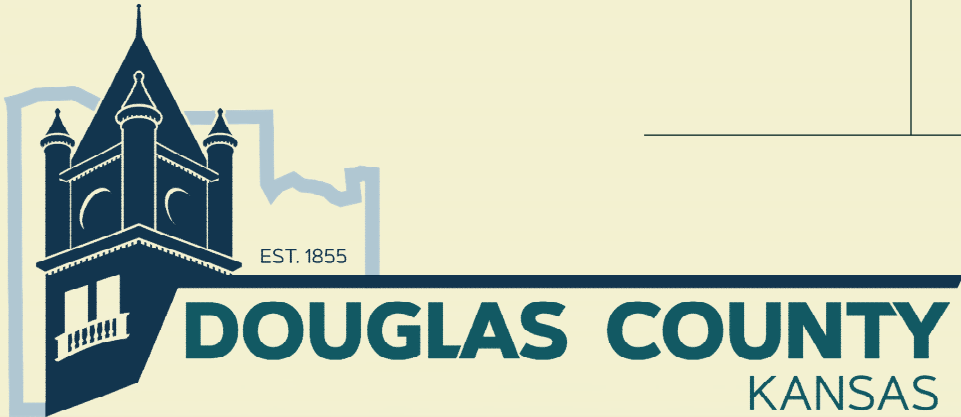
Douglas County, KS

Michael Brouwer, Criminal Justice Coordinator

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Douglas County, KS



Bert Nash Crisis Recovery Center Workshop

GOALS & IDEAS

Plan for Expansion + Alcohol therapy

Provide detox: Medical treatment - up to 72 hrs stay to prevent relapse/self harm

STATE OF THE ART TECHNOLOGY
Generate in room to protect staff from false accusations by clients/staff

RECREATE THE BEST CRISIS CENTER IN THE COUNTRY

- Tobacco Free Campus - Designated smoking area outside
- RECREATE THE BEST CRISIS CENTER IN THE COUNTRY
- Area to wash clothes as clients come
- Security body scan (weapons check)
- Garden - Have facility that fits the setting
- Advantage of facility all on one level
- Design of building should entice people to want to come in + learn more!
- Don't remove trees around pond
- Therapy animals - Staff should be cross trained
- Outdoor Playarea for children (Small Playroom @ Arts Center)
- Include a "teen space"
- Use motivational interviewing
- Use calming colors - blue, greens, no bright colors
- Access to direct services
- Guided Meditation + calm, soft room for de-stressing
- Chapel/quiet space for meditation, prayer, quiet
- Natural light
- Staff areas should have all the natural light
- Have an area that is appropriate for children/familial to meet & the person in crisis or meet some into the center with the client initially
- Gender neutral services/amenities
- Fully accessible to people with disabilities
- Improved building design + program design
- Building designed for confidentiality + privacy/safety
- Thorough training for staff on identity/diversity/microaggressions

Other notes: Lavatory, Meditation Room, Exercise/Yoga/Taichu Room, Work out Facility, Skywalk (tunnel) from Bldg to Crisis facility, Client ART, People can stay in room Community, People can stay in room Community, No harmful/threatening/imagine security measures, Make female staff of guards, security, Use of windows - but consider privacy + security, Energy efficient buildings, on-site pharmacy, Art/Music therapy room, Funding for humane search to work at fees for adopting dogs + what are the reality about

Bert Nash

Crisis Recovery Center WORKSHOP

GOALS & IDEAS

Fully accessible to people with disabilities

Exercise Bldg w/ track - Exercise area for Staff - Exercise area for Clients/Staff

Building designed for confidentiality + privacy/safety

Thorough training for staff on identity/diversity/microaggressions

Therapy animals

Include services for teens

Facility that will be featured in Duke's magazine

RECREATE THE BEST CRISIS CENTER IN THE COUNTRY

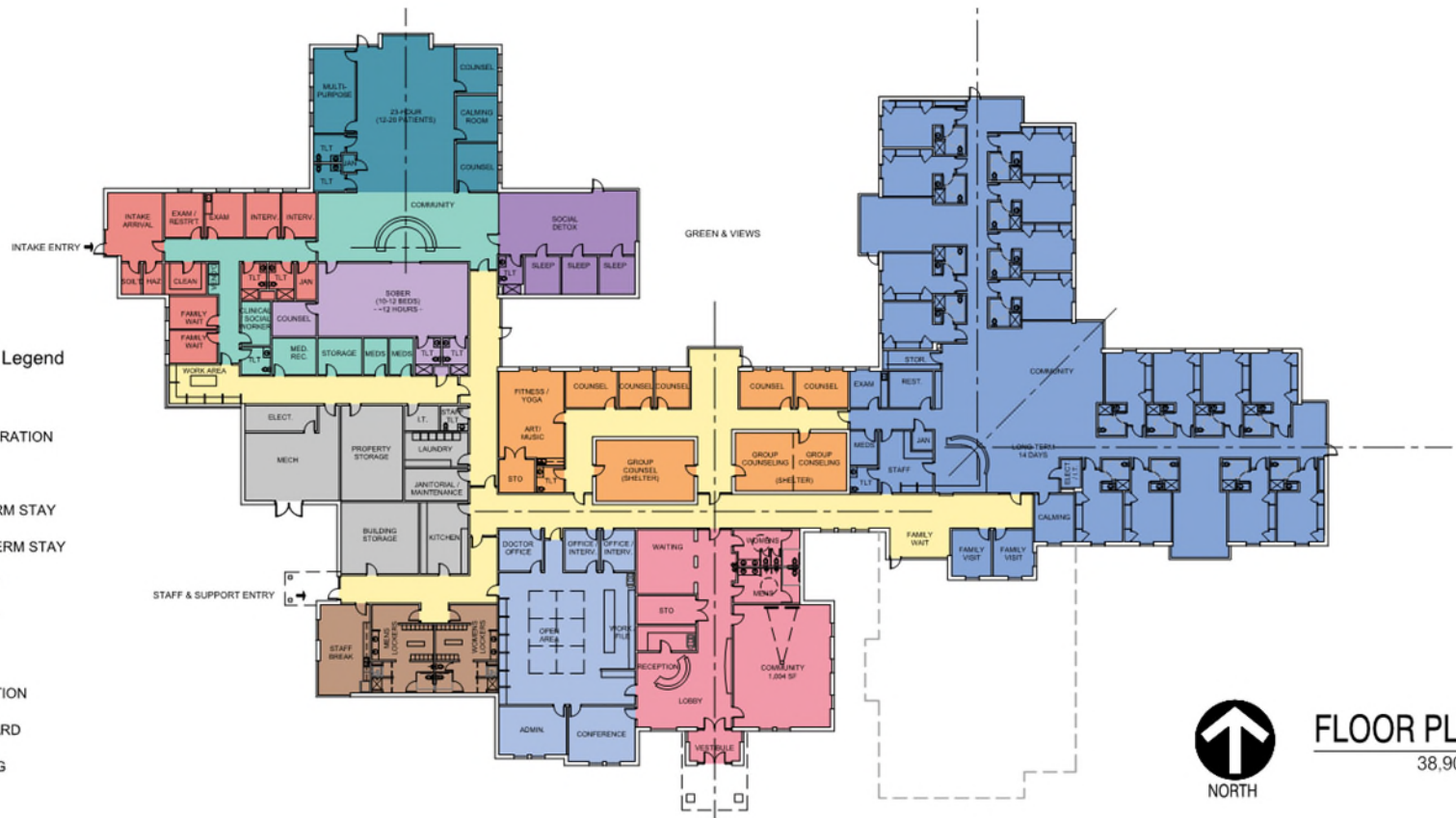
Douglas County Crisis Center



Douglas County Crisis Center
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

06.07.16
SCALE: 1" = 100'





FLOOR PLAN
38,904 SF



FRONT ELEVATION

Douglas County Crisis Center
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

