



HMIS Related HUD Definitions

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HUD Definitions

(Additional HMIS definitions can be found here:

<https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/GlossaryofHMISDefinitionsandAcronyms.pdf>)

Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)

Source: <http://hudhdx.info/>

The Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) is a report to the U.S. Congress on the extent and nature of homelessness in America. The report is prepared by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and provides nationwide estimates of homelessness, including information about the demographic characteristics of homeless persons, service use patterns, and the capacity to house homeless persons. The report is based primarily on Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data about persons who experience homelessness during a 12-month period.

To read previous AHAR's or learn more about the AHAR data collection process, visit one of the [AHAR resources](#) listed on the right.

At Risk of Homelessness

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf section 576.2 Definitions

At risk of homelessness means:

(1) An individual or family who:

- (i) Has an annual income below 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD;
- (ii) Does not have sufficient resources or support networks, *e.g.*, family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place described in paragraph (1) of the “homeless” definition in this section; and
- (iii) Meets one of the following conditions:
 - (A) Has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for homelessness prevention assistance;
 - (B) Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship;
 - (C) Has been notified in writing that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance;
 - (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost of the hotel or motel stay is not paid by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals;
 - (E) Lives in a single-room occupancy or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than 1.5 persons reside per room, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau;
 - (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a health-care facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution); or
 - (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of

- homelessness, as identified in the recipient's approved consolidated plan;
- (2) A child or youth who does not qualify as "homeless" under this section, but qualifies as "homeless" under section 387(3) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a(3)), section 637(11) of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832(11)), section 41403(6) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e- 2(6)), section 330(h)(5)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(h)(5)(A)), section 3(m) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(m)), or section 17(b)(15) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)(15)); or
- (3) A child or youth who does not qualify as "homeless" under this section, but qualifies as "homeless" under section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2)), and the parent(s) or guardian(s) of that child or youth if living with her or him.

Bed Utilization

An indicator of whether shelter beds are occupied on a particular night or over a period of time.

Chronically Homeless

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf (page 14 of the PDF)

Chronically homeless.

(1) An individual who:

- (i) Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and
- (ii) Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years, where each homeless occasion was at least 15 days; and
- (iii) Can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability;

(2) An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, before entering that facility;

or

(3) A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

Chronically Homeless Beds

Source: <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2011HICInstructions.pdf> (section [2.9E])

(Permanent Supportive Housing Only): The number of permanent supportive housing beds that are readily available **and** targeted to house chronically homeless persons. A targeted bed implies that a chronically homeless person has priority for a bed, relative to all other homeless persons. The number of beds for chronically homeless persons is a subset of the total permanent supportive housing bed inventory for a given project and must be equal to or less than the total bed inventory.

Continuum of Care (CoC)

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

The group composed of representatives of relevant organizations, which generally includes nonprofit homeless providers, victim service providers, faith-based organizations, governments, businesses, advocates, public housing agencies, school districts, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, organizations that serve homeless and formerly homeless veterans, and homeless and formerly homeless persons that are organized to plan for and provide, as necessary, a system of outreach, engagement, and assessment; emergency shelter; rapid re-housing; transitional housing; permanent housing; and prevention strategies to address the various needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness for a specific geographic area.

Covered Homeless Organization (CHO)

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

An organization that operates a contributory homeless assistance program or homelessness prevention program or contributory non-homeless assistance program.

Data Quality

The accuracy and completeness of all information collected and reported to the HMIS.

De-identification

The process of removing or altering data in a client record that could be used to identify the person. This technique allows research, training, or other non-clinical applications to use real data without violating client privacy.

Destination: Type of housing in which the client was placed

Determine the response value that best describes where the client will be staying after they leave the program.

Emergency Housing

Choose this option if the client is exiting to an emergency shelter within your agency, or an emergency shelter at another agency (ie. The Armory, Salvation Army, domestic violence emergency shelters, etc.). This includes hotel or motel paid for with an emergency shelter voucher.

Transitional Housing

Choose this option if the client is exiting to a transitional program within your agency, or a transitional program at another agency. A transitional program is any type of housing that the client can stay in for up to 24 months and receive supportive services such as childcare, job training, and home furnishings that help them live more independently. Examples: domestic violence shelters if transitional, substance abuse treatment facility or detox center, or foster care home or group home, or any standard transitional housing program.

