

Element	Supportive housing	Shelter plus care	Section 8 SRO
Authorizing Legislation	Subtitle C of Title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended.	Subtitle F of Title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended.	Section 441 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended.
Implementing Regulations	24 CFR part 583, as amended May 10 and July 19, 1994.	24 CFR part 582, as amended May 10, 1994.	24 CFR part 882, subpart H, as amended May 10, 1994.
Eligible Applicant(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States • Units of general local government. • Public housing agencies (PHAs) • Tribes • Private nonprofit organizations • CMHCs that are public nonprofit organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States • Units of general local government. • Tribes • PHAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHAs • Private nonprofit organizations.
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional housing • Permanent housing for disabled persons. • Innovative supportive housing .. • Supportive services not in conjunction with supportive housing. • Safe Havens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant-based • Sponsor-based • Project-based • SRO-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRO housing.
Eligible Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Rehabilitation • New construction • Leasing • Operating costs • Supportive services • Homeless persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental Assistance.
Eligible Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless persons with disabilities. • Homeless families with children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless disabled individuals .. • Homeless disabled individuals and their families. • Homeless persons who: • are seriously mentally ill • have chronic problems with alcohol and/or drugs. • have AIDS and related diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless individuals • Section 8 eligible current occupants. • N/A
Populations Given Special Consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless persons with disabilities. • Homeless families with children. 		
Initial Term of Assistance	3 years	5 years: TRA, SRA, and PRA if no rehab 10 years: SRO and PRA if rehab.	10 years.

(h) Special Program Provisions

(1) Supportive Housing Program

Minimum percentages.
 Approximately \$600 million is available for assistance under the Supportive Housing Program. In accordance with section 429 of the McKinney Act, as amended, HUD will allocate Supportive Housing funds as follows: not less than 25 percent for projects that primarily serve homeless families with children; not less than 25 percent for projects that primarily serve homeless persons with disabilities; and not less than 10 percent for supportive services not provided in conjunction with supportive housing. After applications are rated and ranked, based on the criteria described below, HUD will determine if the conditionally selected projects achieve these minimum percentages. If not, HUD will skip higher-ranked applications in a category for which the minimum percent has been achieved in order to achieve the minimum percent for another category. If there are an insufficient number of conditionally

selected applications in a category to achieve its minimum percent, the unused balance will be used for the next highest-ranked approvable Supportive Housing application.

Safe havens. As described in the program summaries chart above, the Supportive Housing program includes five different types of projects. Safe haven projects are one type. As used in this NOFA, a safe haven is a form of supportive housing designed specifically to provide a safe residence for homeless persons with serious mental illness who are currently residing primarily in public or private places not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, and who have been unwilling or unable to participate in mental health or substance abuse treatment programs or to receive other supportive services.

For many persons with mental illness who have been living on the street, the transition to permanent housing is best made in stages, starting with a small, highly supportive environment where

an individual can feel at ease, out of danger, and subject to relatively few immediate service demands. Traditional supportive housing settings often assume a readiness by the clientele to accept a degree of structure and service participation that could overwhelm and defeat a person with mental illness who has come fresh from the street.

Safe havens are designed to provide persons with serious mental illness who have been living on the streets with a secure, non-threatening, non-institutional, supportive environment. These facilities can serve as a "portal of entry" to the service system and provide access to basic services such as food, clothing, bathing facilities, telephones, storage space, and a mailing address.

Safe havens do not require participation in services and referrals as a condition of occupancy. Rather, it is hoped that after a period of stabilization in a safe haven, residents will be more willing to participate in services and referrals, and will eventually be ready to move to a more traditional form of housing. While all rules applicable to