Department of Human Services FY2019

The mission of the Department of Human Services (DHS) is achieved via three agency programs. Agency Management and the Office of the Director provide executive management, policy direction, strategic and financial planning, human capital management, information technology, capital programs, legislative and community relations, and performance management. The Office of Program Review, Monitoring, and Investigation includes internal affairs/agency risk management, fraud investigation, homeless shelter monitoring, and a quality control division.

The Family Services Administration (FSA) provides an array of social services and supports for District residents to solve crises, strengthen families and connect to resources and programs to improve their well-being. FSA manages a system of care to make homelessness rare, brief and non-reoccurring; administers a system of services and supports for youth who are at-risk of court-involvement, school disengagement, homelessness and repeat teen pregnancy, and provides crisis-intervention services for families and refugees.

The Economic Security Administration (ESA) determines and maintains eligibility for cash, food, child care, and medical benefits. ESA also, through a Two Generational (2Gen) approach, administers the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), Employment and Training (SNAP E&T) programs, which provide employment and training-related activities designed to improve long-term employability and achieve sustaining income.

### 2019 Accomplishments

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accomplishment</th>
<th>Impact on Agency</th>
<th>Impact on Residents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In FY19, the number of District families experiencing homelessness decreased by 12%.</td>
<td>The Bowser Administrator’s strategic plan to make homelessness rare, brief and nonrecurring is working. For the third consecutive year, the District saw a year-over-year decline in family homelessness. Smaller, dignified, community-based Short-Term Family Housing programs are the centerpiece of DHS’s emergency response system for families and with the opening of two additional STH programs in FY20, our capacity to reduce homelessness in the District will further increase.</td>
<td>For the third consecutive year, the District has seen double-digit percentage decreases in family homelessness, indicating that the strategies and investments we’ve made to end homelessness are working. The number of families experiencing homelessness in DC has decreased by 12% since 2018 and by 45% since 2016. A big contributor to the continued decline has been DHS’s replacement of DC General with smaller, dignified, service-enriched Short-Term Family Housing (STFH) sites throughout the city in FY19.</td>
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In FY19, DHS opened a Downtown Day Services Center for individuals experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness and chronic homelessness reached an all-time low. | The Downtown Day Services Center is a critical component in advancing our efforts to connect with individuals who choose to sleep in encampments rather than shelters. For many years, a centrally-located facility that comprehensively addresses the needs of individuals experiencing homelessness has been the missing piece in our work. The Center has thrived at capacity since opening. In addition to serving more individuals in the daytime hours, the program has addressed a need for employment support and allowed for enhanced case management quality assurance monitoring for our low barriers programs to guarantee effective and appropriate interventions. The wraparound services and interventions offered at the Center will contribute greatly to the steady decline of chronic homelessness in the District, which has reached an all-time low after dropping 13% in FY19. | In February 2019, the Downtown Day Services Center, housed in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, was opened to the public. Managed by the DowntownDC Business Improvement District, and with social services provided by Pathways to Housing DC, the Center offers a welcoming, centrally located facility for District residents experiencing homelessness to receive access to wraparound services. In just the second half of FY19, the Center served nearly 17,000 lunches, completed nearly 2,000 loads of laundry, and allowed for nearly 4,000 showers to be taken. The Center’s opening filled a void created two years ago when the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, a popular gathering location for men and women experiencing homelessness in Downtown DC, temporarily closed for major renovations. Through partnerships with other District agencies and organizations, the Center provides client services including social activities and entertainment, vital records assistance, healthcare services, and employment and legal assistance. Additionally, in FY19, the District saw a 13% decrease in the number of chronically homeless single adults, marking an all-time low for that population. Our housing-first strategy remains central to our work to make homelessness rare, brief and nonrecurring for District residents and the additional services individuals may now access through the Downtown Day Services Center will ensure that the chronically homeless numbers continue to decline. |
In FY18, DHS implemented a Two Generational (2Gen) TANF policy focused on the well-being of the whole family. The 2Gen approach allows TANF programs to serve families through a multigenerational lens, harnessing their full potential and placing the entire family on a path to economic security. While there are five total components to 2Gen strategy, the MOMS program addresses two directly—mental health and well-being and social capital. The group setting in a familiar location allows overburdened moms a safe space to explore a range of topics impacting their mental health, receive treatment as needed and to do it while building a network of like-minded mothers within their existing communities.

Successful participants of this program across the nation have experienced a decrease in depressive symptoms, an increase in the number of hours worked for participants, and an increase in the mother’s ability to meet her family’s basic needs. As MOMS continues to grow in the District, we anticipate similar results for our participants as well.

In April 2019, DHS launched the Mental health Outreach for MotherS (MOMS) Partnership with the Yale School of Medicine to bring mental health services to overburdened, under-resourced mothers of the District. The program allows mothers receiving TANF benefits to partake in MOMS’ Stress Management course, comprised of 90-minute weekly cognitive behavioral therapy intervention sessions delivered over the course of eight weeks by a licensed clinician and a Community Health Ambassador, a local mother who accompanies MOMS participants on their journey to improved well-being. MOMS meets participants where they are, with program activities being held at Phillips@THEARC and Bright Beginnings in Southeast. Both locations were selected as a result of a 2018 Goals and Needs Assessment conducted with potential MOMS participants.

