

Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program (IAP)

Substance Use Disorders

**Targeted Learning
Opportunities (TLO)**

**TLO 11: Understanding the
Continuum of Recovery Housing &
Strategies to Aid Supportive Housing**



Logistics

- Please mute your line and do not put the line on hold
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 - Please also exit out of “full screen” mode to participate in polling questions
- Moderated Q&A will be held periodically throughout the webinar
- Please complete the evaluation in the pop-up box after the webinar to help us continue to improve your experience

Facilitator

- **Cathy Fullerton, MD, MPH**
- Senior Research Leader,
Truven Health Analytics



Speakers (1/3)

- **Lori Criss, MSW, LSW**
- Associate Director, The Ohio Council
- Board Member, National Alliance of Recovery Residences



"Advocating Today for a Healthy Tomorrow"



Speakers (2/3)

- **Ann Marie Oliva**
- Deputy Assistant Secretary for Special Needs, US Department of Housing and Urban Development



Speakers (3/3)

- **Robin Wagner**
- Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Aging and Adult Services, Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals



Agenda (Overall)

- Continuum of Recovery Housing
- State Experience: Ohio
 - *Break for Discussion*
- HUD-Funded Programs Serving Individuals with SUDs
 - *Break for Discussion*
- State Experience: Louisiana
 - *Break for Discussion*
- Wrap Up & Sharing of Resources

Purpose and Learning Objectives

- States will discuss including recovery housing and supportive housing in the continuum of care for individuals with SUDs
- States will identify different types of recovery home and housing support options that exists
- States will discuss real and perceived barriers to connecting individuals with SUDs to supportive housing and identify ways to overcome those barriers

Continuum of Recovery Housing

State Experience: Ohio



"Advocating Today for a Healthy Tomorrow"

Lori Criss, MSW, LSW

Assistant Director, The Ohio Council

Agenda (Ohio)

- Creating Opportunities for Choice
- Types of Recovery Housing
- Benefits of Recovery Housing
- Government Regulations
- Real & Perceived Barriers to Housing
- State Experience: Ohio

Creating Opportunities for Choice

**Affordable,
mainstream housing
where people can be
safely housed
& motivated
toward recovery at
their own pace**



**Recovery-focused
housing
where people
who are actively
seeking sobriety
can find safety in an
alcohol & drug-free
setting**

Creating Opportunities for Choice Cont'd

Housing First

- Sobriety not required
- Person-driven length of stay
- Integrated setting & services optional

Recovery Housing

- Abstinence-based
- Person-driven length of stay
- Community of recovery & supports

Types of Recovery Housing

National Alliance for Recovery Residences Levels of Support

1 Peer Run

- Democratically run
- Drug screening
- House meetings
- Self-help meetings encouraged

2 Peer Monitored

- House manager
- House rules
- Drug screening
- House meetings
- Involvement in treatment services

3 Supervised

- Organizational hierarchy & administrative oversight
- Licensing varies by state
- Certified staff/CM
- Life skill development
- Involvement in clinical services

4 Service Provider

- Organizational hierarchy & administrative oversight
- Licensing varies by state
- Credentialed staff
- In house clinical services
- Life skill development

Benefits of Recovery Housing

Recovery homes
are associated with
increased:

- Employment & income
- Family & social functioning
- Quality of life measures
- Psychological & emotional well being

- Factors that **positively** impact recovery outcomes
 - Length of stay
 - Tipping point at 6 months
 - Social support
 - Peer support provides motivation & responsibility
 - Self-efficacy
- Recovery homes are associated with **decreases** in
 - Substance use
 - Incarceration rates

Government Regulations

Regulation of Housing

- Federal
 - Fair Housing Act
 - Fair Housing Law
 - Americans with Disabilities Act
 - Public Housing Policies
- State
 - Landlord-Tenant Law
- Local
 - Notice & permit requirements
 - Occupancy
 - Dispersal requirements
 - Requirement for permanent residency

Regulation of Residential Treatment

- Federal
 - IMD Rule
 - HIPAA
 - HITECH
 - 42 CFR Part 2
- State
 - Certification

Real & Perceived Barriers to Housing

- Networking / referrals
- Technical assistance
- Resident stability
- Financing
- Community planning

Real & perceived barriers pose significant challenges to planning for and operating recovery housing