06.07.16
SCALE: $\frac{1}{32}'' = 1'-0''$

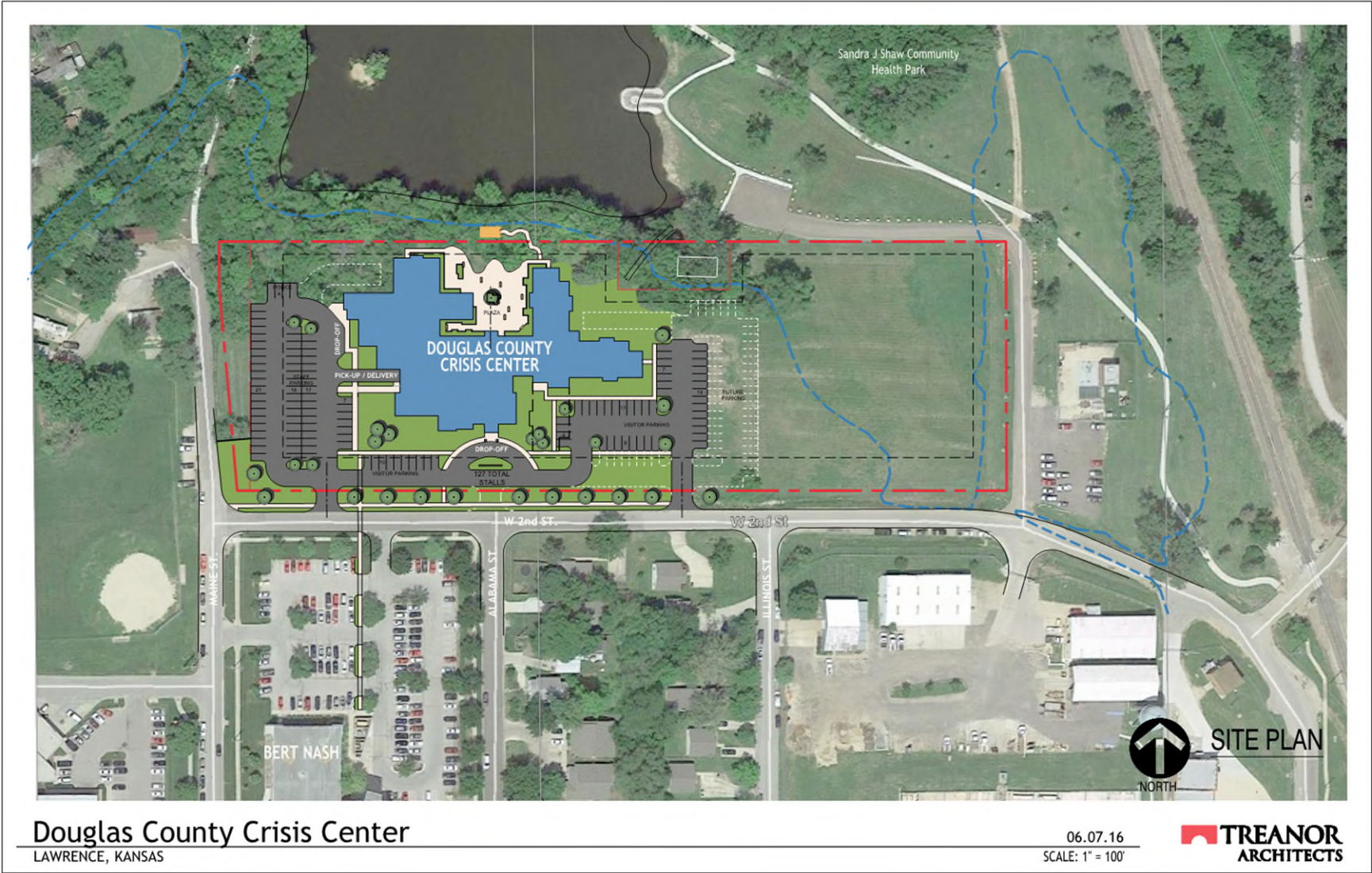




Behavioral Health Leadership Coalition



Douglas County Crisis Center



Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



TREATMENT AND RECOVERY CAMPUS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY

SITE PLAN



08/27/20

TREANORHL

Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



Transitional and Permanent Supportive Housing project summary

- Occupancy in November 2020
- \$3.7M Construction Cost
- <https://app.truelook.com/?m=15783008820750585455624>

Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



Crisis and Recovery Center

LMH | Bert Nash

- Single-story building – 20,436sf
- 23-hour observation unit – 16 recliners
- 72-hour stabilization unit – 8 bedrooms (16 beds)
- Lobby component with voluntary admittance
- After-hours emergency admittance
- Administration, training, exam and consult areas
- Hardened area for severe weather events
- Outdoor therapy space

Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



Transitional Housing

Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center

- 2 stories w/ basement – 8,572sf (all floors)
- Group home providing on-site supervision and support, 3–9 month stays
- Living areas, kitchen, dining room, laundry, administrative suite
- 12 beds
 - (4) double occupancy rooms
 - (4) single occupancy rooms
- 2 crisis observation rooms
- Occupancy in January 2021

Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



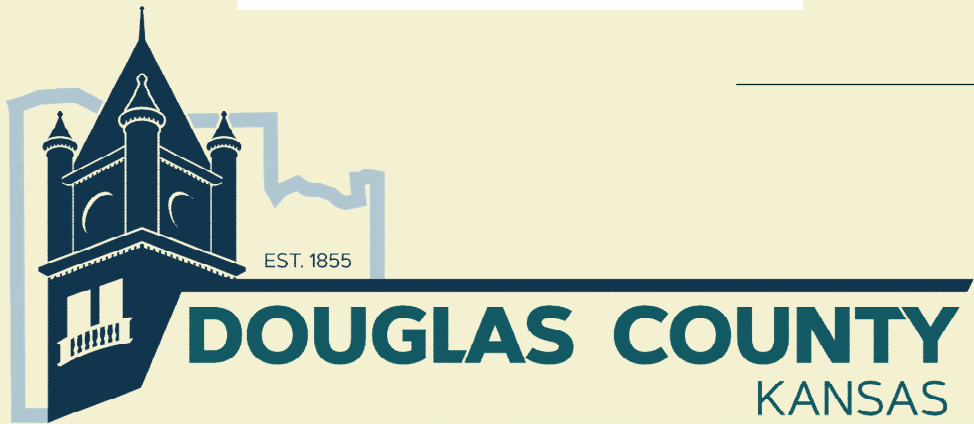
Treatment and Recovery Campus of Douglas County



Permanent Supportive Housing

Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority

- 3 buildings – 10 single-bedroom apartments – 625sf per unit
- Long-term supportive housing
- Buildings surround a central courtyard
- Typical 1-bedroom apartment – living area, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, washer/dryer, private patios
- All units are ADA accessible
- Photovoltaic panels
- Occupancy in November 2020



Questions and Answers



PA Stepping Up Technical Assistance Center

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Speakers

- Kati Habert, *Program Director, CSG Justice Center*
- Gretchen Frank, *Senior Policy Analyst, CSG Justice Center*

JANUARY 2017

Reducing the Number of People with Mental Illnesses in Jail

Six Questions County Leaders Need to Ask

Risë Haneberg, Dr. Tony Fabelo, Dr. Fred Osher, and Michael Thompson

1

Is our leadership committed?

2

Do we conduct timely screening and assessments?

3

Do we have baseline data?

4

Have we conducted a comprehensive process analysis and inventory of services?

5

Have we prioritized policy, practice, and funding improvements?

6

Do we track progress?

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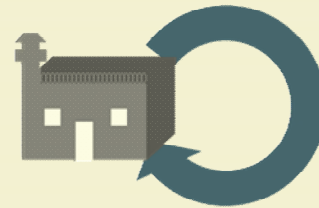
1. Reduce the number of people with mental illnesses booked into jails



2. Shorten the length of stay in jails for people who have mental illnesses



3. Increase connection to treatment for people who have mental illnesses



4. Reduce recidivism rates for people who have mental illnesses

PA Stepping Up TA Center

- The TA Center is funded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency and is administered by the CSG Justice Center.
- There are 35 counties that have passed resolutions in support of Stepping Up in PA.
- 19 counties are currently participating in the TA Center.

Counties currently participating in the TA Center: 19

- Berks County
- Blair County
- Bucks County
- Chester County
- Centre County
- Cumberland County
- Dauphin County
- Franklin County
- Indiana County
- Lancaster County
- Lehigh County
- Montgomery County
- Northampton County
- Northumberland County
- Philadelphia County
- Potter County
- Tioga County
- Wayne County
- York County

PA Stepping Up TA Center – Goals

1. Collect and maintain more accurate data on the prevalence of SMI in jails based on the four key measures.
2. Ensure that county plans and strategies are informed by data and the projected impact of policies and programming along the four key measures.
3. Establish ongoing processes for tracking and improving performance and progress along these four key measures.

PA Stepping Up TA Center

- Targeted technical assistance
- TA includes:
 - 1-1 TA calls bimonthly
 - Webinars
 - Group trainings
 - Individual site visits
 - Continuous peer-to-peer connections and learning

Targeting our technical assistance: county feedback

- Housing
- Data collection and information-sharing
- Overcoming privacy barriers
- Diversion

TA Center opportunities

- 1-1 site visits (virtual)
- Upcoming
 - Housing series
 - Next event: the week of May 25
 - Jail medical contracts

Key resources to get you started

JANUARY 2017

Reducing the Number of People with Mental Illnesses in Jail Six Questions County Leaders Need to Ask

Risë Haneberg, Dr. Tony Fabelo, Dr. Fred Osher, and

STEPPING UP STRATEGY LAB

Enter your search parameters below to search our database of resources and view details about each resource in our database that has been implemented in your county and you believe it should be included, please let us

Current Progress

Last Updated May 20, 2019

Current

Question 1: Leadership



Question 2: Screening/Assessments



Question 3: Baseline Data



Question 4: Process/Services



Question 5: Prioritization



Question 6: Track Progress



Filters

SEARCH IN RESULTS

TYPES

- Policy & Practice
- Program

Interventions

76 results found

Title	Type
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Arrest warrants reviewed by mental health provider	Policy & Practice
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stepuptogether.org

Questions and Answers



Thank you!

Please feel free to reach out to Gretchen Frank at gfrank@csg.org with any questions or feedback.