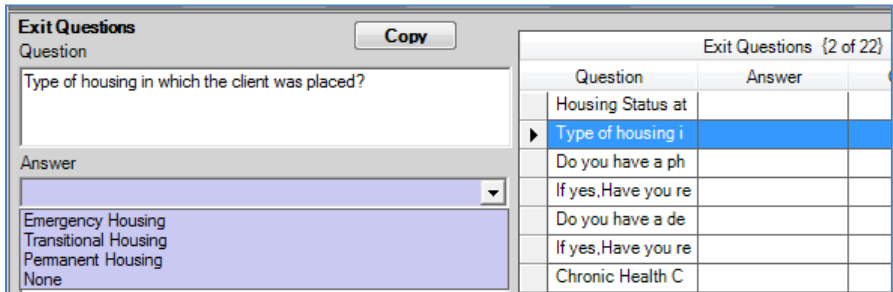
Permanent Housing

Choose this option if the client is exiting to a permanent housing situation, including permanent supportive housing. Some examples include: client gets their own apartment, client buys a home

(with or without ongoing subsidy), client moves into an apartment with rental subsidy and/or case management or other supportive services, client rents a room from someone and the situation is stable/long-term, client is staying or living with family or friends with permanent tenure.

None

Choose this option if the client is exiting for a place not meant for habitation or is deceased, if the client is staying in a hotel or motel not paid for with emergency shelter voucher, client is staying or living with family or friends if temporary tenure (e.g., room, apartment or house) and can also include exiting to a hospital, psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility, jail, prison or juvenile detention facility.



Developmental Disability

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

A developmental disability means a severe, chronic disability that is attributed to a mental or physical impairment (or combination of physical and mental impairments) that occurs before 22 years of age and limits the capacity for independent living and economic self-sufficiency.

Disabled

Source:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/disabilities/inhousing

Definition of Disability: Federal laws define a person with a disability as "Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment."

In general, a physical or mental impairment includes hearing, mobility and visual impairments, chronic alcoholism, chronic mental illness, AIDS, AIDS Related Complex, and mental retardation that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Major life activities include walking, talking, hearing, seeing, breathing, learning, performing manual tasks, and caring for oneself.

Disabling Condition

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

A disabling condition means

- (1) a disability as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act;
- (2) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment which is
 - (a) expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration,
 - (b) substantially impedes an individual’s ability to live independently, and

- (c) of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions;
- (3) a developmental disability as defined in Section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act;
- (4) the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiological agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; or
- (5) a diagnosable substance abuse disorder.

Emergency Shelter

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Emergency shelter means any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless, and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.

HEARTH

Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/hearth/>

On May 20, 2009, President Obama signed the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009. The [HEARTH Act](#) amends and reauthorizes the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act with substantial changes, including:

- A consolidation of HUD's competitive grant programs;
- The creation of a Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program;
- A change in HUD's definition of homelessness and chronic homelessness;
- A simplified match requirement;
- An increase in prevention resources; and,
- An increase in the emphasis on performance.

To read the amended and reauthorized McKinney-Vento Act, see [The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as amended by S.896, The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing \(HEARTH\) Act of 2009](#).

HMIS

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_HomelessDefinition_FinalRule.pdf

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The information system designated by the Continuum of Care to comply with HUD's data collection, management, and reporting standards and used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness.

HMIS Data and Technical Standards Final Notice

Regulations issued by HUD via the Federal Register describing the requirements for implementing HMIS. The HMIS Final Notice contains rules about who needs to participate in HMIS, what data to collect, and how to protect client information.

Homeless

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_HomelessDefinition_FinalRule.pdf

Homeless means:

- (1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:
 - (i) An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
 - (ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low income individuals); or
 - (iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;
- (2) An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:
 - (i) The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
 - (ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and
 - (iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, *e.g.*, family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;
- (3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:
 - (i) Are defined as homeless under section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a), section 637 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832), section 41403 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e-2), section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(h)), section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012), section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)) or section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);
 - (ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance; (iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and
 - (iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect), the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or two or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development (GED), illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment; or
- (4) Any individual or family who:
 - (i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence;
 - (ii) Has no other residence; and
 - (iii) Lacks the resources or support networks, *e.g.*, family, friends, faith based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

For additional definition and eligibility information for “homeless” see this source:
https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HomelessDefEligibility%20_SHP_SPC_ESG.pdf

The Housing Inventory Count (HIC)

Source: <http://hudhdx.info/>

The Housing Inventory Count collects information about all of the beds and units in each Continuum of Care homeless system, categorized by five Program Types.

