

GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR HOMELESS SERVICES IN SOUTHERN NEVADA

AFFORDABLE HOUSING: housing costs (including utility costs) that make up no more than 30%-50% of a household's income which reduce incidences of homelessness among the working poor.

APPLICANT: an entity that applies for funds. If selected the applicant becomes the grantee and is responsible for the overall management of the grant, including drawing grant funds and distributing them to project sponsors. The applicant is also responsible for supervision of project sponsor compliance with grant requirements. The applicant may also be the project sponsor.

APPLICANT CERTIFICATION: the form required by law, in which an applicant certifies that it will adhere to certain statutory requirements, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (which requires certain documentation in hiring practices), the Fair Housing Act (which governs certain protocols concerning access to housing), the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (which requires certain testing and mitigation plans), Executive Order 13166 (improving the accessibility of services to eligible persons with Limited English Proficiency), Section 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which require certain protocols in procuring goods and services, drug-free workplace guidelines, etc. and 2 CFR 215.51 governing the determination of cost allowability, among others.

BASIC NEEDS: physiological needs such as hunger, thirst, bodily comforts, etc. associated with the lowest level of human need on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSON: (as defined by HUD) an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILY: a family unit that has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS: (or "co-morbidity") the presence of any two or more illnesses in the same person. These illnesses can be medical or psychiatric conditions, as well as drug use disorders, including alcoholism. Co-morbid illnesses may occur simultaneously or sequentially. The fact that two illnesses are co-morbid, however, does not necessarily mean that one is the cause of the other, even if one occurs first.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELESSNESS (COH): the Committee which oversees regional homeless activities, under the auspices of the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC). The Committee coordinates housing and service programs, assess current needs and gaps in service to the homeless, works with the United Way to fund projects and services, coordinates case management services with Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health, Clark County and non-profit groups, and, identifies and applies for competitive homeless-related federal, state and local grants.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN: the long-term housing and community development plan developed by state and local governments and approved by HUD. The Consolidated Plan contains information on homeless populations and should coordinate with the CoC

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Plan. It can be a source of information for the Unmet Needs sections of the Housing Activities Chart. The plan contains narratives and maps, the latter developed by localities using software provided by HUD.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN CERTIFICATION: the form required by law in which a state or local official certifies that the proposed activities or projects are consistent with the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan. If the applicant is a state or unit of local government, the certification notes that the jurisdiction is following its Consolidated Plan. The CoC Coordinator secures the appropriate Consolidated Plan Certification before submitting the consolidated CoC application.

CONTINUUM OF CARE (CoC): a HUD collaborative funding approach that helps communities plan for and provide a full range of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and service resources to address the various needs of homeless persons. On the local level, the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness designs and implements the continuum of care for Southern Nevada.

CONTINUUM OF CARE PLAN: part of our regional plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and self-sufficiency. The plan includes components to prevent homelessness, end homelessness and prevent the return to homelessness. This CoC Plan is endorsed by the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness, and implemented but the Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator.

CURRENT INVENTORY: a complete listing of the community's existing beds and supportive services, reflecting a certain point in time.

DISABLING CONDITION: a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions.

DISCHARGE PLANNING / PLACEMENT PLANNING: the case plan which identifies client needs when transitioning from one type of setting or service to another and connects the client to appropriate community resources to ensure stability once discharged or placed.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (DV): a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.

EMERGENCY SHELTER: sheltering programs that have minimal entry criteria, include time limits (varies by agency) where the duration is typically less than 90-120 days; are located in a structure offering protection from the elements, provide restroom facilities and drinking water, are supervised and offer appropriate heating/cooling and proper ventilation. Generally, one hot meal is provided, and no fee is required. Can include beds, units, temporary spaces, vouchers available to meet the emergency housing needs of persons and families who would otherwise be living on the streets.

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Does not include the programs and services that meet the definition of prevention, transitional housing or permanent housing.