Incorporating Housing Partners into Stepping Up

Charley Francis, Phyllis Chamberlain, Bruce Quigley | April 22, 2021



Today's agenda

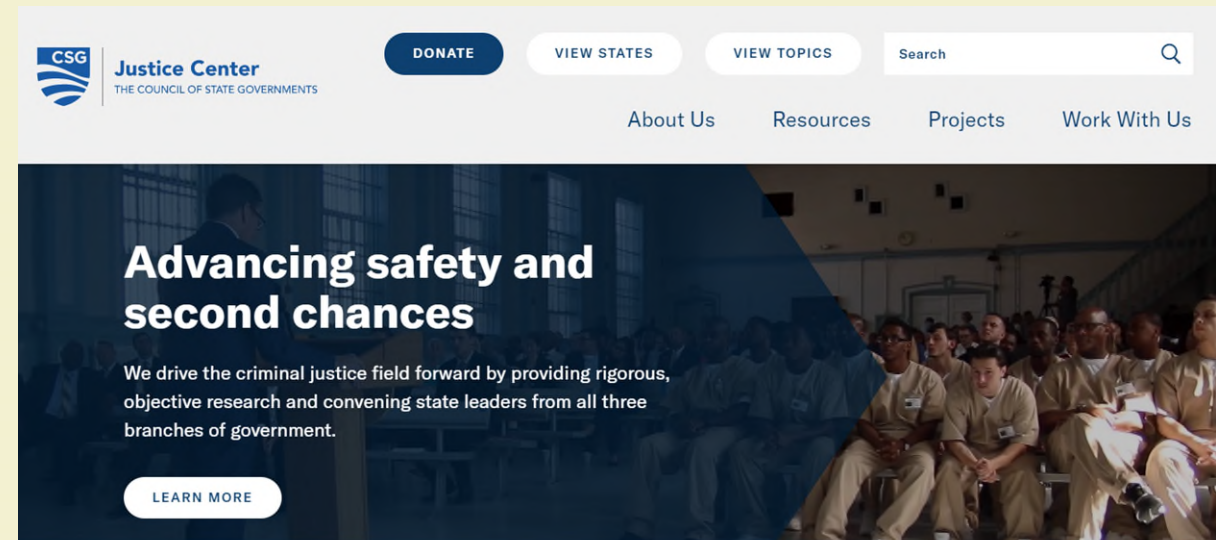
- Welcome and Introductions
- Why Housing Is Important to Criminal Justice Outcomes
- Potential Funding Sources for Housing
- Identifying and Engaging Housing Partners
- Union County Example
- Resources
- Questions and Answers

Speakers

- Charley Francis, *Project Manager, CSG Justice Center*
- Phyllis Chamberlain, *Executive Director, Housing Alliance of Pennsylvania*
- Bruce Quigley, *Executive Director, Union County Housing Authority*

The Council of State Governments Justice Center

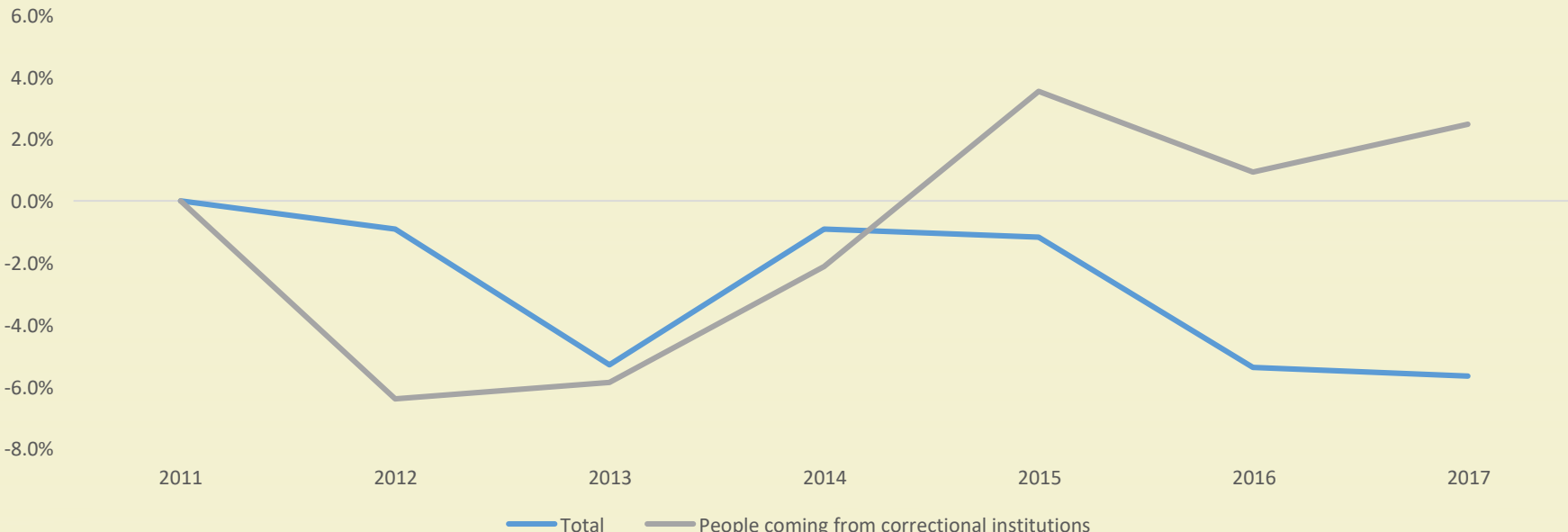
- Stepping Up partner along with the National Association of Counties (NACo) and the American Psychiatric Association Foundation (APAF)
- Justice Reinvestment
- Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program



Many people exit the justice system into homelessness

Prior to COVID-19, over **50,000 people** were entering emergency shelters directly from prison or jail each year¹

Percentage Change in All People Experiencing Homelessness and People Exiting 'Correctional Institutions' 2011-2017²



Sources:

- 1. Office of Planning and Development, *The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress: Part 2: Estimates of Homelessness in the United States* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2018), <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2017-AHAR-Part-2.pdf> .
- 2. CSG Justice Center staff analysis of HUD AHAR data, 2019.

Housing instability and justice involvement: a cyclical relationship

1. Law enforcement policies and procedures that contribute to arrest for behaviors associated with experiencing homelessness

2. Lack of stable housing viewed as a risk factor and reduces courts' willingness to divert people from jail or prison



4. Lack of stable housing upon exit from jail contributes to supervision failure, increases risk of recidivism

3. Criminal history serves as a barrier to housing, contributing to housing instability and homelessness

Housing's role in criminal justice outcomes

- Less contact with law enforcement
- Reduced returns to jail
- Stability in the community
- Increased participation in community-based services

The Housing First approach

- **Core philosophy:** Provide housing without preconditions (sobriety, treatment engagement)
 - Housing is a **foundation** for achieving larger goals
- Research shows increased housing retention and engagement in treatment/services¹
- Complements short-term and recovery-focused housing as part of a continuum of options
- Reduces public costs associated with continued homelessness²

1. Jocelyn Fontaine, et al., Supportive Housing for Returning Prisoners: Outcomes and Impacts of the Returning Home-Ohio Pilot Project, (Washington, DC: Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, 2012), <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/25716/412632-Supportive-Housing-for-Returning-Prisoners-Outcomes-and-Impacts-of-the-Returning-Home-Ohio-Pilot-Project.PDF>.

2. Anirban Basu et al., "Comparative Cost Analysis of Housing and Case Management Program for Chronically Ill Homeless Adults Compared to Usual Care," *Health Services Research* 47, no. 1, pt 2 (2012): 523–543, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3393008/>.

Key housing types for different needs: affordable housing

- **Affordable Housing:** Resident's rent set at 30 percent or less of income due to subsidies or rent restrictions
 - Encompasses **tenant-based rental assistance** (ex: Section 8 Vouchers) as well as **public housing** and other **subsidized developments**
 - Target population: People who cannot afford private market rent, minimal/no supportive service needs