1. Emergency Shelter: Total number of emergency shelter beds and units that are designated to serve people who are homeless and are recognized as part of the formal homeless system.
2. Transitional Housing: Total number of transitional housing beds and units designated to serve people who are homeless and are recognized as part of the formal homeless system.
3. HPRP Homeless Assistance (new for 2010): Total number of HPRP Homeless Assistance beds and units occupied on the night the annual inventory.
4. Safe Haven: Total number of Safe Haven beds and units that satisfy HUD’s standards, as identified in the 2009 NOFA.
5. Permanent Supportive Housing: Total number of permanent supportive housing beds and units.

The Housing Inventory Count also includes information about unmet need.

Imminently Losing Housing

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

Persons who are **imminently losing their housing** include people who at program entry or program exit:

- Are currently housed and not literally homeless, per above definition;
- Are imminently losing their housing, whether permanent or temporary;
- Have no subsequent housing options identified; and
- Lack the resources or support networks needed to retain current housing or obtain temporary or permanent housing.

Examples of imminent housing loss include:

- Being evicted from a private dwelling unit (including housing they own, rent, or live in without paying rent, are sharing with others, and rooms in hotels or motels not paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations);
- Being discharged from a hospital or other institution;
- Living in housing that has been condemned by housing officials and is no longer considered meant for human habitation;

Income and Sources (4.1 of HUD required Program Specific Data Elements)

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

In separate fields, determine

- (a) whether the client receives any income from any source listed below in the past 30 days,
- (b) if the client received any earned income, the amount of income received in the past 30 days (recording the amount of income received is optional for all other income sources, although recording client’s total income is still required) and
- (c) the client’s total monthly income (rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar). Allow clients to identify multiple sources of income.

As a general rule, income is assigned to a household member if the income source/amount leaves the household upon the departure of that member. The same income source and income amount should not be assigned to more than one person in the same household. For example, for a household with one adult and three children, if only the adult member of the household reports earned income then that adult's record should have a "Yes" for earned income, and the amount of earned income received over the past 30 days. The children in the household should have a "No" value for earned income.

For Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Child Support, Alimony or other spousal support income, the "Receiving Income from Source" and "Amount from Source" responses should be assigned to the adult member of the household who is issued the income payment.

For Supplemental Security Income (SSI) received on behalf of a minor child, income source/amount should be assigned to the minor child. However, if it is not possible to discern which minor child the SSI benefit is intended for, the program may assign the SSI benefit to the child's parent or legal guardian.

Rationale:

Income and sources of income are important for determining service needs of people at the time of program entry, determining whether they are accessing all income sources for which they are eligible, and describing the characteristics of the homeless population. Capturing the receipt of cash income from various sources will help to: ensure all income sources are counted in the calculation of total income; enable program staff to take into account the composition of income in determining needs; determine if people are receiving the mainstream program benefits to which they may be entitled; help clients apply for benefits assistance; and allow analysis of changes in the composition of income between entry and exit from the program and annual changes prior to program exit. Income data are also needed to complete APRs for all HUD funded CoC Programs, including HPRP programs.

Income Source – Non-Cash Benefits (4.2 of HUD required Program Specific Data Elements)

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

For each source, determine if the client received any non-cash benefits in the past 30 days. Clients may identify multiple sources of noncash benefits.

For households with more than one member, non-cash benefits should be assigned in HMIS to all members of the household for whom the benefit is intended. For example, if an entire family is enrolled in Medicaid, the "Non-cash benefits received from any source in the past 30 days" question would be assigned as "Yes" for all household members and the "Source of non-cash benefit: Medicaid health insurance program" would be assigned as "Yes" for all household members.

Rationale:

Non-cash benefits are important to determine whether clients are accessing all mainstream program benefits for which they may be eligible and to ascertain a more complete picture of their economic circumstances. This information is needed to complete APRs and QPRs for HUD funded CoC Programs, including HPRP programs.

Inferred Consent

Once clients receive an oral explanation of HMIS, consent is assumed for data entry into HMIS. The client must be a person of age, and in possession of all his/her faculties (for example, not mentally ill).