Barriers for Individuals & Families

- Low or no income
 - Unemployment and poor work history
- Incomplete or minimal education
- Back payments
 - Child support
 - Utility payments
 - Garnished wages
 - Poor credit history
- Criminal convictions
- Evictions
- Poor history with public housing authorities
- Lack of access
 - To affordable housing
 - To rent & utility subsidies
 - To behavioral health and medical services
- Symptomology
- Lack of supportive family/friend network

State Experience: Ohio (1/3)

2012: Planning for policies & recovery resources begins

- Ohio Council
- OhioMHAS
- ATR providers
- Treatment providers
- housing partners
- Local government
- Peers

2013: Ohio Council publishes Environmental Scan of Recovery Housing in Ohio

2014: Changes to state law & funding

- Revised Code includes recovery housing
- ADAMHS Boards required to plan for recovery housing throughout Ohio
- State & local funding provided
- Ohio Recovery Housing founded as Ohio's NARR affiliate

2015: ORH begins inspecting and certifying Ohio recovery housing as meeting national quality standards

State Experience: Ohio (2/3)

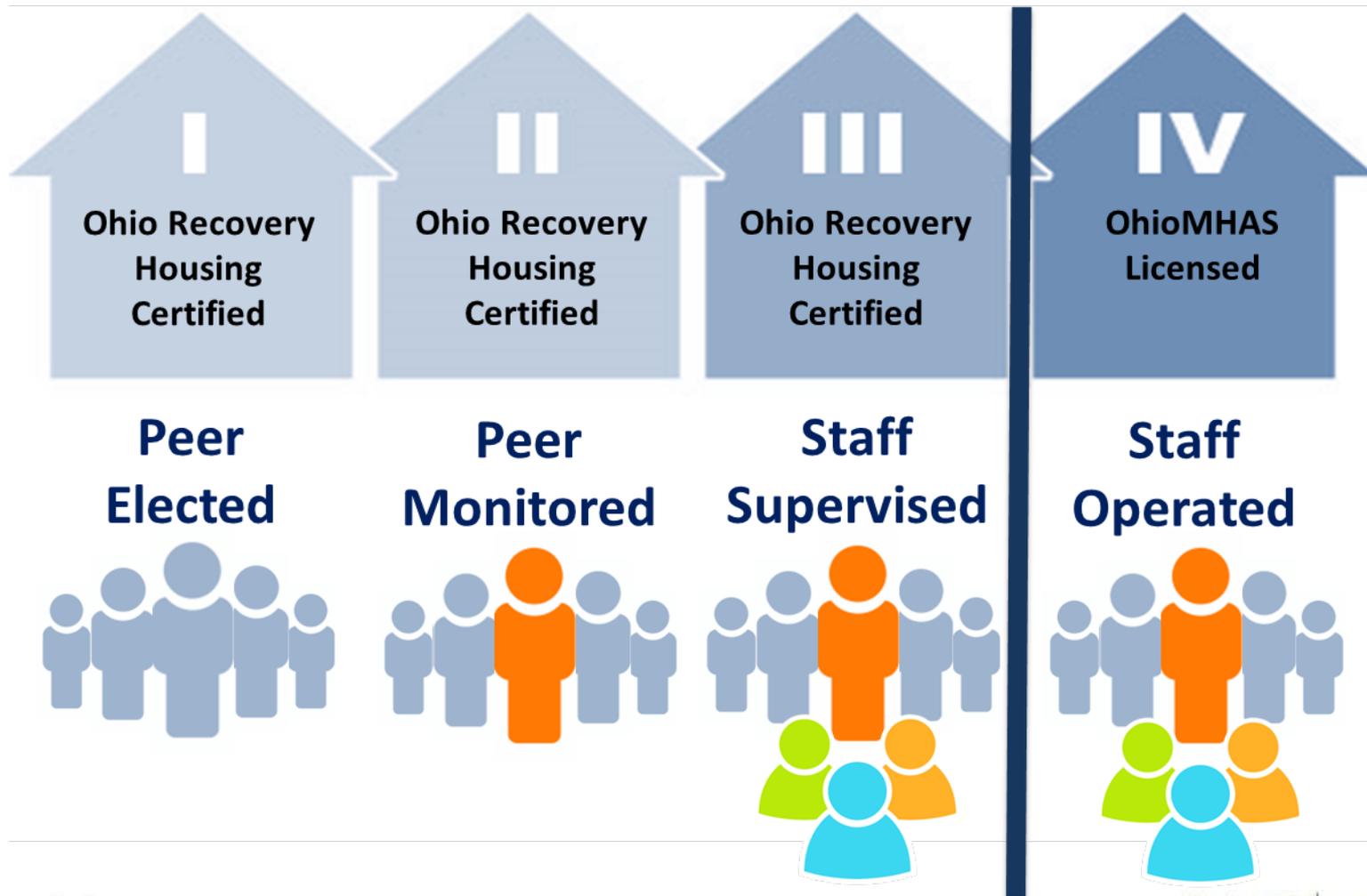
- Common definition published in the Ohio Revised Code

