

# Building an Integrated Homeless Response System

Presented by RRS



Restorative and Reentry Services, LLC  
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## Acronyms

ACEH – Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness	HUD – United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
ABH – Alaska Behavioral Health	ICA- Institute for Community Alliances
ADRC – Aging and Disability Resource Center	ICD- International Classification Diseases
AGRM- Anchorage Gospel Rescue Mission	LSSA- Lutheran Social Services
AHFC – Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	MH- Mental Health
AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	MHRP – Mobile Home Repair Program
AKHMIS – Alaska Homeless Management Information System	MOA – Municipality of Anchorage
AKCH2- Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness	MRP – Minor Repair Program
ALF- Assisted Living Facility	MTW – Moving to Work
AMHTA – Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	NWA – NeighborWorks Alaska
ASC – Anchorage Safety Center	PEH- People Experiencing Homelessness
AWAIC – Abused Women’s Aid in Crisis	PSH- Permanent Supportive Housing
BFS – Brother Francis Shelter	RISE- Resources & Initiatives to Support & Empower
CHA- Covenant House Alaska	RRH- Rapid Re-housing
CIHA- Cook Inlet Housing Authority	RRS- Restorative and Reentry Services, LLC
CILC- Cook Inlet Lending Center	RurAL CAP – Rural Alaska Community Action Program
CoC – Continuum of Care	SBRA- Sponsor Based Rental Assistance
CSS – Catholic Social Services	SCF- SouthCentral Foundation
DHHS – Department of Health and Human Services	SRO- Single Room Occupancy
DSK- Downtown Soup Kitchen	SUD- substance use disorder
DV- Domestic Violence	TAY- Transitional Age Youth (aged 18-23)
ECWS- Emergency Cold Weather Shelter	TH- Transitional Housing
ESG – Emergency Shelter Grant and Emergency Solutions Grant	TBRA – Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
Four A’s – Alaskan AIDS Assistance Association	TX- Treatment
HAPPP- Housing Alaskans: A Public Private Partnership	VI-SPDAT- Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool
HF- Housing First	VA – Veterans Administration
HFHA – Habitat for Humanity Anchorage	VOA – Volunteers of America Alaska
HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus	
HOME – Home Investment Partnerships Program	

## I. Executive Summary

Each year, millions of dollars are invested in Anchorage and throughout Alaska for housing and services that provide prevention, intervention, and housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Despite these investments, currently there are about 7,500 Alaska residents experiencing homelessness, and about 750 adults living in Anchorage in chronic unsheltered homelessness, many of whom have mental health or substance use disability. How can we best help chronically unsheltered individuals? Anchorage and Alaska has both **infrastructure gaps and system gaps** that must be addressed and resolved. By proactively addressing adult unsheltered homelessness in Alaska, we can make our state stronger, and be a model for a strong homeless response.

- An Integrated Homeless Response Recognizes the Complexity of People's lives.
- An Integrated Homeless Response Matches Client Need with Level of Service.
- Anchorage and Alaska have infrastructure gaps.
- Anchorage and Alaska have system gaps.
- Building an integrated homeless response system requires effective triage, communication, collaboration, coordinated services and real time response.
- Municipalities, the State, and the Federal Government must all work together.

Our infrastructure gaps are:

- Year-Round Low Barrier Shelter in our Urban areas.
- Reimagining possibilities for and more efficiently utilizing existing Interim Supportive Housing, and Transitional Housing.
- Housing for People with Disabilities.
- Affordable Housing in Urban Alaska.
- Severe Housing Shortage in Rural Alaska.

Our system gaps are:

- A triage system that works.
- A collaborative real time data system.
- Coordinated resource networks.
- Better collaboration between our Municipalities, the State, and the Federal Government.

*We must be willing to try solutions that may not be perfect and learn as we go!*

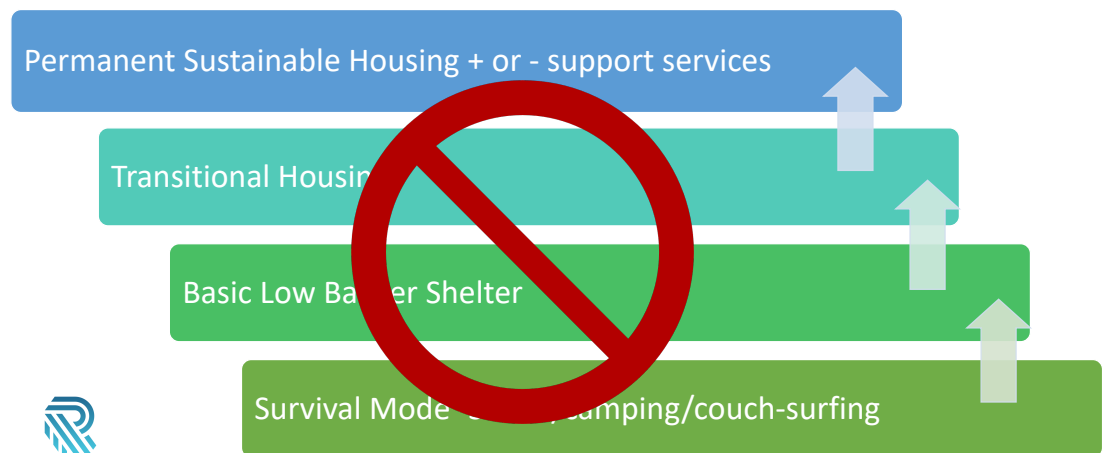
This paper outlines a framework for what can be done to create an integrated homeless response in Alaska for adult chronic unsheltered homelessness. The next step is to commit to how it will be done. **Alaska can be a trailblazer addressing adult chronic unsheltered homelessness.** Why? Because we are small (by population), nimble (young and not steeped in decades of bureaucracy), and frontier spirited (Alaska was created on belief in ourselves- independent real-time problem solvers unafraid to try). What RRS is learning throughout the country is that all states are trying to tackle unsheltered homelessness, and all states are losing momentum around solving it. Alaska, relative to all other states, can become a model if we are willing to view unsheltered homelessness as a challenge, we, Alaskans, face, and address, without hesitation or complacency.