Key housing types for different needs: housing with supportive services

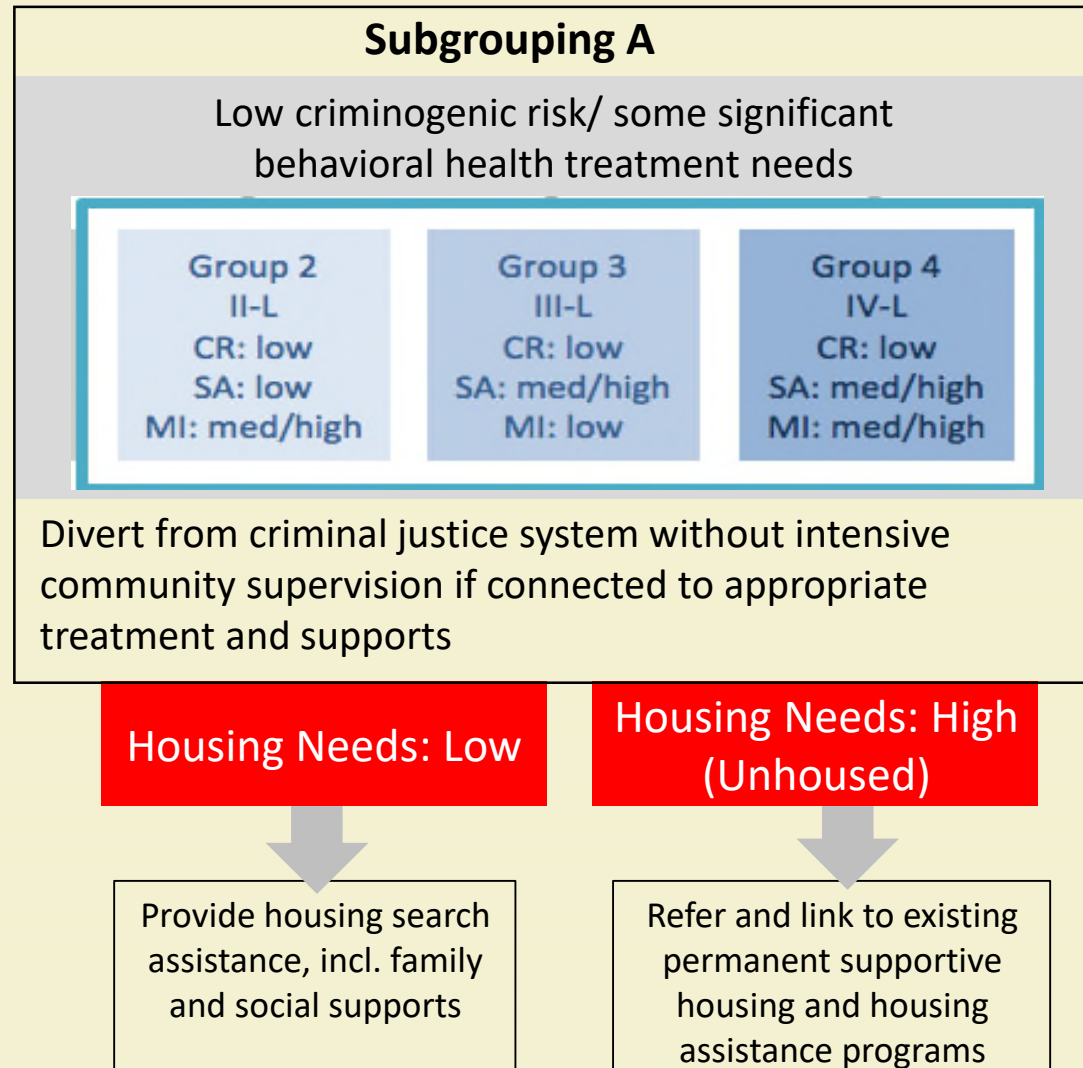
- **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):** Affordable housing without time limits that also provides wraparound supportive services
 - Target population: People with high housing **and** criminogenic, behavioral health, or other health care needs
- **Rapid Re-Housing:** Individualized package of financial assistance and services to **connect** people to housing and establish stability
 - Target population: People needing only short- to medium-term financial and other supports

Key housing types for different needs: market-rate housing

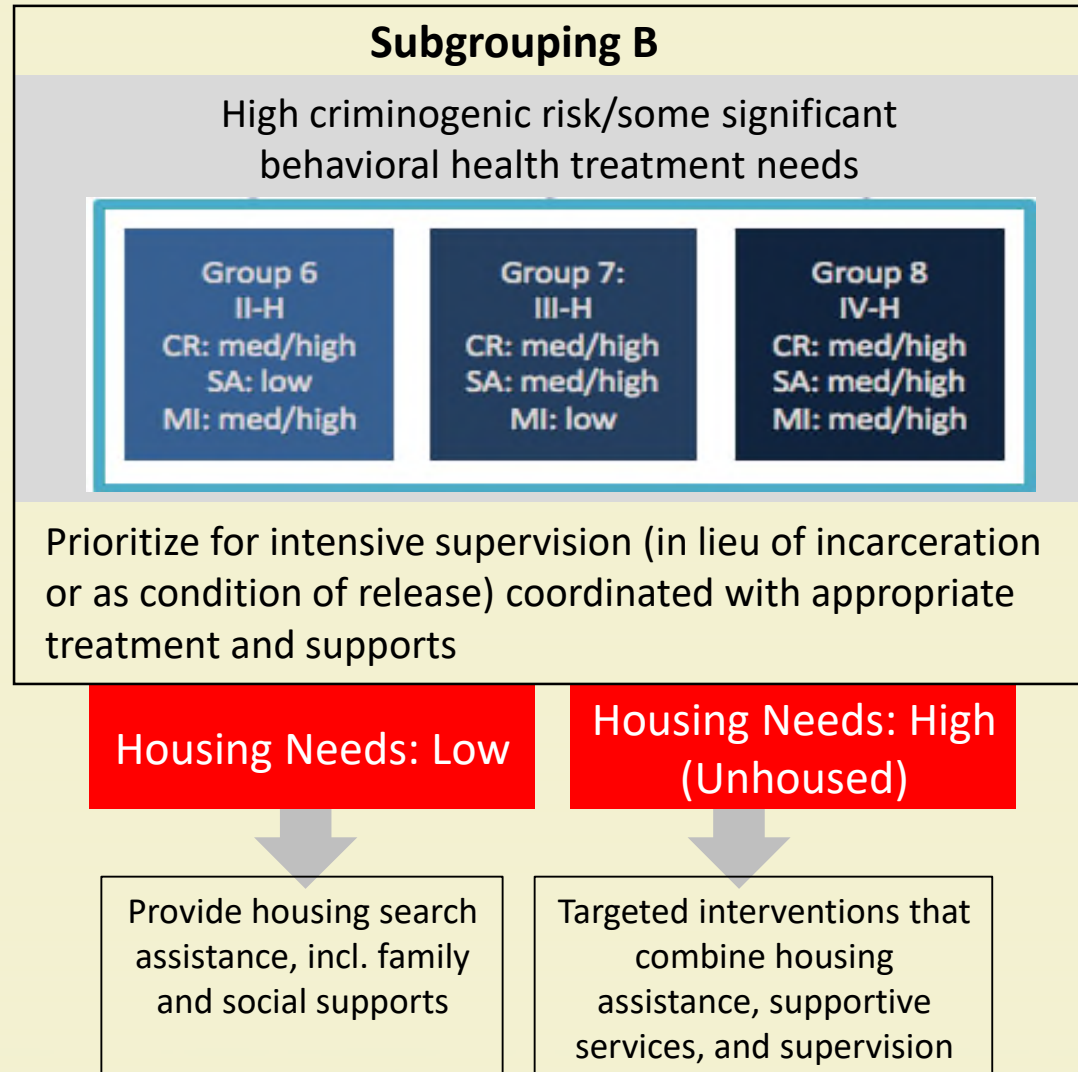
Market-Rate Housing: No rent subsidies or restrictions

- Represents most of a community's housing stock
- Target population: People with sufficient income to afford rent and no need for supportive services

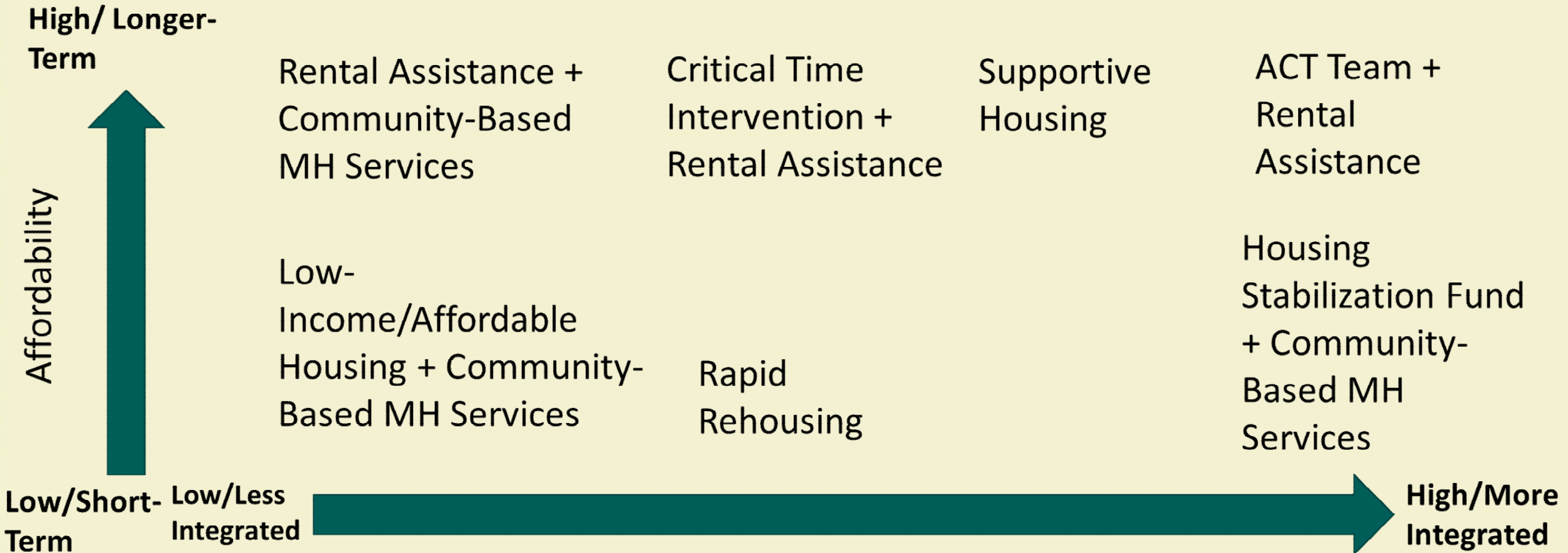
Prioritizing and targeting housing interventions