- **Overflow:** # of mats, beds or spaces that are temporarily made available in an existing program.
- **Off-Site Lodging:** hotel or motel arrangements (apartment if used in place of a motel or hotel)
- **Shelter:** structure that contains units or beds to meet needs of emergency housing.
- **Seasonal:** structure that opens during high demand periods and closes during low demand periods.
- **Low Demand:** shelters (usually short-term Emergency Shelter) that have few, if any, behavior or conduct requirements. These shelters focus on providing a safe, secure, violence-free place for homeless individuals to escape the outdoor elements and the uncertainties of life on the streets or in the desert encampments.

ENHANCED PROPERTY MANAGEMENT: base operating expenses (typical property management related activities such as repairs, maintenance, rent payment collection, lease issues), plus the costs of “enhanced” or “enriched” management that may include, for example, 24 hour front desk coverage, security, and/or resident services coordination.

FORMER FOSTER CARE YOUTH: youth and young adults who exited the foster care system. Some of these young adults are unprepared to live independently and to retain housing stability. These former foster care youth are eligible for expanded financial assistance and case management funded by the 2003 Nevada State Legislature (AB94) as administered by the Child Focus, 1771 E. Flamingo Rd, Suite D-241; 893-1627. Services offered to former foster care youth with Clark County Federal Funds for Homeless Programs must be complementary to –and not replace– any service available through the AB94 funding.

GATEWAY TRANSITIONAL HOUSING: transitional housing for persons who need 2-6 month’s of transitional assistance in preparation for living in permanent housing.

GOALS OF THE MCKINNEY VENTO ACT: three primary goals of all HUD-funded homeless projects; namely, to support programs and service that help homeless persons (1) achieve residential stability, (2) increase their skill levels and/or income and (3) obtain greater self-determination.

GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATION: an organization that is headquartered in the local community in which it provides services; and

- has social service budget of \$300,000 or less which does not include salaries and expenses not directly expended in the provision of social services, or
- has six or fewer full-time equivalent employees.

Local affiliates of national organizations are **not** considered “grassroots.”

GREATER SELF-DETERMINATION: increases in a participant’s ability to make decisions that affect their lives. Those increases may result from such actions as involvement in the development of his/her individual housing and supportive services plan (including developing personal goals), participating in resident advisory council meetings or other involvement in the development of program rules and procedures,

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involvement in program implementation through such activities as employment and volunteer services, and choice in selecting services providers.

HMIS DATA QUALITY STANDARD: the number (or %) of client records created in HMIS that are complete and accurate. The Data Quality Standard for Fiscal Year 2008/2009 is set at 75% accuracy or better. All HUD-supported projects and all projects receiving Clark County Outside Agency Grant (OAG) funds are expected to correctly and completely input data on 75% of its client records. This means that no more than 25% of the client files created by an agency in the HMIS system can have inadequate, inaccurate, or incomplete data entered for the client. To achieve a higher data quality rating, agencies must complete all data fields on all clients entered into the HMIS system. All data fields for each data record must be accurate and complete, which is tested each month by the HMIS Coordinator and reported to the Regional Homeless Coordinator and participating agencies.

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (HMIS): a computerized data collection application designed to capture client-level information over time on the characteristics and service needs of men, women and children experiencing homelessness, while also protecting client confidentiality. It is designed to aggregate client-level data to generate an unduplicated count of clients served within a community's system of homeless services. Participation in the HMIS system in Southern Nevada is fully funded through the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition's Committee on Homelessness.

HOMELESS: a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets) or in an emergency shelter; or a person in transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the street or an emergency shelter. Also, a person may be considered homeless if, without assistance from a service-provider, they would be living on the streets. This includes persons being evicted within a week from a private dwelling with no subsequent residence identified and lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing; or being evicted within a week from an institution in which the person has been a resident for more than 30 consecutive days with no subsequent residence identified and he/she lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.

HOMELESS YOUNG ADULT: a person between the ages of 18 to 24 years old sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets) or in an emergency shelter; or a person in transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the street or an emergency shelter.

HOMELESS YOUTH: an unaccompanied minor under the age of 18 years—absent from his legal residence without the consent of his parent, guardian or custodian, without a place of shelter where supervision and care are provided. Services for a homeless youth may continue for eighteen months after her/his 18th birthday, to ensure continuity of care.