Note- this paper focuses on **adult, chronic, unsheltered homelessness**, which is primarily seen in our urban areas. Homelessness in rural Alaska is also a huge problem and presents primarily as housing shortage and housing overcrowding. We do not address this very important issue in this paper but fully recognize its importance. Homelessness for youth and families is also an important issue, although our current system is more responsive to their needs.

## II. An Integrated Homeless Response for Adults in Chronic Unsheltered Homelessness is not a Linear Path

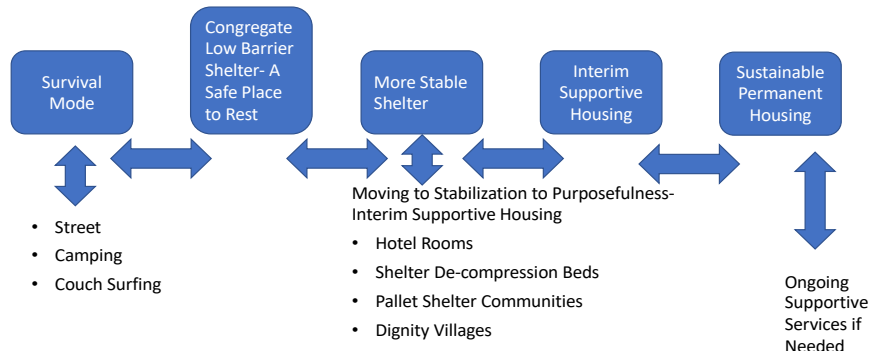
For adults living in chronic unsheltered homelessness their path out of homelessness is often not simple or linear. Many of these individuals have experienced extreme trauma during their time in unsheltered homelessness. This trauma can contribute to mental health or addiction challenges. Also, many individuals who have lived in chronic unsheltered homelessness have developed incredible resiliency and coping skills that are needed to survive on the street. Many have also developed a strong sense of community with other unsheltered homeless. Individuals in chronic unsheltered homelessness are living in survival mode and need more than anything, a place to rest. This need must be addressed at a minimum with **Year-Round Low Barrier Shelter** in our urban areas. As people feel more secure, they potentially can move to a more stable housing situation that includes privacy, and access to supportive services. **Interim Supportive Housing** gives individuals the opportunity to build more agency- the ability to take more control of their lives. Individuals living in chronic unsheltered homelessness who are moved directly into permanent housing often have a difficult time adjusting. Some individuals may move between survival mode and shelter many times before being ready to accept supportive or transitional housing. Alaska is a **Housing First** state, but we must also recognize that it is a philosophy that is based on flexibility, individualized supports, client choice, and autonomy. It never has been housing only, and it never should be.

### A Homeless Response is NOT a Linear Path



### III. An Integrated Homeless Response Recognizes the Complexity of People's Lives

#### An Integrated Homeless Response Recognizes the Complexity of People's Lives and Moves Between Survival, Stabilization and Sustainability



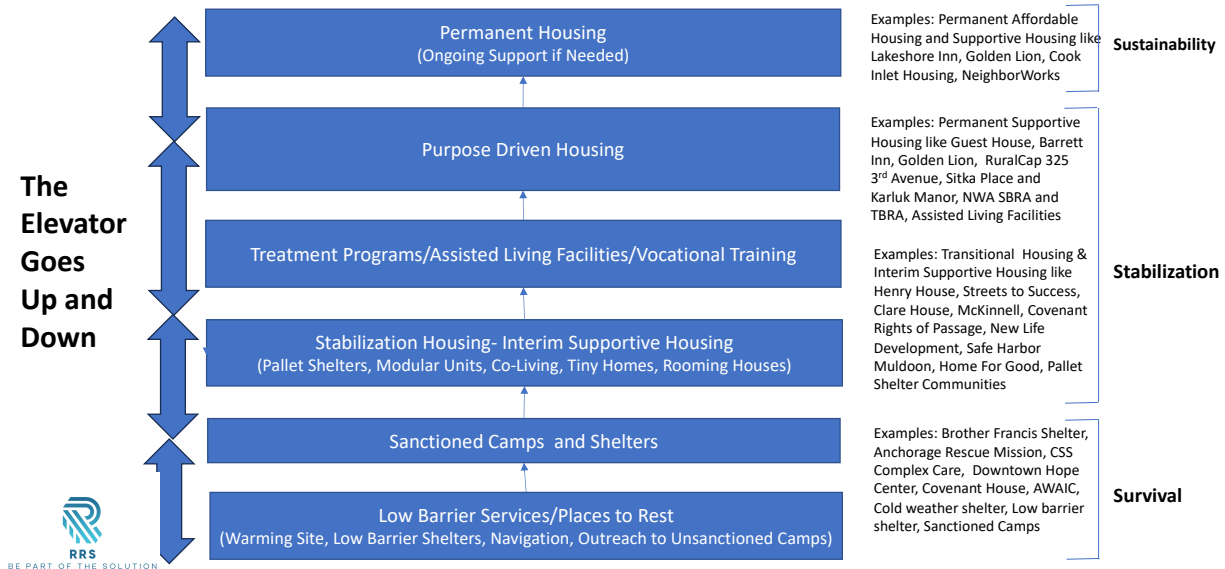
- An individual's path from houseless to housed is usually not linear or direct.
- Implementation of an integrated system accepts that clients move back and forth through these stages and may stay at a stage prior to being permanently housed for long periods of time.
- The benefit of an integrated system is that individuals can be at any stage and still be served in real-time.
- A system must be nimble enough to respond to the fluidity of life circumstances.