“Recovery Housing” means housing for individuals recovering from drug addiction that provides an alcohol and drug-free living environment, peer support, assistance with obtaining recovery services, and other recovery assistance.

State Experience: Ohio (3/3)

- Ohio state law (June 2014)
 - Recovery Housing is a required element in all planning for local SUD response
 - Must be owned and operated by community addiction services providers or other nongovernmental organizations
 - Requires protocol for administrative oversight, quality standards, policies and procedures including house rules which residents must agree to
 - State must plan for a resource hub on recovery housing in Ohio
 - New investment in capital & operating

State Experience: Ohio



Polling Question 1

- Which types of recovery houses does your state support?
Select all that apply.
 - Peer run (Oxford Houses)
 - Peer monitored
 - Supervised
 - Service provider

Raise Your Hand 1

- Using the “raise your hand” option in ReadyTalk, please raise your hand if your state has developed programs to support recovery housing for individuals with SUDs.

Discussion and Questions 1



HUD-Funded Programs Serving Individuals with SUDs



Ann Marie Oliva

Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Special Needs, US Department of
Housing and Urban
Development

Agenda (HUD)

- Overview of HUD Funds & Programs
- Setting Standards
- Core Elements of Recovery Housing

Overview of HUD Funds & Programs

Dispelling some misconceptions about HUD funds:

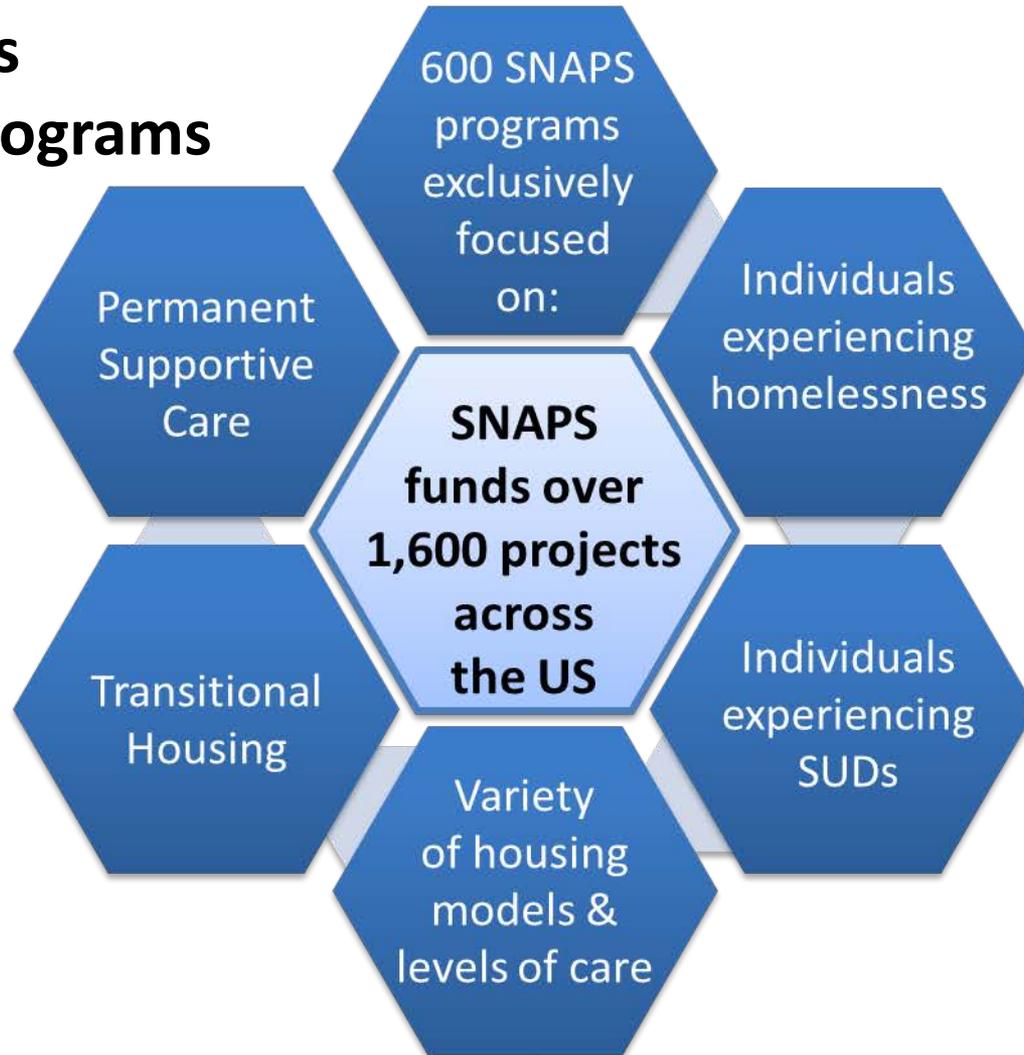
Having an SUD does not disqualify you from HUD funding