HOUSING FIRST: best practices model approach to housing and services for the homeless which rests on two premises: 1) The central goal is direct placement into permanent housing for those who are currently homeless, and 2) provision of appropriate individualized services (may include mental health and/or substance abuse

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treatment) are offered via follow-along services after housing placement to ensure long-term housing stability.

HOUSING SERVICES: agency or organization providing housing relating services which may include: recruitment of housing units for homeless clients and site monitoring, mediation between landlord and tenant, tenant rights and responsibility education, and inform case worker of any major issues i.e. eviction notices, criminal activity, etc. This may include positions such as: Housing Recruiter, Housing Harvester, Housing Specialist, etc....where individual persons are responsible for part or all of the functions mentioned above.

INDICATORS: the measurable elements of the service that tell whether an outcome is occurring. An indicator can be a direct or indirect measure (proxy) and often a set of indicators is used to measure an outcome. A key characteristic of an Indicator is that it is measurable, or countable, and can be compared to indicators measured or counted earlier or later in a process.

INTENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT: a more comprehensive application of the activities and skills of case management, which include:

- Outreach and client identification: to attempt to enroll clients not using *normal* regular or mainstream services
- Assessment: to determine a person's current and potential strengths, weaknesses and needs
- Planning: to develop a specific, comprehensive, individualized treatment and service plan
- Linkage: to transfer clients to necessary services and treatments provided in the community
- Monitoring: to conduct ongoing evaluation of client progress and needs
- Client Advocacy: to intercede on behalf of a specific client or a class of clients to ensure equity and appropriate services
- Direct Service: provision of clinical services or financial assistance to overcome barriers
- Crisis Intervention: assisting clients in crisis to stabilize through direct interventions and mobilizing needed supports and services
- System Advocacy: intervening with organizations or larger systems of care in order to promote more effective, equitable, and accountable services to a target client or group
- Resource Development: attempting to create additional services or resources to address the needs of clients
- Discharge Planning: implementing many of the above functions again to help client plan to transition from one type of setting or service program to another.

Intensive case management requires a higher level of commitment of an agency's and case worker's resources and time, and the majority of activities typically occur with the client in the field.

LEVERAGING: a written commitment documented on letterhead stationary, signed and dated by an authorized representative, which must contain the following elements:

- the type of contribution (e.g. cash, child care, case management, etc.)

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- the value of the contribution
- the name of the project and its sponsor organization to which the contribution will be given
- the date the contribution will be available

MATCH (Cost Sharing): for HUD Homeless Assistance Funds (CoC), matching funds are required from local, state, federal or private resources. Documentation of the match requirement must be maintained in the grantee's financial records on a grant-specific basis. The amount of match required varies depending on the program type.

MAINSTREAM SERVICES: government funded programs that provide services, housing and income supports to poor persons, whether homeless or not. They include programs providing welfare, health care, mental health care, substance abuse treatment, veteran' assistance, housing subsidies and employment services.

MOBILE CRISIS INTERVENTION: work done in the field, providing needed intervention, assessment, treatment referrals and other related services to address the immediate crisis facing those in need. Mobile outreach teams will respond quickly to emergency actions by local municipalities and provide coordinated outreach efforts to homeless individuals in response to interventions and clean up efforts. These teams may also respond to requests for assessment and make recommendations regarding interventions at homeless encampments.

OPERATING COSTS: the costs associated with the day-to-day operation of the shelter or supportive housing facility and includes payment for shelter management (including salaries), maintenance, operation, supplies, rent, repairs, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food and furnishings.

OUTCOMES: showing how a project benefits the community or people it serves; or, stated another way, *how is the person or community changed as a result of the activity of the project?* One chooses an outcome based on the purpose for the activity; it may help to answer the question "*Why would the CoH fund this activity?*" The outcome is designed to capture the nature of the change or expected result of the objective that the project seeks to achieve. It is possible that a particular project activity could be categorized in different ways, depending upon the intent.

NOFA: the Notice of Funding Availability, published in the Federal Register to announce available funds and application requirements.