### IV. Stages of an Integrated Response

- **Survival**- Persons experiencing chronic unsheltered homelessness need a place to rest. This need must be addressed at a minimum with **Year-Round Low Barrier Shelter** in our urban areas.
- **Stabilization**- As people feel more secure, they need a more stable shelter situation, including privacy, safety, and access to supportive services. **Interim Supportive Housing** gives individuals the opportunity to build more agency- the ability to take more control of their lives. Interim shelter offers people their own dignified space to take their next steps while being a cost-effective, rapidly deployable model to address unsheltered homelessness. For some individuals **Transitional Housing Programs** with concurrent sobriety or vocational requirements can be successful.
- **Sustainable**- All people experiencing homelessness need "housing first" but simultaneously their changing needs must be met with an appropriate level of service. Some individuals need **Permanent Supportive Housing**, while others are able to stabilize and live independently. The reality of Anchorage and Alaska's housing crisis must be accepted. While we work on both the state and local levels to address our housing needs, short term solutions to sustainable housing must be piloted.

## V. An Integrated Homeless Response Matches Client Need with Level of Service

### An Integrated Homeless Response Matches Client Need with Level of Service



## VI. Anchorage and Alaska Infrastructure Gaps

Our infrastructure gaps are:

- Year-Round Low Barrier Shelter in our Urban areas.
- Reimagining possibilities for and more efficiently utilizing existing Interim Supportive Housing, and Transitional Housing.
- Housing for People with Disabilities.
- Affordable Housing in Urban Alaska.
- Severe Housing Shortage in Rural Alaska.

***We must be willing to try solutions that may not be perfect and learn as we go!***

## VII. Anchorage and Alaska Homelessness System Gaps

### a. The Current Triage System for Individuals with Chronic Unsheltered Homelessness.

If you are an adult with chronic homelessness, the current triage system, Coordinated Entry (CE), puts individuals in a queue for Permanent Supportive Housing, based on the amount of their time with chronic homelessness. This system is inefficient and does not serve individuals in real time and does not necessarily triage the most vulnerable who are equipped to accept permanent housing to the top of the list. We have tried other triage tools, like the VI-SPDAT, but these have been found to be biased and inadequate.

Another approach that has been tried to triage individuals living in chronic homelessness with disability is using the Person-Centered Intake (PCI), given by the State Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) to start the process for Medicaid Waiver so individuals can be given the option for Assisted Living Facility (ALF). In reviewing the data since September 2022, ACEH has been having weekly case conferencing with ADRC to facilitate people experiencing homelessness with disability into ALFs. During this time ACEH and ADRC Case Conferenced 90 Individuals with disability and homelessness and **only 11 people were housed in an ALF:**

- Ongoing Conferencing 27% or 16 people.
- Independent Housing 23% or 14 people.
- Assisted Living Facility 18% or 11 people.
- Client Refused 14% or 8 people.
- Ineligible 8% or 5 people.
- Lost Contact 5% or 3 people.
- Deceased 5% or 3 people.

**Why do People Experiencing Homelessness choose not to live in ALF:**

- Loss of freedom.
- Must give up income.
- ALFs are isolating.
- The individual has a partner or pet they do not want to live without.
- The process for obtaining a home and community-based waiver is lengthy and clients are lost to follow-up during the process.

So, while ALFs may be useful for a small subset of adults living in chronic homelessness, it is only a very small number of people. Currently we are wasting a lot of time and energy on this approach. We need to do better triage of people experiencing homelessness with disability. Specifically, we must ask the individual “Do you want to live in an Assisted Living Facility?” before we start the PCI process. We also must develop other housing opportunities for individuals with chronic homelessness and disability that better support individual choice.

For adults living in chronic unsheltered homelessness who have some income, affordable housing is also a possibility. Currently, we have no systematic triage to obtain affordable housing and no universal application process. Recently, there have been some hotel conversions in Anchorage that have increased our supply of affordable housing, which is a great thing. Most of this affordable housing comes with minimal support. It is important to place individuals in this housing that can successfully live independently.

## **b. Alaska Needs a Triage System that Works- the “By Name List”**

The best way to triage adults experiencing chronic unsheltered homeless is to spend time with the individual and learn about their vulnerabilities and needs. In the Built for Zero model this is called a “**By Name List**”, meaning that individuals are known by name, so that their needs can be addressed honestly in real time. Anchorage has embraced the concept of the Built for Zero model but has only enacted the Built for Zero data and reporting system, and **not** the Built for Zero concept of a “By Name List”. We need a triage system that is based on real connection with clients.

RRS recommends using an expedited triage system that groups individuals in five categories based on their level of **agency** (their ability to take more control of their life).

1. Situationally Homeless. Able to resolve with minimum support.
2. Working, work ready and/or purpose driven. Able to exit emergency shelter with minimum to medium supports.
3. Homeless as a result of substance abuse, unresolved trauma, lack of stable supports, etc. Able to exit emergency shelter with medium to high-medium supports. 3.5 are those individuals who need a high level of support to resolve homelessness.
4. Chronically unstable; those who live with significant health and/or mental health challenges and need ongoing support.
5. Homeless and in survival mode and not willing or able to leave the lifestyle. 5+ Homeless who live in survival mode and have significant health and mental health challenges. Low barrier shelter is the key to their basic survival.

Individuals in Groups 4, 5 and 5+ need stabilization in enhanced shelter services and/or Interim Supportive Housing. In the past we have categorized these individuals as needing Permanent Supportive Housing. Unfortunately, permanent supportive housing is very expensive and in short supply. These individuals must be offered stabilization through, at a minimum, a low barrier shelter, and if possible Interim Supportive Housing, like pallet shelters. Individuals in Groups 1, 2 and 3 often can resolve with Transitional Housing Programs and Projects or Interim Supportive Housing.

Note- See **Addendum A** for definitions of housing types and **Addendum B** for an Inventory of housing and services in Anchorage.