In some programs (i.e. permanent supportive housing), SUDs are considered a qualifying disability

Overview of HUD Funds & Programs

Cont'd

Special Needs Assistance Programs (SNAPS)



Setting Standards: Systems Level

Homeless service systems receiving HUD funds are strongly encouraged to:

Focus on **client choice** when providing housing/services

Implement **evidence-based** models

Have a **housing first** orientation

Minimize barriers faced by those seeking housing & services

Perform well at **systems & program levels**

Leverage **mainstream resources** whenever possible

Move persons **out of homelessness** as quickly as possible

Setting Standards: Systems Level Cont'd

Coordinated entry and other systems- and program-level practices must be accomplished to meet standards

Recovery housing can and should be an **integral part of the system** for those who want an **abstinence-focused, peer-supported community**

Setting Standards: Program Level

HUD aims to ensure that SUD population focused programs funded by SNAPs meet the following:

Program is properly **licensed & accredited** according to state law

Low-barrier & evidence-based practices

Program emphasizes **personal recovery goals & housing stability** as core outcomes

Optimize **autonomy & independence** while preserving **privacy, dignity & respect**

Leverage resources through mainstream systems (SAMHSA, HRSA, CMS)

Program is of **high quality & performance**. Performance measures are used to identify needs/challenges of population

Core Elements of Recovery Housing

- Self-initiated based on client choice
- Minimal barriers to entry
- Appropriate housing configuration
- Holistic services
- Peer-based recovery supports
- Relapse is not treated as automatic cause for eviction
- Alternative housing offered when Recovery Housing is not desired
- Permanent housing abides by landlord-tenant laws

Polling Question 2

- Which major barriers exist to your state Medicaid agency aiding supportive housing efforts for individuals with SUDs. Select all that apply.
 - Political support
 - Interagency support
 - Funding for services
 - Community planning
 - Unsure where to start
 - Other barriers

Raise Your Hand 2

- Using the 'Raise your hand' option on ReadyTalk, please let us know if your state supports permanent supportive housing options for individuals with SUDs.

Discussion and Questions 2



State Experience: Louisiana Permanent Supportive Housing



Robin Wagner

Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Office of Aging and Adult
Services, Louisiana Department
of Health and Hospitals

Agenda (Louisiana)

- Overview of PSH
- Housing Strategy
- Service Strategy
- Results
- Closing Observations

Overview of Louisiana PSH

- Statewide
- Cross-disability in focus
 - 70% of tenants have more than one disability
 - 40% have 3 or more disabling conditions
- Planning started late 2005
- First household housed 2008
- Currently housing 2,655 households
- 398 households receiving pre-tenancy services
- On target to house 3,545 households based on rental subsidies obtained so far

What is Permanent Supportive Housing?



Policy Goals & Principles

- Dual Policy Goals
 - Prevent and reduce homelessness among people with disabilities
 - Prevent and reduce unnecessary institutionalization of people with disabilities
- Principle
 - Separation of housing provision and service provision

A Partnership Between Agencies

LA Department of Health & Hospitals

- Single State Medicaid agency
- Provides/manages services funding Medicaid & non-Medicaid
- Works internally & with community partners to identify individuals in need of PSH housing & services

LA Housing Corporation / Housing Authority

- Works to recruit & identify housing providers through Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- Rental subsidy administrator for Louisiana PSH

Housing Strategy

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program

- Incentives for developers to “set aside” 5-15% of units for PSH within mixed-income, multi-family projects