Informed Consent

A client is informed of options of participating in an HMIS system and then specifically asked to consent. The individual needs to be of age and in possession of all of his faculties (for example, not mentally ill), and his/her judgment not impaired at the time of consenting (by sleep, illness, intoxication, alcohol, drugs or other health problems, etc.).

Innovative Supportive Housing

The Innovative Supportive Housing component enables the applicant to design a program outside the scope of the other components. In particular, a proposed innovative project must demonstrate that it represents a distinctively different approach when viewed within its geographic area, is a sensible model for others, and can be replicated elsewhere. An applicant should not propose a project under this component unless a compelling case is made that these criteria can be met.

Literally Homeless

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

Persons who are **literally homeless** include people who at program entry or program exit are in one of the following:

- Places not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for homeless persons);
- A hospital or other institution, if the person was sleeping in an emergency shelter or other place not meant for human habitation (cars, parks, streets, etc.) immediately prior to entry into the hospital or institution;
- Fleeing a domestic violence situation

Metropolitan City

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Metropolitan city means a city that was classified as a metropolitan city under 42 U.S.C. 5302(a) for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which ESG funds are made available. This term includes the District of Columbia.

Other Permanent Housing (OPH)

Source: <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/Notice-CPD-13-011-2014-HIC-and-PIT-Data-Collection-Notice.pdf>

For the 2014 HIC, the project type “Permanent Housing” (PH) has been added and includes PSH, RRH, and other permanent housing projects dedicated to serve the homeless that do not otherwise meet the PSH or RRH project type descriptions in the 2014 HIC/PIT Guidance.

Permanent Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Provides long-term housing with supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. This type of supportive housing enables special needs populations to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Source: <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/Notice-CPD-13-011-2014-HIC-and-PIT-Data-Collection-Notice.pdf>

For the 2014 HIC, PSH means permanent housing in which supportive services are provided to assist homeless persons with a disability to live independently. PSH can only provide assistance to individuals with disabilities and families in which one adult or child has a disability. Supportive services designed to meet the needs of the project participants must be made available to the project participants.

PH projects that provide supportive services, but do not limit eligibility to individuals with disabilities and families in which one adult or child has a disability should be identified as Other PH projects, but not PSH projects.

Physical Disability

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

A physical disability means a physical impairment which is (a) expected to be of long, continued and indefinite duration, (b) substantially impedes an individual’s ability to live independently, and (c) of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

Privacy Notice

A written, public statement of an agency’s privacy practices. A notice informs clients of how personal information is used and disclosed. According to the HMIS Data and Technical Standard, all covered homeless organizations must have a privacy notice

Protected Personal Information (PPI)

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

Information about a client: (1) whose identity is apparent from the information or can reasonably be ascertained from the information; or (2) whose identity can, taking into account any methods reasonably likely to be used, be learned by linking the information with other available information or by otherwise manipulating the information.

Point-in-Time Homeless Persons Count (PIT)

Source: <http://hudhdx.info/>

The Point-in-Time Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons from either the last biennial count or a more recent annual count. Counts are based on:

1. Number of persons in households without children;
2. Number of persons in households with at least one adult and one child; and
3. Number of persons in households with only children. This includes only persons age 17 or under, including unaccompanied children, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

Counts are further broken down into subpopulation categories including counts of persons who are chronically homeless, persons with severe mental illness, chronic substance abusers, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence and unaccompanied children.

Private Nonprofit Organization

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Private nonprofit organization means a private nonprofit organization that is a secular or religious organization described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and which is exempt from taxation under subtitle A of the Code, has an accounting system and a voluntary board, and practices nondiscrimination in the provision of assistance. A private nonprofit organization does not include a governmental organization, such as a public housing agency or housing finance agency.

Program Income

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Program income shall have the meaning provided in 24 CFR 85.25. Program income includes any amount of a security or utility deposit returned to the recipient or subrecipient.

Program Participant

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Program participant means an individual or family who is assisted under ESG program.

Program Year

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Program year means the consolidated program year established by the recipient under 24 CFR part 91.

Rapid re-housing assistance.