## **c. Alaska Needs a Collaborative Real Time Data System**

To effectively triage and give timely and appropriate housing and services for adults experiencing unsheltered homelessness we need a data system that incentivizes collaboration and information sharing among outreach teams, nonprofit and for-profit providers, health care and behavioral health systems and the emergency services system. When someone experiencing homelessness is connected with and a path forward is devised, we need the ability to continue to connect with that individual in a timely way. If we delay in our response, then often the individual is lost to follow up and the service or housing that was appropriated for that person is held unused. The system we have is slow, ineffective and wasteful.



Currently we collect data on individuals living in homelessness in the Alaska Homeless Management Information System (AKHMIS). Nonprofit homeless services providers who receive any funding from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) must report into this system. The management of AKHMIS is clunky and not amicable to system improvement. AKHMIS has shared management between the Anchorage Continuum of Care, (ACEH- Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness), the Alaska Continuum of Care (AKCH2- Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness), and Institute for Community Alliances (ICA), the nonprofit that manages the data software. We spend millions of dollars to maintain the AKHMIS system, but its function is primarily reporting only.

AKHMIS is not functional as a service or housing provider communication tool. AKHMIS data is not easily sharable with medical, behavioral health, emergency or substance abuse providers. It is a completely siloed and highly protected information system, collected to fulfill HUD funding requirements. We need to make data about people experiencing homelessness more easily shared (with client consent) so that complete person care can be provided. There are many healthcare, behavioral health and service providers in Anchorage and Alaska that would be strong allies in stabilizing individuals experiencing chronic homelessness but unfortunately, they often are “out of the loop” when it comes to information about the client/patient’s housing and services status and needs.

#### **d. Alaska Needs a Coordinated Resource Network.**

We must establish a centralized system that coordinates resources, makes it easier for individuals to apply for housing and services, and incentivizes collaboration and results.

- Unfortunately, Adult Coordinated Entry (CE) in Anchorage only provides access to a very limited number of housing opportunities [RurAL Cap 325 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. and Karluk Manor and NeighborWorks Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Sponsor Based Rental Assistance (SBRA) and RISE Programs]. Even if you are on the Coordinated Entry list you still have to fill out housing applications for the Coordinated Entry Project Providers (Rural Cap and Neighborworks). These housing opportunities are for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), there are very few openings, and the wait list is very long (currently months to years). Often individuals get lost to the system, preventing follow up and PSH placement, even if their name comes up on the list. This leads to inefficiency in the system, because PSH resources are not used to full capacity.
- If you do have some income, housing applications for low-income housing are complicated! There is not one universal application. Low-income housing is available from multiple agencies throughout Alaska and Anchorage including NeighborWorks, RurAL Cap, Cook Inlet Housing Authority, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation and the Anchorage Land and Housing Trust, among others. Each has its own separate application, all of which ask for the same type of information (income sources, financial records, etcetera.). We have the Common Application for kids applying to college. Why can’t we have a Common Application for Alaska’s low-income housing projects and programs?
- Individuals can apply to the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) for housing based and/or tenant-based housing vouchers. It is an arduous process, especially if one does not have access to regular internet, email, and postal services. If you receive a tenant-based voucher you

still have to find housing that will accept that voucher. We must make the housing voucher application more accessible for adults with chronic unsheltered homelessness. We also must do better to build a continuously up to date affordable and available rental housing data base.

- Applications for Transitional Housing with Support are also complicated and there is not one universal application. Most Transitional Housing is not a “Housing First” model and comes with conditions for sobriety or for vocational training. There are many programs with varying entry requirements and no central resource to let individuals know who is accepting clients and what the specific criteria for entrance are.

**e. Alaska needs the State and Municipalities to Collaborate Better**

Homelessness in Alaska is a state problem. We know that over 50% of the adult chronic unsheltered homeless in Anchorage come from other places in Alaska. We must address and fund homeless solutions on a state wide level.

**f. Alaska needs the State and the Federal Government to Collaborate Better**

Funding Formulas by HUD have not been to Alaska’s advantage. Many are based on population numbers. While Alaska has low population numbers it has a disproportionate number of people who are homeless. Recently the HUD embarked on a learning collaborative for homelessness collaboration between six west coast cities and the state of California and the Federal Government:

- <https://www.usich.gov/news/white-house-and-usich-launch-all-inside-initiative-to-tackle-unsheltered-homelessness/>

This initiative was announced 5/18/2023 and states: “Today, the White House and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) will launch *ALL INside*, a **first-of-its kind initiative** to address unsheltered homelessness across the country...USICH and our 19 federal member agencies will partner with state and local governments for up to two years to strengthen and accelerate local efforts to help people move off the streets and into homes where they can recover from the trauma of homelessness and rebuild their lives.” Unfortunately, Anchorage and Alaska was not made part of this collaborative. Alaska needs a seat at the table with the Federal Government for homelessness solutions.

**VIII. Summary- Building an Integrated Homeless Response System**

- An Integrated Homeless Response Recognizes the Complexity of People’s lives.
- An Integrated Homeless Response Matches Client Need with Level of Service.
- Anchorage and Alaska have infrastructure gaps.
- Anchorage and Alaska have system gaps.
- Building an integrated homeless response system requires effective triage, communication, collaboration, coordinated services and a real time response.
- Municipalities, the State, and the Federal Government must all work together.