Rental Subsidy

- Makes the unit affordable at 30% of household income

Subsidy Type	Occupied	Pipeline/Available
Project Based Voucher	1,488	512
Shelter Plus Care	969	62
811 PRA Demonstration	8	191
Section 8 Match for PRA Demo	--	125
Other Rental Subsidy	190	--
TOTAL	2,655	890

*Data as of January 2016

Results: Mainstream, High Quality, Community Integrated

- To date, over 90% of units are in large, multi-family projects with no more than 15% of units set aside for PSH
- 230 S+C vouchers set aside for “Common Ground” model
 - As many as 50% of units may be PSH
 - Option of an on-site tenancy supports provider



Service Strategy: Tenancy Supports

Pre-Tenancy

- Housing application
- Eligibility requirements & addressing housing barriers
- Understanding the role of tenant
- Engagement & planning for support needs
- Housing search & choosing a unit

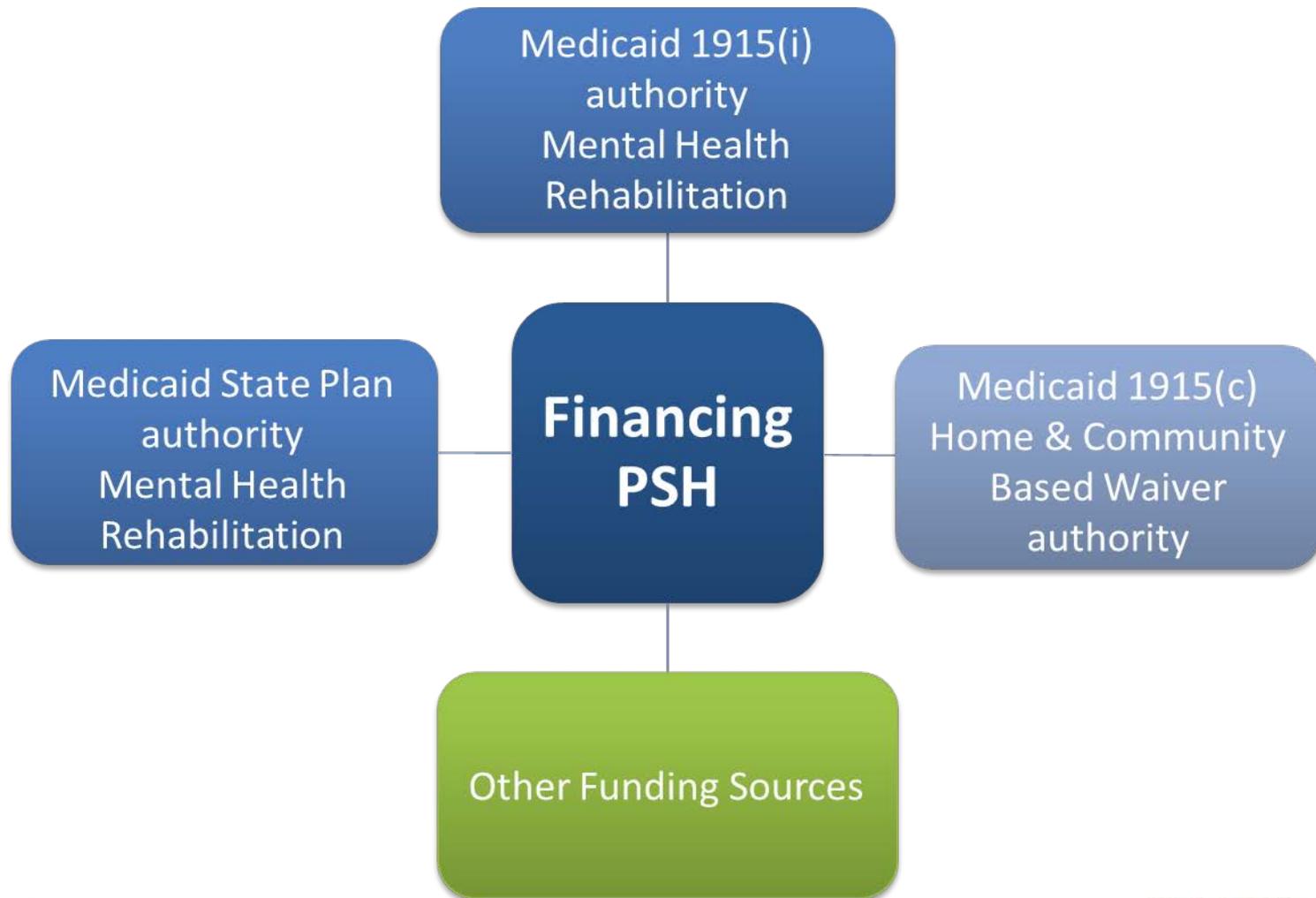
Move-In

- Arrangement for actual move
- Ensuring unit & individual are ready for move in date
- Initial adjustment to new home & neighborhood