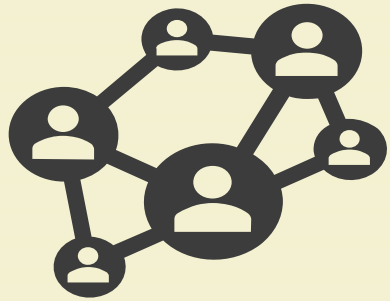
Prioritizing and targeting housing interventions (continued)



Many ways to coordinate housing with services



Key challenge identified by stakeholders: silos



Silos between criminal justice and other systems

- *Prevents connection to mainstream, evidence-based housing resources*

Engaging housing providers in collaboration

- **Collaboration is key** to ensure that people do not fall between the gaps of our public systems
 - Housing stakeholders: Continuums of Care, Public Housing Authorities, Coordinated Entry, reentry housing providers, and landlords
- Relationships integral to **aligning policies and procedures, data sharing, and developing housing**
- Collaboration results in new funding, such as for **housing as well as screening and assessment staff**

Potential housing funding sources

- PCCD – limited direct funding
- Byrne-JAG funding for housing
 - OH counties used flexible criminal justice dollars to support permanent housing
- Partner w/ developers, housing providers on targeted projects
 - Stepping Up target population overlaps with other vulnerable groups
- Engage private sector and philanthropy (ex: Pay for Success)
- **Emerging Opportunity: American Rescue Plan**
 - \$350 billion discretionary funding to state and local governments
 - Additional dedicated housing funding, such as expansion of HOME program

Housing Alliance of Pennsylvania

Phyllis Chamberlain, Executive Director

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Housing Alliance
of Pennsylvania

Cross System Partnerships – Criminal Justice and Housing

Phyllis Chamberlain,
Executive Director





Housing Alliance
of Pennsylvania

About the Housing Alliance of PA



Why partner?

- Evidence that housing is a barrier to successful reentry
- Lack of adequate resources for housing means that not everyone eligible for assistance will receive it



Housing Alliance
of Pennsylvania

Who is the “affordable housing sector”?





Who is the “homeless assistance sector”?

- Coordinates with but is often separate from the “housing assistance sector”
- May already have an initiative in place to focus on people with criminal histories experiencing or at risk of homelessness



Types of housing programs (PHA)

Deep subsidy programs: The tenant only pays 30 percent of their income

- **Public Housing Authorities (PHAs)** are overseen by HUDs and administer the following
 - **Public housing** is directly owned and managed by PHAs. Typically tenant has to contact each development to apply and get on a waiting list
 - **Housing Choice Voucher program (HCV):** waiting list opens once every few years and then folks are put on waiting list through a lottery system
- **Project-based rental assistance (PBRA)** administered by HUD; PBRA takes the form of a contract between HUD and building owners (private for- and not-for-profit entities) that agree to provide housing to eligible tenants in exchange for long-term subsidies



Types of housing programs (subsidized)

Shallow subsidy/rent programs: The rent is fixed at a specific rate affordable to specified income targets

- **Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC):** single largest program for building new and preserving existing affordable housing. LIHTC is not meant to provide 100 percent financing. Needs other “Gap Financing”
 - **HOME:** Home Investment Partnerships Program
 - The national, state, and local housing trust funds (state **PHARE**)
 - Other low interest mortgage/loans and tax credits programs used in the development process at federal, state, and local levels



Types of housing programs (CoC)

Homeless Assistance via the Continuum of Care

- Most commonly, a CoC refers to the local or regional planning body that coordinates the efforts of all stakeholders involved in addressing homelessness in a given geographic area.
- CoC | Continuum of Care Program refers to a HUD grant program that supports homelessness and housing programs and services.



Housing acronyms

<https://housingalliancepa.org/resources/housing-acronyms-for-the-health-sector/>



Housing Alliance
of Pennsylvania

Approaching housing providers as partners

Challenge	Solution
Affordable housing providers may believe that people with criminal histories will not help the affordable housing provider to create a safe environment for other tenants	
Limited resources means that housing providers cannot serve everyone who is eligible	
Lack of incentives for housing providers to focus on this population with the exception of the homeless system/ homeless service providers who do have incentives	

Union County, Pennsylvania

Bruce Quigley, Executive Director, Union County
Housing Authority

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Dollars and Sense Justice Reentry Housing

How Housing Authority-Led Tenant-
Based Rental Assistance Provides
Reduced Costs and Better Outcomes

2021 CJAB ONFERENCE

April 22, 2021



Session objectives

- Describe how our housing authority does it;
- Why it is so effective;
- How it can be replicated; and
- How savings from cross-systems cost offsets can pay for it.

Justice Bridge Housing Program – origins

Housing authority CJAB membership and the existing (or emerging) culture in Union County's

- Government
- Justice Community
- Public
- Housing Authority

Justice Bridge Housing Program

The problem: justice-involved people

- Remaining incarcerated beyond minimum sentence and/or
- Being released despite (recidivism) risk inducing home plan

The solution: partnership between the housing authority, criminal justice, and human services systems

Justice Bridge Housing Program – key components

- Defined target population
- Public Housing Authority (PHA) operates the program
- Tenant-based rental assistance provided in accordance with the procedures of the Housing Choice Voucher program
- Probation/parole supervision of participants
- Community supportive services external to the Housing Authority

Justice Bridge Housing Program – housing

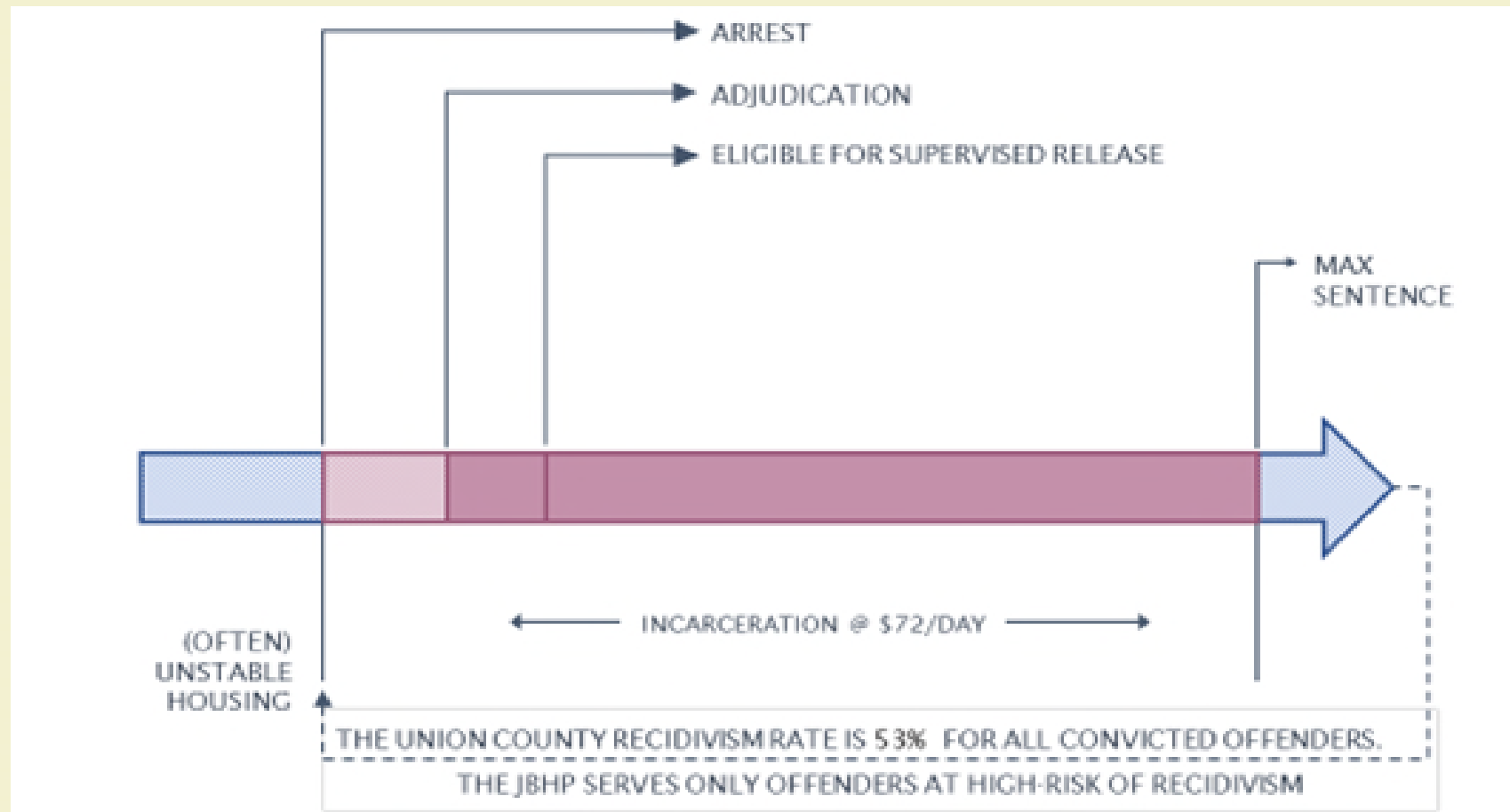
Tenant-based Rental Assistance Administration:

- Income verification/participant eligibility
- Administration of lease documents
- Housing Quality Standards Unit inspection
- Recertification

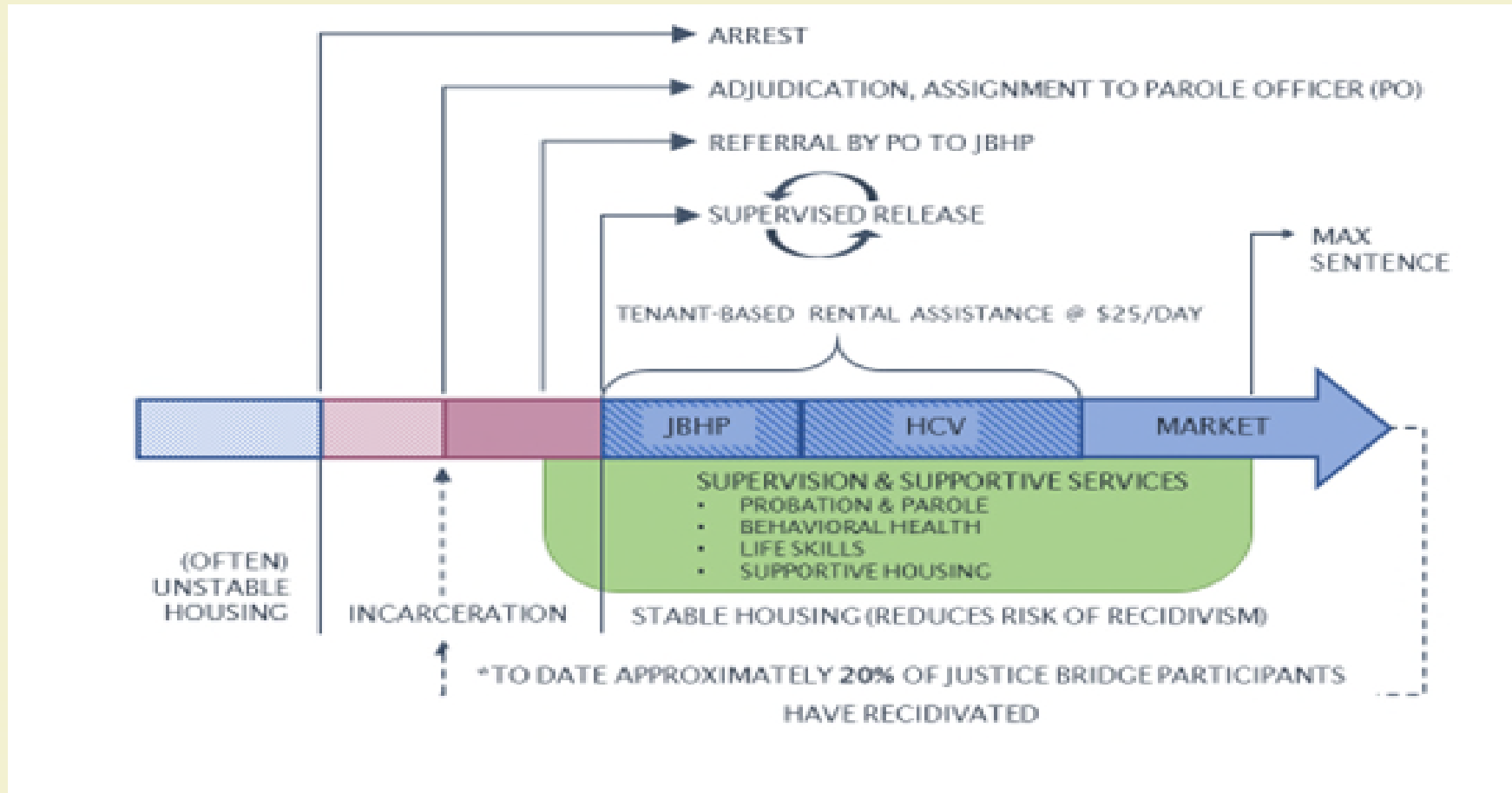
PHA Scope of Services (three possible phases)

- **(Co)chair and administer Justice Bridge Steering Committee (monthly meetings)**
- Unit Search – including mitigation of risk factors and landlord negotiations and relations
- Coordination of support services
- Requisition and disbursement of funds
- Financial and participant monitoring, including data collection

Without Union County Justice Bridge Housing Program



With Union County Justice Bridge Housing Program for high-risk people



Basic Justice Bridge Housing Program process map

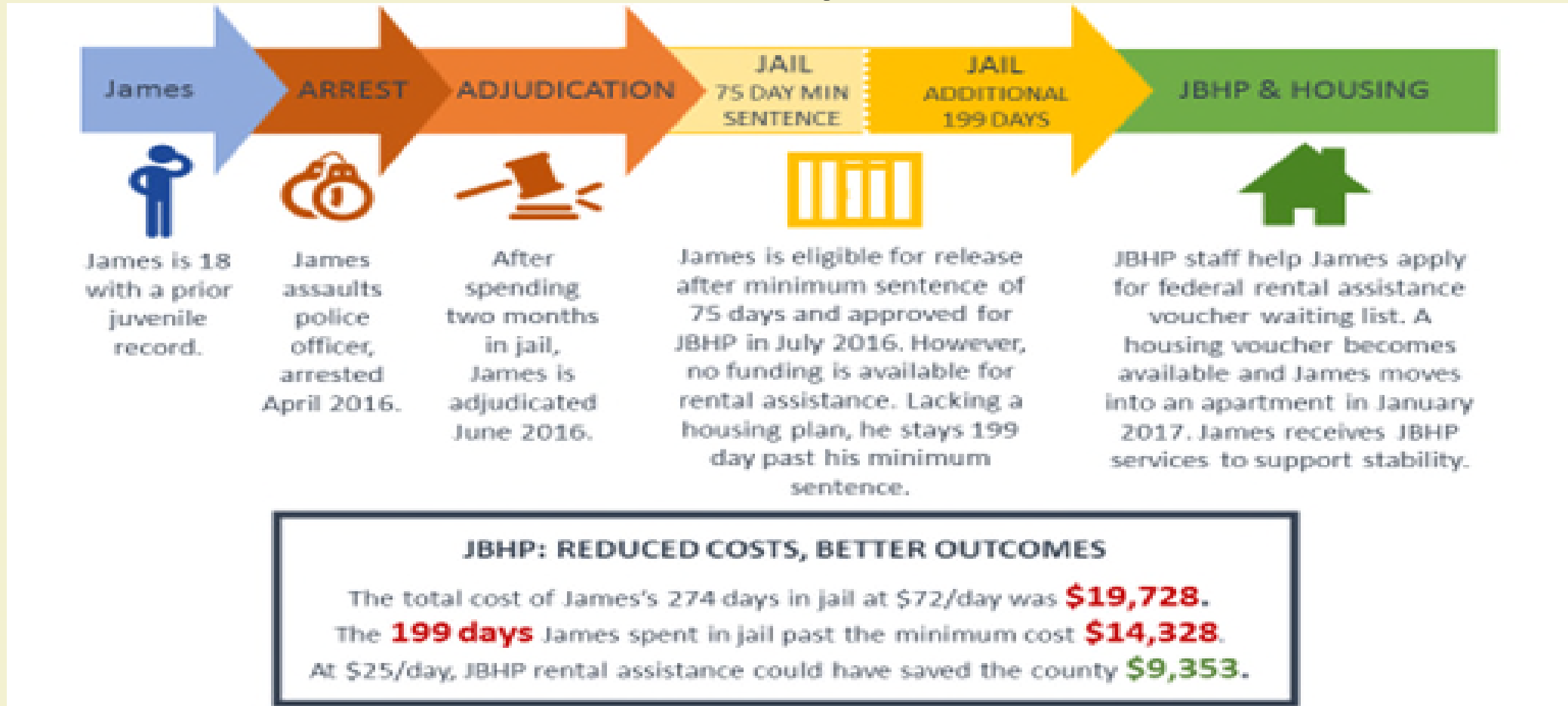


Funding

Our supposition is that this program model promises such significant net savings that monies should be redirected from the areas where the savings occurs—in the justice system—to support program replication and establish permanent funding.