## IX. Specific Recommendations

1. Management of direct services for adults living in chronic, unsheltered homelessness in the state is disorganized. Rural homelessness and urban homelessness are tightly linked in Alaska, with many urban homeless coming from rural Alaska. Currently we have two Continuums of Care (CoCs), the Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness (ACEH) and the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness, (AKCH2). They are doing excellent work around advocacy, communication, and data around homelessness. However, management of direct services for chronic unsheltered homelessness would benefit from some statewide centralized leadership.
2. Many states have taken a public health approach to adult, chronic, unsheltered homelessness and employed public health measures. The Center for Disease Control recently published a Public Health and Homelessness Tool Kit. This Tool Kit outlines a plan to improve coordination and communication between relevant partners in homelessness and healthcare. For Alaska to use this approach we must solidify the relationship between the two CoCs, public health agencies, healthcare organizations and emergency management agencies to improve coordination and collaboration of direct services for unsheltered homeless. With some statewide centralized leadership, we can address the system gaps regarding triage, a real time data system, and a coordinated resource network.
3. AKHMIS is a siloed data system. We must either make the AKHMIS system more usable as a collaborative data system or develop work arounds that build communication conduits between all providers for better and more timely care for adults living in unsheltered homelessness. Also, the current AKHMIS governance structure is unwieldy and does not promote collaboration and it is very expensive to maintain, as is administered by three different agencies, ACEH, AKCH2 and the Institute for Community Alliances (ICA). Homelessness is a complex problem and adult chronic unsheltered homelessness is especially complicated. It cannot be solved by only our homeless service providers. We must facilitate and incentivize collaboration between ACEH, AKCH2, ICA, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC), healthcare providers, behavioral health providers, SUD providers, nonprofit and for-profit homeless services providers, emergency services providers, Medicaid, and Medicare managers, etcetera, to streamline and coordinate decision making processes and data systems.
4. Alaska has not received its share of Federal funding for adult chronic unsheltered homelessness. We must work with our federal partners to improve federal funding formulas by HUD to be fairer for Alaska. We need to look deeper into the reason why we have been shortchanged and rectify it. Perhaps combining our CoCs and submitting one HUD CoC application would be the most economical and financially beneficial for the state.
5. Healthcare and behavioral health providers must be brought into the solution for homelessness. We can start by encouraging our healthcare providers to use **ICD Z 59 code** (homelessness) diagnoses when discharging an individual from the hospital or the emergency department. This will help the healthcare system to evaluate and treat homelessness as a significant social determinant of health.
6. Alaska should ask for a seat at the table with new Federal learning initiatives about chronic unsheltered homelessness. Become part of Federal learning initiatives can help us better understand ways Alaska can take advantage of Federal collaboration.

# Addendum A. Definitions of Homelessness Housing and Services

## **Unsheltered Homelessness**

Living and sleeping outside, in tents, in parks, in cars or RVs, in encampments, or in other places not meant for human habitation.

## **Street Outreach**

Street outreach identifies and engages people living in unsheltered locations, such as in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, encampments, and on the streets and can play a critical role within systems for ending homelessness. Effective street outreach reaches people who might not otherwise seek assistance or come to the attention of the homelessness service system. Street Outreach can help people experiencing homelessness meet basic needs, while supporting them along pathways toward housing stability.

## **Sanctioned Camps/Safe Zones/Allowed Camps**

A setting with the goal of helping unsheltered homeless stay in a safer and more sanitary environment, without the risk of being arrested or cited. Sometimes these settings feature sheds or other structures or provide areas for people to stay in their cars or RVs. They can have varying degrees of services, from basic sanitation like porta-potties, to on-site case management. Others simply provide places for people to sleep in their own tents or on mats.

## **Low Barrier Emergency Shelter**

Provides a place to rest if you become homeless or otherwise experience a housing crisis and have no place to go. Traditionally, most homeless shelters have provided “congregate” accommodations—multi-client facilities with large sleeping rooms, cots for sleeping, and shared facilities without private personal space. Shortcomings of emergency shelter may include limited health or counseling services; lack of support related to finding a job or access to social services; no privacy; no accommodation for a partner if a client is in a relationship, or for a pet, and continued trauma due to other individuals in mental health or addiction crisis also staying at the emergency shelter. Currently Anchorage does not have a year-round low barrier shelter open to anyone and everyone who needs it.

## **Interim Supportive Housing/Pallet Shelter Dignity Villages**

Interim supportive housing is housing that is different from both traditional homeless shelters and permanent supportive housing. It is housing that is provided as a short-term home in which to stabilize and heal after living on the streets, on the way to a permanent home. Interim supportive housing features non-congregate sleeping arrangements (i.e., individual rooms with doors that close), and offers a basic level of supportive services, individual privacy, security, and space to keep belongings. Interim supportive housing is not the end goal or the only solution for people who are unhoused. However, providing an interim place for people to stabilize can lead them back to being housed. This could be through reunification with family or even back to conventional housing, potentially reducing the overall number of permanent *supportive* housing units needed to build. Interim supportive housing can provide individuals with some dignity through a private room in a secure, clean, and attractive environment with direct access to services (housing navigation support, employment services, mental and behavioral health counseling, etc.). While more research is needed, interim housing with wraparound on-site supportive services appears to have a higher success rate exiting residents to permanent housing than traditional congregate shelter. Dignity Moves <https://dignitymoves.org/> and Pallet Shelter <https://palletshelter.com/> provide examples of Interim Supportive Housing projects.

## **Transitional Housing (TH)**

Housing that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months, or sometimes a longer period. Often Transition Housing support is specific to the population it serves, for example, people in reentry, women and children, people in sobriety, etc., and has specific requirements for entry and maintenance.

## **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**

Permanent housing that makes support services available to help individuals maintain their housing. PSH combines rental or housing assistance with individualized, flexible and voluntary support services for people with high needs related to physical or

mental health, developmental disabilities or substance use. PSH is expensive, but necessary if an individual has significant permanent disability. Assisted Living Facilities are examples of PSH. RurAL Cap 325 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave and Karluk Manor are examples of low barrier housing first PSH projects. NeighborWorks RISE, TBRA and SBRA are examples of low barrier housing first programs, where housing and support is provided for clients.

### **Permanent Housing (PH)**

This means that there is no time limit on how long you can reside in the housing or receive the housing assistance. It is meant to be long-term.

### **Housing First**

Housing First is an approach to connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing without preconditions and barriers to entry, such as sobriety, treatment or service participation requirements. Supportive services are offered to maximize housing stability and prevent returns to homelessness as opposed to addressing predetermined treatment goals prior to permanent housing entry.

### **Affordable Housing**

In general, housing for which the occupant(s) is/are paying no more than 30 percent of his or her income for gross housing costs, including utilities.