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING: permanent (indefinite) low-income housing with supportive services. Consumers participate indefinitely as long as they continue to meet income and other eligibility criterion.

PREVENTION: financial assistance and other services that directly results in the maintenance of housing and/or prevention of eviction. Consumers are not homeless prior to coming into the program. This includes housing provided to those discharged from an institution (i.e. hospital, jail, mental health facility).

- One time financial assistance: utilities, rent, mortgage assistance

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- Short term housing subsidy: up to 6 months of mortgage, rental or utility assistance
- Payee services: program that manages a consumer's entitlement benefits (i.e. SSI, SSA, VA, TANF) to ensure their needs for housing are met consistently
- Legal services: non-financial legal advisement or representation that assists consumers with eviction prevention or fair housing advocacy
- Crisis intervention: non-financial mediation and negotiation between landlords and/or client which facilitates the maintenance of housing

PRIVATE NONPROFIT STATUS: status that is documented by a copy of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) ruling proving tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the IRS Code; and

1. no part of the net earnings of which may inure to the benefit of any member, founder, contributor, or individual;
2. that has a voluntary board of not less than five (5) unrelated persons;
3. that has a functioning accounting system that is operated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or has designated an entity that will maintain a functioning accounting system for the organization in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
4. that practices nondiscrimination in the provision of assistance; AND
5. has all required licenses and certifications to do business in the State of Nevada.

PROJECT SPONSOR: the organization that is responsible for carrying out the proposed project activities. In relation to HUD funding, a project sponsor does not submit a SF-424, unless it is also the applicant. To be eligible to be a project sponsor, you must meet the same program eligibility standards as applicants except in the Sponsor-based rental assistance (SRA) component of the S+C Program. Eligible sponsors for the SRA component are statutorily precluded from applying for S+C funding.

PRO RATA NEED: the amount HUD has designated that a particular area or county may be eligible to receive in the CoC competitive process based on population size, homeless count info and other criteria.

PUBLIC NONPROFIT STATUS: a letter or other document from an authorized official stating that the organization is a public nonprofit organization.

QUALITY: a degree of excellence or superiority in kind. The degree to which services and supports for individuals and populations increase the likelihood for desired housing and quality of life outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge.

REGIONAL HOMELESS COORDINATOR: is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition's Committee on Homelessness. Shannon West, the Regional Homeless Coordinator, is housed at the Pinto Lane office of the Clark County Social Services and can be reached at 455-5722.

RENOVATION/REHABILITATION/CONVERSION OF BUILDING:

Conversion: a change in the use of a building to a shelter for the homeless, where the cost of conversion and any rehabilitation costs exceed 75 % of the value of the

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building before conversion. If such costs do not exceed 75 % of the value of the building before conversion, they are to be considered rehabilitation. The conversion of any building to shelter the homeless must meet local government safety and sanitation standards. For projects of 15 or more units where rehabilitation costs are 75 % or more of the replacement cost of the building, that project must meet the requirements of 24 CFR 8.23(a) concerning accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

Major Rehabilitation: rehabilitation that involves costs in excess of 75% of the value of the building before rehabilitation. Major rehabilitation must meet local government safety and sanitation standards. In addition, for projects of 15 or more units where rehabilitation costs are 75% or more of the replacement cost of the building, that project must meet the requirements of 24 CFR 8.23(a) concerning accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

Rehabilitation: labor, materials, tools, and other costs of improving buildings, including repair directed toward an accumulation of deferred maintenance; replacement of principal fixtures and components of existing buildings; installation of security devices; and improvement through alterations or incidental additions to, or enhancement of, existing buildings, including improvements to increase the efficient use of energy in buildings, and structural changes necessary to make the structure accessible for persons with physical handicaps. Rehabilitation also includes the conversion of a building to shelter for the homeless, where the cost of conversion and any rehabilitation costs does not exceed 75% of the value of the building before conversion. Rehabilitation must meet local government safety and sanitation standards. In addition, for projects of 15 or more units where rehabilitation costs are 75 % or more of the replacement cost of the building, that project must meet the accessibility requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1991, or where rehabilitation costs are less than 75% of the replacement cost of the building, that project must meet the requirements of 24 CFR 8.23(b) concerning accessibility requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1991.