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

The provision of housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

Rapid Re-housing (RRH)

Source: <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/Notice-CPD-13-011-2014-HIC-and-PIT-Data-Collection-Notice.pdf>

Per 2014 HIC/PIT Guidance: RRH projects provide supportive services and/or short – term (up to 3 months) and/or medium - term (3 to 24 months) rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family, with or without disabilities, move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

While there are differences between ESG - funded and CoC - funded eligibility requirements, CoCs should include all McKinney – Vento funded RRH projects on the HIC, including projects seeking renewal funding through the FY 2013 CoC Program competition that are classified as RRH. CoCs should also include non - HUD funded RRH projects (e.g., VA Supportive Services for Veteran Families RRH projects) if they meet the definition above.

Rapid Re-housing Demonstration Projects (RRHD)

Source: <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/Notice-CPD-13-011-2014-HIC-and-PIT-Data-Collection-Notice.pdf>

Per 2014 HIC/PIT Guidance: HUD - funded Rapid Re - Housing Demonstration (RRHD) projects funded in the FY2008 CoC Competition should be categorized under a unique Project Type, DEM. As this is not an HMIS designation CoCs will need to manually change the Project Type in the HIC to the DEM Project Type

Recipient

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Recipient means any State, territory, metropolitan city, or urban county, or in the case of reallocation, any unit of general purpose local government that is approved by HUD to assume financial responsibility and enters into a grant agreement with HUD to administer assistance under this part.

Runaway Homeless Youth (RHY) Program

Source: <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/Notice-CPD-13-011-2014-HIC-and-PIT-Data-Collection-Notice.pdf>

Per 2014 HIC/PIT Guidance: RHY projects provide homeless youth with short - term shelter, longer -

term transitional living programs, and maternity group homes, and also support youth through street outreach efforts. By engaging RHY programs in the HIC, CoCs will be able to collect more complete data on the emergency shelter and transitional housing programs that provide dedicated beds and units for homeless youth.

Safe Havens

A Safe Haven is a form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness and other debilitating behavioral conditions who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services. A Safe Haven project that has the characteristics of permanent supportive housing and requires clients to sign a lease may also be classified as permanent housing when applying for HUD funds. It is expected that clients will be reengaged with treatment services as they become stabilized and learn to trust service providers.

Stably Housed

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

Persons who are **stably housed** are in a stable housing situation and not at risk of losing this housing (i.e., do not meet the criteria for any of the other housing response categories, per definitions including Literally Homeless, Imminently Losing Housing or Unstably Housed).

State

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

State means each of the several States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Sub-recipient

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Subrecipient means a unit of general purpose local government or private nonprofit organization to which a recipient makes available ESG funds.

Supportive Services Only (SSO)

Supportive Services Only (SSO) projects address the service needs of homeless persons. Projects are classified as this component only if the project sponsor is not also providing housing to the same persons receiving the services. SSO projects may be in a structure or operated independently of a structure, such as street outreach or mobile vans for health care.

Territory

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Territory means each of the following:

the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Transitional Housing

The transitional housing facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. Homeless persons may live in transitional housing for up to 24 months and receive supportive services such as childcare, job training, and home furnishings that help them live more independently.

Unaccompanied Youth

Source: <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2011PITYouthGuidance.pdf>

HUD has defined an unaccompanied youth as any person under age 18 who presented for services alone.

For the 2011 PIT count, HUD is relabeling the “unaccompanied youth” category to “unaccompanied children.” The definition of an unaccompanied child has not changed. HUD decided to change the terminology to clarify that its definition only refers to a person who is under age 18.

Unit of General Purpose Local Government

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Unit of general purpose local government means any city, county, town, township, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

Universal Data Elements

Data required to be collected from all clients serviced by homeless assistance programs using an HMIS. These data elements include date of birth, gender, race, ethnicity, veteran`s status, and Social Security Number (SSN). These elements are needed for CoCs to understand the basic dynamics of homelessness in their community and for HUD to meet the Congressional directive.

Unstably Housed

Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf

Persons who are **unstably housed and at-risk of losing their housing** include people who at program entry or program exit:

- Are currently housed and not literally homeless or imminently losing their housing, per above definitions;
- Are experiencing housing instability, but may have one or more other temporary housing options; and
- Lack the resources or support networks to retain or obtain permanent housing.