### **Subsidized housing Tenant Based**

Provides a voucher for individuals to choose where you want to live in the community and lease from a private landlord that will accept the voucher. The program then pays an ongoing monthly subsidy to help with rent and utilities. Individuals are usually required to pay at least 30% of their income toward rent and utilities, and usually the subsidy is limited by fair market rent (FMRs). Since it is tenant-based, the assistance is tied to your voucher. So, if you move, the voucher typically moves with you to another property.

Examples include these subsidy programs:

- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher
- ESG Rapid Re-Housing
- HOPWA Tenant Based Rental Assist
- Shelter Plus Care TBRA
- SHP TBRA
- HOME TBRA

### **Subsidized housing Project Based**

Project-based housing assistance requires you to live in a housing unit at the property that is being subsidized. You are usually required to pay at least 30% of your income toward your rent/utilities. Since it is project-based, the assistance is tied to the property. So, if you move, you lose your housing assistance.

Examples include:

- Section 8 Public Housing
- Homeless Project-Based Units
- HOPWA Facility-Based Housing

### **Market Rental housing**

Refers to properties that are rented or owned by people who pay market rent to lease the property or paid market value when they bought the property. There is no subsidy for the housing.

### **Housing Capacity**

Housing capacity is counted by both units and beds. The unit number represents the number of households that a given program can serve at one time, while the bed number represents the maximum number of individual persons that could live in those units. For programs serving family households (young parents, women with children, and families with children) these two figures differ, while for programs serving single person households (youth / young adults, single women, single men, and single adults) the number of units and the number of beds are the same.

## Addendum B. Anchorage Housing and Services Inventory

### A. Street Outreach (SO)

Type	Organization Name	Program or Project Name	Population Served
SO	Alaska Behavioral Health	Street Outreach	Behavioral Health
SO	Alaskan AIDS Assistance Ass. (4 A's)	Street Outreach	SUD and HIV
SO	Anchorage Coalition End Homelessness	Street Outreach	Basic Services
SO	Bean's Cafe	Street Outreach & Food	Basic Services
SO	CHOICES	Street Outreach	Behavioral Health
SO	Choosing Our Roots (COR)	Street Outreach	LGBTQ+ Youth
SO	Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITC)	Street Outreach	Alaska Native
SO	Covenant House Alaska	Street Outreach	Youth
SO	Henning Inc	Street Outreach	Basic Services
SO	MOA- Emergency Services	Mobile Intervention Team & CIT	Behavioral Health
SO	MOA- Health Department	Healthy Spaces	Unsheltered
SO	RurAL CAP	Street Outreach	Basic Services
SO	Southcentral Foundation	Street Outreach	Home for Good
SO	U.S. Veterans Administration (VA)	Street Outreach	Veterans

### B. Emergency Shelter (ES)

Type	Organization Name	Program or Project Name	Population Served
ES	Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC)	DV Shelter	Domestic Violence
ES	Anchorage Gospel Rescue Mission	Anchorage Gospel Rescue Mission	Men requires sobriety
ES	Catholic Social Services	Brother Francis Shelter	Referral only
ES	Catholic Social Services	Complex Care	Referral only
ES	Catholic Social Services	Clare House Shelter	Women and Children
ES	Covenant House Alaska	Covenant Emergency Shelter	Transitional Age Youth
ES	Downtown Soup Kitchen	Downtown Soup Kitchen (DSK)	Women
ES	ECWS	ECMW for Families (October-May)	Families with children
ES	MOA, Health Department	Anchorage Safety Center	ES for inebriated

### C. Transitional Housing (TH)

Type	Organization Name	Program or Project Name	Population Served
TH	Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC)	Transitional Housing Supports for DV	TH DV
TH	Alaska Correctional Ministries	New Hope Safe Living Home	TH with sobriety
TH	Alaska Correctional Ministries	New Horizons Safe Living Home	TH with sobriety
TH	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	Returning Home TBRA	TH with sobriety
TH	Bean's Café	Street to Success	TH with sobriety
TH	Catholic Social Services	Rapid Rehousing Project	Families with children
TH	Catholic Social Services	Charlie Elder House	TH men with sobriety
TH	Catholic Social Services	Clare House Progressive Housing	Women and children
TH	Covenant House Alaska	Covenant House Housing Services	TAY
TH	Covenant House Alaska	Covenant House- Rites of Passage	TAY
TH	Covenant House Alaska	Dena'ina House	TAY
TH	Covenant House Alaska	Covenant Transitional- Passage House	Women 17-23 & children
TH	Genesis Recovery	Genesis Recovery	TH with sobriety
TH	Harmony House	Harmony House	TH with sobriety
TH	Henning Inc	4-plex PSH	TH
TH	Kathy Henry	Henry House	TH men with sobriety
TH	LSSA	Transitional Living Program (TLP)	Homeless, sober
TH	Oxford House	Oxford House Northern Lights	TH men with sobriety
TH	Oxford House	Oxford House Denali	TH men with sobriety
TH	Oxford House	Oxford House Yukon	TH men with sobriety
TH	Partners for Progress	BHAP and SNHC Supportive Services	TH for reentry
TH	RurAL CAP	Homeward Bound	Limited credit
TH	RurAL CAP	Road Home	TH
TH	RurAL CAP	Self Help Housing	TH
TH	RurAL CAP	Sitka Place	TH MH &/or SUD
TH	RurAL CAP	Safe Harbor Muldoon	TH MH Families with children
TH	Salvation Army	McKinnell House	TH families
TH	Salvation Army	Eagle Crest	TH with sobriety
TH	Southcentral Foundation	The Pathway Home	TH with sobriety
TH	Southcentral Foundation	Willa's Way Safe Home	TH women
TH	U.S. Veterans Administration (VA)	Domiciliary, Residential Treatment	TH Veterans