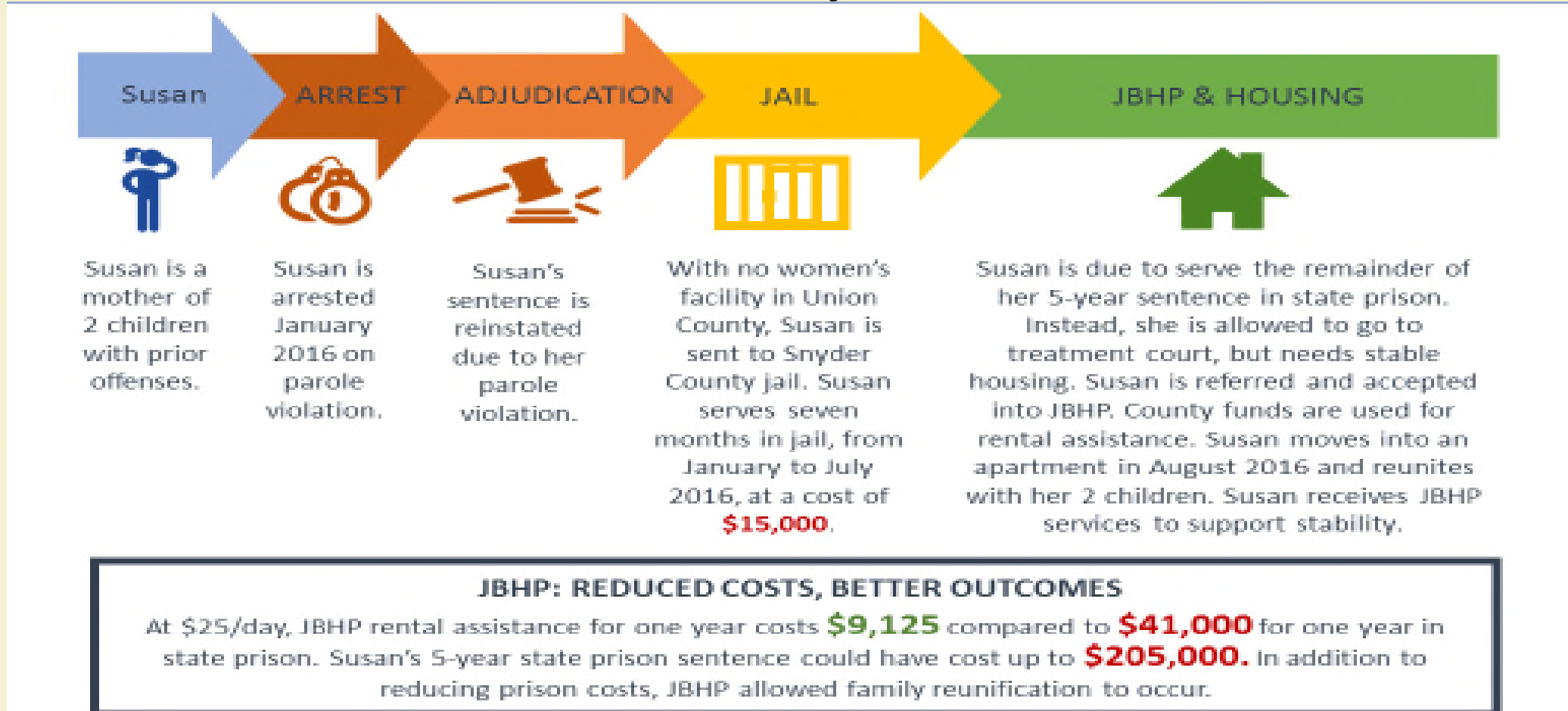
JBHP is cost-effective and improves outcomes

Case study: James



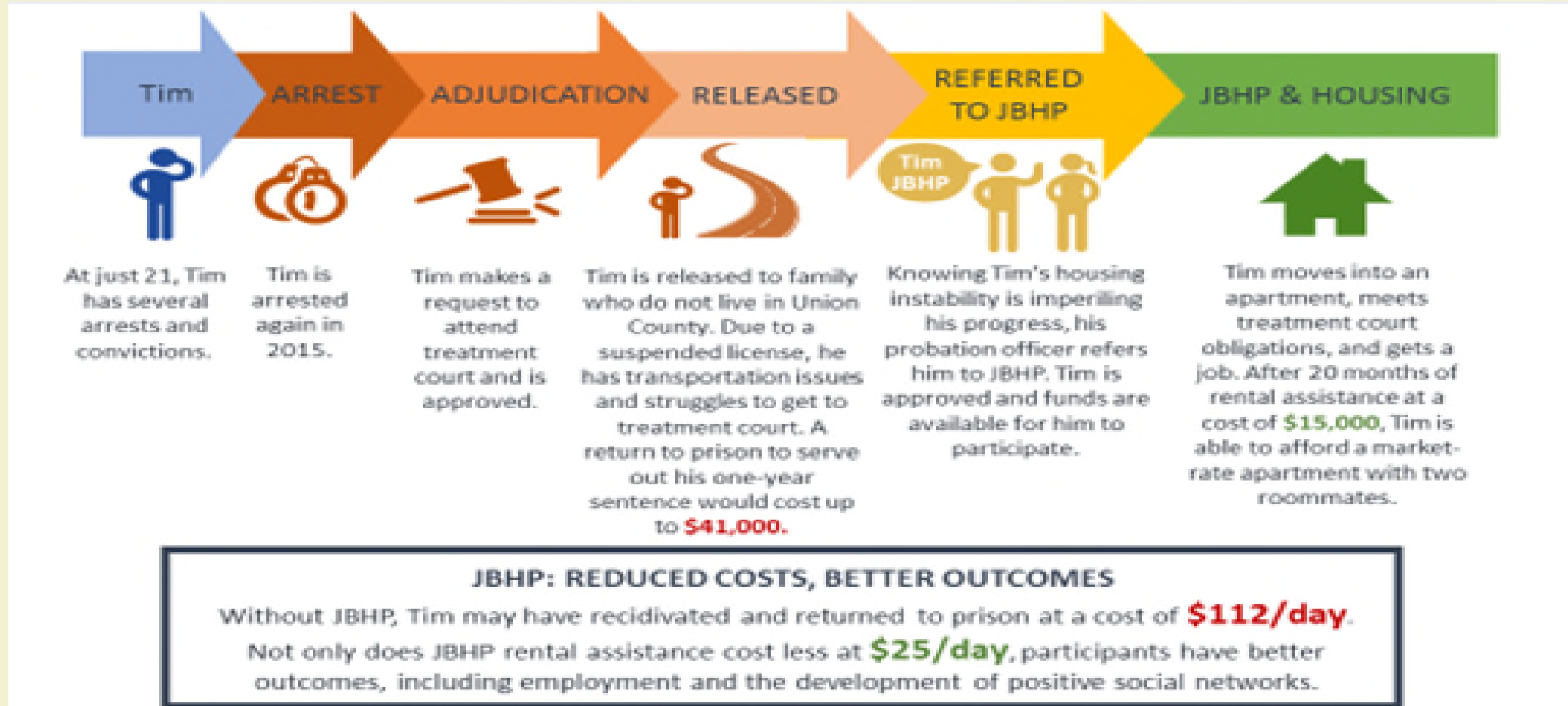
JBHP is cost-effective and improves outcomes

Case study: Susan



JBHP is cost-effective and improves outcomes

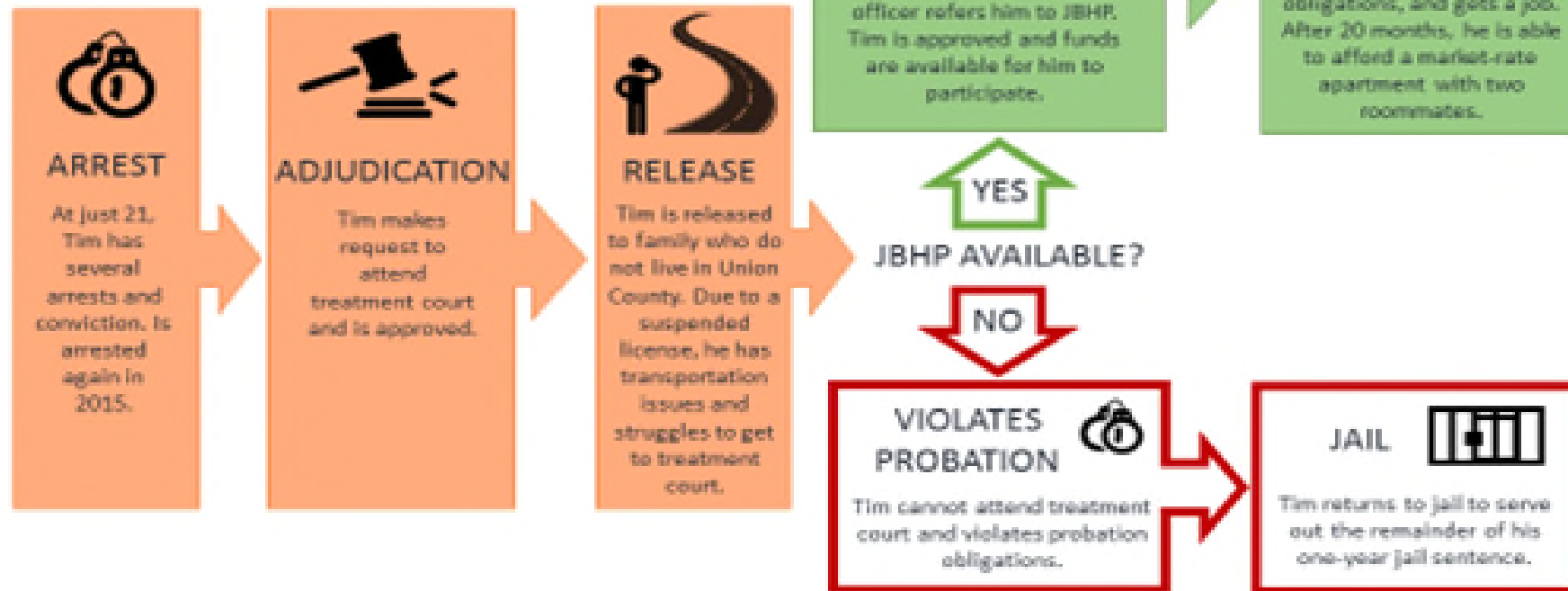
Case study: Tim



JBHP HELPS REDUCE TIME SPENT IN JAIL & RELATED COSTS

TIM WITH & WITHOUT JBHP:

Justice Bridge has made a difference in Tim's life. Without the program, it is likely he would have returned to jail given his lack of stable housing and transportation. JBHP provided Tim with housing and services, enabling him to gain employment, connect to positive social networks, achieve self-sufficiency and avoid recidivating.