Housing instability may be evidenced by:

- Frequent moves because of economic reasons;
- Living in the home of another because of economic hardship;
- Being evicted from a private dwelling unit (including housing they own, rent, or live in without paying rent, are sharing with others, and rooms in hotels or motels not paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations);
- Living in a hotel or motel not paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations;
- Living in severely overcrowded housing;
- Being discharged from a hospital or other institution; or
- Otherwise living in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

Urban County

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Urban county means a county that was classified as an urban county under 42 U.S.C. 5302(a) for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which ESG funds are made available.

Victim Service Provider

Source:

https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

Victim service provider means a private nonprofit organization whose primary mission is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. This term includes rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs.

Written Consent

Written consent embodies the element of informed consent in a written form. A client completes and signs a document consenting to an understanding of the options and risks of participating or sharing data in an HMIS system. The signed document is then kept on file at the agency

HUD Programs

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHUDHomelessPrograms>

SHP: Supportive Housing Program

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewSupportiveHousingProgram>

SHP features six components – or approaches – to help homeless people achieve independence. Applicants may choose the approach that best suits the needs of the people they intend to serve.

S+C: Shelter Plus Care Program

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewShelterPlusCare>

S+C includes four separate components. Eligible applicants may apply for any or all of the four components, but a separate application for each component is required.

ESG: Emergency Solutions Grants Program

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewEsgProgram>

The ESG Program strives to help homeless individuals and families, and subpopulations within this group, such as victims of domestic violence, youth, people with mental illness, families with children and veterans. ESG funds can also be used to aid people who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless due to eviction, foreclosure, or utility shutoff.

HUD published the [interim rule](#) for the amended [Emergency Solutions Grants \(ESG\)](#) program along with the corresponding amendments to the Consolidated Plan regulations. The interim rule was published in the Federal Register on December 5, 2011 and became effective on January 4, 2012. The public comment period closed on February 3, 2012.

The interim ESG regulation incorporates the new [final](#) definition of homeless.

HPRP: Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHprpProgram>

HPRP provides assistance to households at or below 50 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) that are in need of temporary assistance to end or prevent homelessness, but whom have the capacity to maintain stable housing upon the conclusion of the assistance.

HOPWA: Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHopwaPrgm>

The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program provides grants for projects that benefit low-income persons medically diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. It is the only Federal program dedicated to the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Title V Program: Federal Surplus Property for Use to Assist the Homeless

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewTitleV>

Title V of the McKinney Vento Act enables eligible organizations to use unutilized, underutilized, excess, or surplus Federal properties as facilities that assist homeless persons.

The program provides suitable properties (land and buildings) for use to assist the homeless. No monetary funding is available. The properties are made available strictly on an "as is" basis. Leases-provided free of charge-last from 1 to 20 years, depending on variables such as availability. In some cases, surplus properties may be deeded to the participating organization.

BRAC: Base Realignment and Closure Program

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewBracProgram>

The Base Realignment and Closure Program (BRAC) is a community based process that balances the need for economic and other redevelopment while addressing the needs of the homeless at base closure and realignment sites. Under this program, HUD reviews base redevelopment plans and offers technical assistance to the communities in the vicinity of the military installation.

HUD-VASH: Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing

Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHudVashProgram>

The HUD-VASH Program combines the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless veterans and their families with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at its medical centers and in the community.

HMIS Acronyms

Source: <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/GlossaryofHMISDefinitionsandAcronyms.pdf>

AIRS - Alliance of Information & Referral Systems

AHAR - Annual Homeless Assessment Report

APR - Annual Progress Report

CHO - Covered Homeless Organization

CoC - Continuum of Care

DOB - Date of Birth

DV - Domestic Violence

ESG - Emergency Shelter Grants

FIPS - Federal Information Processing Standards Codes for states, counties, and named populated places.

HIPAA - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

HMIS - Homeless Management Information System

HUD - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

I&R - Information and Referral

MH - Mental Health

NOFA - Notice of Funding Availability

PIT - Point in Time

PKI - Public Key Infrastructure

PPI - Personal Protected Information

S+C - Shelter Plus Care (McKinney Vento Program)

SA - Substance Abuse

SHP - Supportive Housing Program

SRO - Single Room Occupancy

SuperNOFA - Super Notice of Funding Availability.

SSN - Social Security Number

SSI - Supplemental Security Income

SSO - Supportive Services Only

TA - Technical Assistance

TANF - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

VAWA - Violence Against Women Act

XML - Extensible Markup Language