#### D. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

Project	Organization	Program or Project Name	Population Served
PSH	4 A's	4 As- HIV	PSH for HIV+
PSH	4 A's	HOPWA TBRA	PSH for HIV+
PSH	Assisted Living Facilities (ALF)	Need Medicaid Waiver & help Activity Daily Living (ADL)	Supportive Housing for Disabled
PSH	Choosing Our Roots (COR)	Choosing Our Roots Host Homes for LGBTQ Youth	Supportive Housing LGBTQ TAY
PSH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Resources & Initiative to Support & Empower (RISE)	PSH for chronic homeless-CE
PSH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Sponsor Based Rental Assistance SBRA	PSH for chronic homeless-CE
PSH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Tenant Based Rental Assistance TBRA	PSH for chronic homeless-CE
PSH	Providence Alaska	Providence Horizon House	PSH
PSH	RurAL CAP	Road Home Program	PSH support
PSH	RurAL CAP	Karluk Manor	PSH for chronic homeless-CE
PSH	RurAL CAP	325 3rd Ave	PSH for chronic homeless-CE
PSH	Southcentral Foundation	Intensive Case Management	PSH support
PSH	State of Alaska- DHSS- DBH	Supportive Housing	PSH Projects
PSH	U.S Veterans Administration- VA	VASH Supportive Services	PSH Veterans
PSH	United Way of Anchorage	Home for Good	PSH Pay for Success Project
PSH	Volunteers of America Alaska	Youth Permanent Supportive Housing	PSH for TAY



## E. Supportive Services

Type	Organization Name	Program or Project Name	Population Served
S	Access Alaska	Traumatic and Acquired Brain Injuries (TABI) Case Management	CM TABI
S	Access Alaska	Nursing Home Transition	Developmental Disability
S	Access Alaska	Personal Care Assistant Services	Developmental Disability
S	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	811 Mainstream	Behavioral Health
S	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	811 PRA	Behavioral Health
S	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	VA Supportive Housing (VASH)	Support Veterans
S	Alaska Native Justice Center	Pre + Post Release Services	Reentry Alaska Native
S	Arc of Anchorage	Behavioral Health Services	Developmental Disability
S	Arc of Anchorage	Community Living Services	Developmental Disability
S	Arc of Anchorage	Nursing Services	Developmental Disability
S	Catholic Social Services	Case Management for Path to Independence	Support for Families
S	Catholic Social Services	3rd Ave Navigation Center	Unsheltered Homeless
S	Catholic Social Services	Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)	Veterans
S	CHOICES	Housing First ACT Team	PSH Behavioral Health
S	CHOICES	ICM	PSH Behavioral Health
S	Covenant House Alaska	YHDP Permanency Navigator	Youth
S	Downtown Soup Kitchen	Culinary Program	Vocational Training
S	Habitat for Humanity	Housing Support	Low Income
S	Hospice of Anchorage	Senior In-Home Services	Support for Dying
S	Lutheran Social Services of Alaska	Association for Stranded Rural Alaskans	Travel funds
S	Partners for Progress	Alaska Nations Re-entry Group	Support Reentry
S	Partners for Progress	Re-entry and Vocational Support	Support Reentry

S	Southcentral Foundation	Quyana Clubhouse	Developmental Disability
S	State of Alaska- Aging and Disability Resource Center	Do Person Centered Intake (PCI)- first step in Medicaid Waiver	PCI Support Disability
S	State of Alaska, Department of Corrections	Reentry	Support Reentry
S	State of Alaska, Division of Juvenile Justice	Reentry	Support Reentry

## F. Tenancy Supports

Type	Organization Name	Program or Project Name	Population Served
TS	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Homeless, low income, disability
TS	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Mobile Home Repair Program (MHRP)	Moderate to low income
TS	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	MRP	Moderate to low income
TS	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program	Single room for homeless
TS	State of Alaska- Aging and Disability Resource Center	Emergency Housing Vouchers	Tenancy Support
TS	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Classic Program	Tenancy Supports
TS	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Jumpstart Program	Tenancy Supports
TS	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Moving Home Program	Tenancy Supports
TS	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Step Program	Tenancy Supports
TS	Cook Inlet Housing Authority (CIHA)	Housing Services	Tenancy Supports
TS	Cook Inlet Lending Center (CILC)	Housing Services	Tenancy Supports
TS	United Way of Anchorage	Landlord Liaison	Tenancy Supports

## G. Permanent Housing

Type	Organization Name	Program or Project Name	Population Served
PH	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	CHDO Rental Development	Low Income
PH	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Housing Choice Vouchers	Low Income
PH	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Jumpstart	Low Income
PH	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Monthly Rental Subsidy (Karluk Manor)	Low Income
PH	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Project based voucher units	Low Income
PH	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Rent Reform	Low Income
PH	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Section 8 New Multifamily Housing Program	Low Income
PH	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	Step Program	Low Income
PH	Anchorage Affordable Housing and Land Trust	Barrett Inn	Low Income
PH	Anchorage Affordable Housing and Land Trust	The Guest House	Low Income
PH	Anchorage Affordable Housing and Land Trust	The Lake Shore Inn	Low Income
PH	Centennial Village	Senior Housing	Senior
PH	CIHA	3600 Spenard	Families
PH	CIHA	9th Ave duplex	Families
PH	CIHA	Grass Creek North I	Families
PH	CIHA	Mountain View Village Lofts	Families
PH	CIHA	Park Place Village	Families
PH	CIHA	Ridgeline Terrace	Families
PH	CIHA	Strawberry Village Cottages	Families
PH	CIHA	Susitna Square	Families
PH	CIHA	UMED duplex	Families
PH	CIHA	Brighton Park	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Eklutna Estates	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Grass Creek Village	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Hillpoint Apartments	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Kenaitze Pointe	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Loussac Place	Low Income