JBHP: REDUCED COSTS, BETTER OUTCOMES

Without JBHP, Tim may have recidivated and returned to jail at a cost of **\$72/day** or prison at a cost of **\$112/day**. Not only does JBHP rental assistance cost less at **\$25/day**, participants have better outcomes, including employment and the development of positive social networks.



“That program saved my life, really. I wholeheartedly, genuinely believe that,” he says.



Union County Housing Authority b.quigley@unioncountyhousingauthority.org

Resources to Support Collaboration

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INITIATIVE



Web-based tool to support case planning

The screenshot displays the CSG Justice Center website. The header includes the CSG logo, the text 'Justice Center THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS', and navigation links for 'VIEW STATES', 'VIEW TOPICS', and a search bar. Below the header, there are links for 'About Us', 'Resources', 'Projects', and 'Work With Us'. The main content area features a dark blue header with the title 'Collaborative Comprehensive Case Plans' and a sidebar with links for 'ABOUT', 'IMPLEMENTATION', 'OTHER CONSIDERATIONS', 'RESOURCES', and 'ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS'. Below this, three teal buttons are visible, each containing the text 'LEAD CASE PLANNER: [PROVIDER TYPE]'.

CSG Justice Center
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

VIEW STATES VIEW TOPICS Search

About Us Resources Projects Work With Us

Collaborative Comprehensive Case Plans

ABOUT
IMPLEMENTATION
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
RESOURCES
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LEAD CASE PLANNER: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT PROVIDER

LEAD CASE PLANNER: COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AGENCY

LEAD CASE PLANNER: CORRECTIONAL AGENCY

- Online tool that helps behavioral health and criminal justice professionals integrate the risk/needs information gathered from assessments into case plans that engage the person reentering the community.
- “Collaborative Comprehensive Case Plans,” the CSG Justice Center, <https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/collaborative-comprehensive-case-plans/>.

Policies, Processes, and Partnerships: Reentry and Homelessness During COVID-19

- Draft collaboration assessment:
Policies, Processes, and Partnerships: Reentry and Homelessness During COVID-19
- Helps align policies and practices to address homelessness and provide continuity of services, particularly in light of COVID-19.

The Council of State Governments Justice Center October 2020
 Collaborative Assessment for Jail Reentry and Homelessness Service Providers During COVID-19:
 Policies, Processes, and Partnerships

Parole/Probation Agency: _____
 Point of Contact: _____

Parole/Probation <i>Why parole/probation are so important. What information supervision can bring to the table to allow people to find appropriate community settings and identifying people most at-risk of severe illness from COVID-19.</i>				
	Questions to assess	Yes	No	Comments
Policies	Is parole/probation screening and tracking homelessness?			
	Do parole/probation funds pay allow for funding for housing until someone obtains permanent housing?			
	Do parole/probation funds allow payment of first months rent, past due utilities, etc.?			
	Do parole/probation policies allow for people under supervision to reunify with family?			
Processes	Do parole/probation have discretion to consult with housing services on potential geographic or neighborhood restrictions?			
	Are responses to screenings of homelessness included or recorded in parole/probation case management referral systems?			
	Can parole/probation case management referral systems send information to Coordinated Entry?			
	Is screening/testing information for COVID-19 communicated to people tested? To community providers?			
Partnerships	Are jail staff following COVID-19 specific reentry procedures (e.g., Preparing People for Reentry Checklist for Correctional Facilities)?			
	Are jail staff (such as reentry coordinators) assigned to make referrals to community-based services such as homelessness services?			
	Is parole/probation part of the local Stepping Up Initiative ?			
	Is the parole/probation office part of the local Continuum of Care ?			
	Is the parole/probation office part of the local reentry coalition?			

Probation and parole's role in housing

“The Role of Probation and Parole in Making Housing a Priority for People with Behavioral Health Needs,” the CSG Justice Center:

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/the-role-of-probation-and-parole-in-making-housing-a-priority-for-people-with-behavioral-health-needs/>

The Role of Probation and Parole in Making Housing a Priority for People with Behavioral Health Needs

Safe, affordable, and permanent housing is widely recognized as one of the most crucial components of successful reentry. But finding permanent housing is often a challenge for people leaving prison or jail¹ due to collateral consequences that restrict their access to certain housing options.² For Black and Hispanic Americans leaving incarceration, racial discrimination in rental markets makes it that much harder to secure affordable housing and avoid homelessness.³ Yet, even when these barriers are mitigated, people reentering the community can find the housing search and application processes difficult to navigate or struggle to afford the considerable move-in costs.

For people with behavioral health needs, these challenges are even more acute. Many times, people face stigmas or misconceptions from providers and landlords that they will relapse or be difficult tenants. As a result, people with behavioral health needs experience higher rates of homelessness compared to the general population⁴ and often cycle between shelters, jails, and psychiatric institutions.⁵ Probation and parole officers are well positioned to reimagine their roles in helping people with behavioral health needs reentering the community obtain safe and affordable housing. By increasing access to housing through a two-pronged approach that includes collaborating with homelessness system providers, these officers can make housing a priority and help their clients achieve other positive outcomes.

Assessing for risk of homelessness

Traditionally people reentering the community have been connected to short-term housing options, such as halfway houses. While these can be useful as part of a larger continuum of services, the best way to achieve good outcomes is to connect people to permanent housing.⁶ To make these connections, officers must have an understanding of who is most at risk of experiencing homelessness and their specific housing and behavioral health needs. By incorporating these assessments into standard practices, officers will be able identify the person's needs, use that information to connect them to homelessness service providers (such as those using the Housing First approach), and identify additional supportive services that can set the person on a path to recovery.

Housing First Approach

Housing and supportive services that use the Housing First approach⁷ are an important option for probation and parole officers who want to help their clients access safe and affordable permanent housing that also provides a platform for addressing behavioral health needs. Below are two of the most effective Housing First models:

Permanent supportive housing is an evidence-based model for providing affordable housing, paired with tenant-driven, wraparound services and supports (e.g., case management, mental health treatment, supported employment). With the high level and intensity of the supports involved, it is best used for people with the greatest behavioral health and housing needs.

Rapid rehousing relies on short-term rental assistance and other supports to reduce the likelihood that a person experiences homelessness. Usually beginning with a high level of support, such as case management and rental assistance, rapid rehousing services taper as people achieve stability in the community, making it a better fit for people with fewer long-term needs.

*Housing First is a evidence-based approach that involves providing a place to live that is safe, stable, and affordable for all individuals. Once housed, people are better able to engage in treatment and supports that improve their overall health and wellness.

¹ In some communities, up to 18 percent of all people experiencing homelessness report fleeing an institution. See Applied Survey Research (ASR), *State Court County Membership Census II* (June 2015) Georgetown Report (Washington, DC: ASR, 2016). [Link](#)

² Supportive services include development assistance for people involved in probation or parole, including financial counseling and help with budgeting, and help with finding housing and other services. However, studies of these requirements, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) have found that many people with criminal records are denied housing opportunities. For more information, see HUD and DOJ, *Collateral Consequences of Conviction: How Criminal Records Can Bar People from Housing, Employment, and Other Opportunities* (Washington, DC: HUD and DOJ, 2011). [Link](#)

³ See *Discrimination Against Rental and Other Housing for People with Criminal Records* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015). [Link](#)

⁴ See *Homelessness and Behavioral Health: A Review of the Literature* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015). [Link](#)

⁵ See *Homelessness and Behavioral Health: A Review of the Literature* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015). [Link](#)

⁶ See *Homelessness and Behavioral Health: A Review of the Literature* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015). [Link](#)

⁷ See *Homelessness and Behavioral Health: A Review of the Literature* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015). [Link](#)

Follow-up session

Is there interest in a follow-up session or cross-training with local housing partners?

If so, please let us know in the chat.

Questions and Answers



Thank you!

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