Renovation: rehabilitation that involves costs of 75% or less of the value of the building before rehabilitation. Renovations must meet local government safety and sanitary standards. In addition, for projects of 15 or more units where rehabilitation costs are less than 75% of the replacement cost of the building, that project must meet the requirements of 24 CFR 8.23(b) concerning accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

Value of the Building: the monetary value assigned to a building by an independent real estate appraiser, or as otherwise reasonably established by the grantee.

RESIDENT SERVICES COORDINATION: refers to apartment complexes or property owners who arrange for provision of basic services to help connect residents to needed assistance to support stable tenancy. Staff can be an employee of the landlord/property owner or the employee of a non-profit agency through a partnership agreement.

RESIDENTIAL STABILITY: access to, and length of stay in, stable affordable housing. Achieving residential stability involves not only the availability of affordable, permanent

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housing, but also the success of the program in addressing the problems that led to the person or household becoming homeless. Those problems may involve mental illness, substance abuse, physical disabilities, unemployment, or other factors.

SF 424: the applicant cover sheet required to be submitted by applicants requesting HUD Federal Assistance.

SAFE HAVEN: a form of supportive housing funded and administered under the Supportive Housing Program serving hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness and other debilitating behavioral conditions who are on the streets and have been unwilling or unable to participate in supportive services. Safe Havens may be transitional supportive housing or permanent supportive housing if it has the characteristics of permanent housing and requires the participant to sign a lease.

SAMARITAN BONUS: (formerly known as the Permanent Housing Bonus) bonus funding from HUD for projects serving exclusively chronically homeless persons and ranked by the local CoC as the number one priority project. It provides an extra 15% of the preliminary pro-rata need amount in addition to the CoC's preliminary pro-rata need amount. Applicants may use no more than 20% of this bonus for case management to enable program participants to remain successfully housed.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY: a self-sufficient individual or family that ultimately lives with minimal, if any, public or private assistance.

SHELTER: any type of agency-sponsored housing activity whereby the agency provides temporary housing accommodations for clients. Shelter activities may include:

- Emergency Shelter where placement is based on the client's emergent need and duration is typically less than 90-120 days
- Program Shelter where placement is based on a client's emergent need and duration is contingent upon participation in a program (sobriety, work or other)
- Transitional Shelter where placement is based on client's eligibility and appropriateness for the program and duration does not exceed 24 months.

The term shelter encompasses buildings, facilities and accommodations paid for by the agency, thus including any apartment living arrangements paid by the tenant-based rental assistance vouchers provided by an agency or participation in an agency's program.

SHELTER PLUS CARE (S+C): a federal HUD rental subsidy provided through the CoC Homeless Funding, intended for homeless persons with chronic disabilities. S+C rental assistance is modeled after the federal Section 8 program, with tenants paying 30% of their adjusted income for rent and the rental subsidy paying the difference between the tenant's share and the base rent. The S+C programs differs from Section 8, as the subsidy is provided with a requirement that social or medical services are provided (at a dollar per dollar matched value) via a partnering health or social service agency.

SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY (SRO): the SRO Program provides rental assistance for homeless persons in connection with the moderate rehabilitation of SRO dwellings. SRO housing contains units for occupancy by one person. These units may contain food preparation or sanitary facilities, or both. For SRO projects funded from the federal HUD CoC Homeless Funding, rental assistance for SRO units is provided for a period of 10

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years. Owners are compensated for the cost of some of the rehabilitation (as well as the other costs of owning and maintaining the property) through the rental assistance payments. To be eligible for assistance, a unit must receive a minimum of \$3,000 of rehabilitation, including its prorated share of work to be accomplished on common areas or systems, to meet housing quality standards (HQS).