PH	CIHA	Lumen Park Apartments	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Mountain View Village	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Mountain View Village Iii	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Ptarmagain View	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Ridgeline Terrace	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Southside Seniors	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Susitna Square	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Town Square	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Tyonek Terrace	Low Income
PH	CIHA	Ptarmigan Park Apartments	Project Based Section 8
PH	CIHA	Caswel Court	Senior
PH	CIHA	Centennial Village East Anchorage	Senior
PH	CIHA	Chickaloon Landing	Senior
PH	CIHA	Creekview Plaza 49	Senior
PH	CIHA	Knik Corners	Senior
PH	CIHA	Salamatof Heights	Senior
PH	MASH as Site Manager	Baratt Inn Management	Low Income
PH	MASH as Site Manager	Guesthouse Management	Low Income
PH	MASH as Site Manager	Lakeshore Inn Management	Low Income
PH	MASH Project Owner	Aviator Hotel	Low Income
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Adelaide	Low Income
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Hampstead Heath Apartments	Low Income
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Loussac-Sogn	Low Income
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Mallary	Low Income
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Merrill Crossing	Low Income
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Panoramic View	Low Income
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Spruce View	Low Income
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Oakhill Apartments	Project Based Section 8
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Stephen's Park Apartments	Project Based Section 8
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Connolly Square	Section 202 Elderly
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	The Roosevelt	Section 811, project based, disabled
PH	NeighborWorks Alaska	Patriot Square	Veterans
PH	Private	Access Apartments	Low Income
PH	Private	Alpine Terrace	Low Income
PH	Private	Anchorage Central	Low Income
PH	Private	Anchorage East	Low Income
PH	Private	Anchorage South	Low Income
PH	Private	Andres Apartments for Disabled	Low Income

PH	Private	Chester Creek Estates	Low Income
PH	Private	Chester Park Estates	Low Income
PH	Private	Creekside Manor	Low Income
PH	Private	Discovery Luxury Rentals	Low Income
PH	Private	Jewel Lake Villa	Low Income
PH	Private	McKay Villa Apartments	Low Income
PH	Private	New Neighbors	Low Income
PH	Private	North Pointe Apartments	Low Income
PH	Private	Ptarmigan Park	Low Income
PH	Private	Russian Jack Manor	Low Income
PH	Private	The Glen	Low Income
PH	Private	Chugach View	Project Based Section 8
PH	Private	George Sullivan Manor	Section 202 Elderly
PH	Private	Independence Park Manor	Section 202 Elderly
PH	Private	Jewel Lake Plaza	Section 202 Elderly
PH	Private	Muldoon Manor	Section 202 Elderly
PH	Private	Commodore Park Plaza	Section 202 Elderly, Section 8
PH	Private	AASC	Section 811, project based, disabled
PH	Private	Andrew Housing Apartment	Section 811, project based, disabled
PH	Private	Hope community	Section 811, project based, disabled
PH	Private	New Neighbors	Section 811, project based, disabled
PH	Private	The Chugach	Senior
PH	RurAL CAP	Mutual Self Help Housing Program	Help people build their house
PH	RurAL CAP	North Lane	Low barrier low income
PH	RurAL CAP	324 North Park	Low barrier low income
PH	RurAL CAP	Medfra	Low barrier low income
PH	RurAL CAP	Tarwater	Low barrier low income
PH	RurAL CAP	Bragaw	Low barrier low income
PH	RurAL CAP	Peterkin St	Low barrier low income
PH	RurAL CAP	Davis Street	Low barrier low income
PH	RurAL CAP	Huntsman	Low Income low income
PH	RurAL CAP	702 North Park	Low barrier low income
PH	Volunteers of America Alaska	Lumen Park	Seniors, disabilities, Veterans
PH	Volunteers of America Alaska	Trailside Heights Apartment	Seniors, disabilities, Veterans

## H. Healthcare (HC) Programs that Provide Services Needed by People Experiencing Homelessness

Type	Organization Name	Program or Project Name	Population Served
HC	Akeela Inc	Akeela Outpatient Program	Dual Dx
HC	Akeela Inc	Akeela House Inpatient Recovery Center	Dual Dx
HC	Alaska Behavioral Health	Mental Health Outpatient Services	TX- MH
HC	Alaska Behavioral Health	Residential Team- Outpatient	TX- MH
HC	Alaska Psychiatric Institute	Inpatient Acute Services	TX- MH
HC	Anchorage Neighborhood Health Clinic	Clinical Medical, Dental & BH	TX- Medical, Dental, MH
HC	Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITC)	Ernie Turner Center- Inpatient	TX- SUD
HC	Mountainview Health Services	Medical Clinic with Behavioral Health	TX- Medical and MH
HC	Northstar Behavioral Health System	North Star Hospital- Youth Residential Care	TX- MH
HC	Northstar Behavioral Health System	Youth Acute Inpatient Care	TX- MH
HC	Northstar Behavioral Health System	Chris Kyle Patriots Hospital	TX- MH & SUD
HC	Northstar Behavioral Health System	Arctic Recovery Inpatient	TX- SUD
HC	Providence Alaska	Crisis Recovery Center Inpatient	TX- MH
HC	Providence Alaska	Psychiatric Emergency Services	TX- MH
HC	Providence Alaska	Bridge Clinic Expansion	TX- SUD
HC	SALA	Medical Outreach	Medical Outreach
HC	Salvation Army	48th Detox and Inpatient Treatment	TX- SUD
HC	Salvation Army	Clitheroe Center, Residential	TX- detox
HC	Southcentral Foundation	Medical, Dental and BH for Alaska Native	TX- Medical, Dental, MH
HC	Southcentral Foundation	SCF Detox	TX- detox
HC	Southcentral Foundation	Clinic at Brother Francis Shelter	TX- Medical
HC	Southcentral Foundation	Clinic at Covenant House	TX- Medical
HC	Southcentral Foundation	Dena A Coy- Inpatient Treatment	TX- SUD
HC	Volunteers of America Alaska	Adolescent Residential Center for Help (ARCH)	TX- MH



We passionately believe that an integrated homeless response system is necessary as we move forward to address homelessness in Alaska. Please contact us with questions, proposals or ideas.

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