On-going Tenancy

- Sustained, successful tenancy
- Personal satisfaction: relationships, employment, education
- Flexing the type, intensity, frequency & duration of services based on needs & preferences

Funding Tenancy Supports: Use of Medicaid Authorities



Tenancy Supports Financing in LA

Services Funding	Households Housed	Pre-Tenancy
Medicaid Mental Health Rehab	1,276 (34% w/ SUD)	175 (40% w/ SUD)
Medicaid 1915 (c) Aged/Disabled	58	12
Medicaid 1915 (c) ID/DD	41	4
Ryan White	1	11
CAHBI	13	7
VA	1	3
CDBG	847	n/a
Funding not identified	312	186
TOTAL	2,549 (32% w/ SUD)	398 (35% w/ SUD)

*Data as of December 2015

Reimbursement of Tenancy Supports

1915(c) Waivers

- Z0648 Pre-Tenancy &/or Tenancy Crisis
- Z0649 Tenancy Maintenance
- Billing not limited to time spent face-to-face

Mental Health Rehabilitation

- H0036**TG** Community Psychiatric Supportive Treatment (CPST)
- H2017**TG** Psychosocial Rehabilitation (PSR)
- **TG** modifier pays a higher rate
- Billing limited to time spent face-to-face

PSH Providers

- 14 provider agencies around the state
- Receive specialized training, technical assistance, and monitoring to provide tenancy supports
- Must be **accredited** and **credentialed** as Mental Health Rehabilitation providers, but
- Must work with **all disabilities** and enroll/contract to be reimbursed under **all funding streams**

Program Results

Population

- 48% of households were homeless
 - 10% chronic homeless
- 10% of individuals/households served were in institutions
- 37% of households in tenancy & pre-tenancy have 1 or more members with a SUD

Services

- 96% retention rate (only 4% with negative outcome)
- 61% of New Orleans households have improved income

Costs

- Initial 24% reduction in Medicaid acute care costs

Closing Thoughts on Services Funding

- Financing tenancy supports for individuals with SUDs
 - MHR under 1915(i) or other non-waiver state plan authority
 - Pros and cons of using CABHI grants
 - Options under Managed Care?

Polling Question 3

- Is your state currently offering any of the following tenancy supports through a Medicaid supportive services benefit? Select all that apply.
 - Housing selection/voucher assistance
 - Budget planning
 - Tenant rights education
 - Recovery assistant/CM
 - Referral to behavioral health services
 - Crisis stabilization
 - Other supports
 - Not sure
 - No benefit is offered

Polling Question 4

- Which funding streams does your state use to support tenancy services for individuals with SUDs? Select all that apply.
 - Medicaid services benefit
 - 1915 waivers
 - CABHI grants
 - Block grants
 - Other sources
 - None of the above

Discussion and Questions 3



Polling Question 5

- Would your state be interested in having a post-webinar discussion with the speakers to address any additional questions or reflections on today's webinar?
 - Yes
 - No

Resources

- [*Informational Bulletin on Coverage of Housing-Related Activities and Services for Individuals with Disabilities.*](#)
Centers for Medicaid and Chip Services.
- [*State Strategies for Coordinating Medicaid Services and Housing for Adults with Behavioral Health Conditions.*](#)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.
- [*Recovery Housing Policy Brief.*](#) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Resources Cont'd

- [*Recovery Housing in the State of Ohio: Findings and Recommendations from an Environmental Scan*](#). The Ohio Council.
- [*Convening Report from the Substance Use and Housing National Leadership Forum*](#). Corporation for Supportive Housing and the National Council for Behavioral Health.

HUD Specific Resources

- HUD Exchange
 - [General website](#) for updates on McKinney-Vento Act programs & technical assistance materials
 - [Ask a question](#) about reporting systems, program implementation, housing assistance
 - [Join a mailing list](#) for future notifications

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Thank You!

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Targeted Learning Opportunity!**

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