SOUTHERN NEVADA REGIONAL PLANNING COALITION (SNRPC): created by an Interlocal Agreement in 1998 and is charged with undertaking regional collaboration efforts in Southern Nevada.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM (SHP): a federal HUD grant designed to support the development of supportive housing and services to assist homeless persons in the transition from homelessness and to enable them to live as independently as possible. Funds can be used to buy, construct, rehabilitate or lease permanent or transitional housing, operating costs and/or to provide some supportive services, such as job training, child care vouchers, health, mental health and addictive illness treatment.

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES: (also know as essential services) address the service needs of homeless persons, such as employment, health, drug abuse treatment, or education, to help homeless persons meet three overall goals: (1) achieve residential stability; (2) increase their skill levels and/or incomes and (3) obtain greater self-determination. Staff costs associated with case management or provision of supportive services is considered a supportive service. Supportive Services may include, but are not limited to:

- Assistance in obtaining permanent housing
- Assistance in obtaining other Federal, State or local assistance, including but no limited to;
 - Public assistance such as food stamps, TANF, medical cards, child support enforcement, child care subsidies, home energy assistance, etc.
 - Employment training and placement programs provided through the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation or the Workforce Investment Act.
- Medical counseling and supervision
- Mental Health and psychological counseling and supervision
- Employment counseling
- Substance abuse treatment and counseling
- Other services such as child care payments, transportation assistance, job placement or job training.

HUD funds cannot be used to supplant mainstream or other funding for these essential services. HUD is significantly reducing the supportive services they will be funding this year and in future years.

Supportive Services Definitions

Outreach: services and information about the availability of community resources delivered to people wherever they may reside. Common examples include: Street Outreach, Mobile Unit or Law Enforcement responses.

Employment Services: education related to job skill development, on-the-job-training, referral, job placement, sheltered workshop, job coaching/shadowing, employment testing, and employment evaluation, as well as support and

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coaching provided after employment placement, to assist client in adjusting and maintaining a job

Case Management: assessment, crisis intervention, linkage to services, monitoring client progress, system advocacy and discharge/placement planning.

Case plan in chart required

Substance Abuse Care: assessment, diagnosis, evaluation, treatment, aftercare. Requires licensed personnel CADAC, LADC, LCSW, Psychologist, MFT, MD

Mental Health Care: assessment, crisis intervention, therapy, medication, diagnosis. Requires licensed personnel LCSW, Psychologist, MFT, MD.

Medical Care: assessment, diagnosis, treatment, referral, medication. Requires licensed personnel APN, MD, RN

Housing Search/Placement: determining eligibility for specific housing programs and providing the means to access housing, assistance in completing housing applications.

Life Skills: education and training on: hygiene, time management, parenting, financial literacy, health and wellness, job readiness, transportation, communication, cooking, and nutrition.

Childcare: subsidy or program that cares for minor children or children with a disability.

Education: formal education that leads towards a high school diploma, GED, college diploma, or professional/continuing education. Also include stipends and scholarships.

Transportation: bus/van services, taxi vouchers, gas vouchers, bus tickets/passes, financial assistance to repair a vehicle, car registration fees

Deposit Assistance: financial assistance to pay for an apartment/home deposit.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA): the facilitating of skills and knowledge in planning, developing, and administering activities under a grant program for entities that may need, but do not possess, such skills and knowledge.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING: housing coupled with supportive services that are provided for a maximum of 2 years. The primary purpose is to provide temporary housing (lasting at least three months, but not to exceed 24 months) with supportive services used to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and/or families to permanent housing. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing, or coordinated by them and provided by other public or private agencies. The program rules, in turn, are designed to enhance the residents' self-sufficiency. Case management services are provided, as are other direct services designed to remove the obstacles individuals or families face when attempting to return to self-sufficiency.

TRANSPORTATION: the method of arriving at a desired destination. For the most part, homeless individuals and families rely on the Citizens Area Transit public transportation system, but many still own cars. Homeless clients need a variety of assistance with transportation, including financial assistance (with bus passes or gas vouchers), repairs, or sometimes accompaniment.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD): HUD's mission is to increase homeownership, support community development and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. To fulfill this mission, HUD will embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability and forge new

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partnerships--particularly with faith-based and community organizations--that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective on the community level.

VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDER: a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization including rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs whose *primary mission* is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.