Participants complete the program in cohorts of four to ten, providing a support group of like-minded mothers from the same community, which is vital to the long-term success of each participant. In addition to access to mental healthcare, MOMS provides mothers with basic needs such as free diapers and connection to other services to increase their employability and strengthen their support systems. In the second half of FY19, 40 mothers graduated from the program and another 22 participated in the first cohort of FY20.
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<tr>
<td>Percent of youth who completed the ACE and PASS programs and show improvement in school attendance when truancy is an issue at the time of referral</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
<td>Unnet</td>
<td>Similar to FY18, it has been challenging to show the improvements in the youth we serve in terms of school attendance. Prior to FY18, PASS only reported attendance for youth who “successfully completed” the program. A successful completion means that the youth shows improvement in 3 of 4 outcome measures. In FY18, the Youth Services Division began to report data for all completions. Those who did not meet minimums for “successful” completions are now included in the data. We made this shift to be consistent across programs and recognize that sometimes our focus has to be on other areas of improvement — behavioral health, home functioning, etc.— and not just the presenting issue of truancy. In other words, a youth can complete ACE or PASS without showing improvement in all the areas, such as school attendance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of youth engaged in PASS, ACE, and STEP who show improved functioning at closure as indicated by declines in their Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) scores</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>86.4%</td>
<td>Neutral Measure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teen parents receiving services from the Teen Parent Assessment Program who do not have additional pregnancies</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
<td>Met</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teen parents receiving services from TPAP who are enrolled in an educational or vocational training program and are meeting the requirements of the Educational component of their Individual Responsibility Plan (IRP)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
<td>Unmet</td>
<td>TPAP participation for ESA referrals is directly linked to their status as a TANF recipient. Therefore, ESA referrals are more highly motivated to complete program requirements. The same is not true for community referrals, who do not need to be TANF recipients. In FY19, the majority of TPAP participants were community referrals, which contributed to a decrease in the overall number of participants who complied with the program's educational requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Shelter Exits to Permanency</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Met</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Diverted from Shelter Placement</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Met</td>
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4 - Through a Two Generational Approach, empower DHS customers to improve their economic stability and well-being. (4 Measures)

| Number of New Education or Training Placements per 1,000 TANF Work-eligible Customers (Monthly Average) | Quarterly | Not Available | 10            | 10            | 24.9       | 26.2       | 25.7       | 37.9       | 28.7           | Met        |             |

| Number of New Employment Placements per 1,000 TANF Work-eligible Customers (Monthly Average) | Quarterly | Not Available | 15.2          | 18            | 9.2        | 9.1        | 9.9        | 7.8        | 9              | Unmet      | As a result of the new TANF policy and 2 Gen approach, DHS implemented a new TEP performance-based model and onboarded new providers in FY19. There was a transitional period for both providers and customers for most of Q1 and part of Q2. There is also a stronger focus on the completion of educational activities, to prepare customers for employment related activities. |
As a result of the new TANF policy and 2 Gen approach, DHS implemented a new TEP performance-based model, onboarded new providers, and enhanced the CATCH system (TANF case management system) in FY19. There was a transitional period for both providers and customers for most of Q1 and part of Q2. DHS is performing additional data analysis on the performance of the new model and new providers.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of TANF Employment Program Participants Who Participated in Eligible Activities</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>Unmet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Newly Employed Customers Earning a DC Living Wage</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>Met</td>
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5 - Improve the customer experience at DHS service centers. (7 Measures)
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call Center: Abandonment Rate</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>50.2%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>Unmet</td>
<td>The Call Center experienced high staff attrition in FY19, primarily due to SSRs leaving for promotional opportunities in other organizational units. In addition, DHS implemented a robust three-month training program for new SSRs, which meant that on-boarding took longer than previous years. For much of the year the staff complement answering phones was 50 percent of what the total should be, which made it particularly challenging to meet the high call volume. As a result of the long wait times, the number of abandoned calls increased. The call center messaging also began including number of customers ahead of the caller and the estimated wait time. This information may have exacerbated the abandonment rate as customers repeatedly make and abandon calls until they identify a low wait time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNAP Error Rate</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>Unmet</td>
<td>The District continued to experience challenges related to the implementation of the integrated eligibility system DCAS in FY19. DC experienced several system glitches that caused SNAP benefits to be incorrectly issued. In addition to system-caused errors, eligibility processing errors related to Wages &amp; Salary, Household Composition and Shelter Costs resulted in the payment error rate being above the FY19 target (10%). Issues including improper data entry, failure to verify information, and false information provided by the recipient introduced errors into the eligibility process. Through a combination of systems improvements, workforce training, and business process redesign the District’s Payment Error Rate and QC errors should decrease in FY20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP Application Timely Processing Rate (applications processed within 7 days for e-SNAP and 30 days for regular SNAP)</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>95.4%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
<td>94.7%</td>
<td>95.4%</td>
<td>95.5%</td>
<td>Met</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Service Center Average Wait Time in Lobby (minutes)</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>122.5</td>
<td>Unmet</td>
<td>Improvements to staffing levels and efficient deployments decreased normalized lobby wait times for FY19 Q4 by 21 minutes from the same time period in FY18 (from 120 minutes to 99 minutes). DHS implemented the Navigator</td>
</tr>
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</table>
pilot beginning in February 2019, which was fully implemented at all Service Centers by June 2019. The Navigator program enabled DHS to measure pre-triage wait time, which was added to the total measured and reported wait time for FY19. In order to evaluate customer experience and benchmark performance throughout the year, DHS created a second metric called normalized wait time that removes pre-triage wait time from the total. DHS did not meet its target for FY19 lobby wait time. Using normalized lobby wait time, wait time averaged 105 minutes: 15 minutes above the target wait time. The Service Centers were understaffed for much of FY19 due to FY18 attrition. While hiring was conducted in Q1 and Q2, staff training and deployments were not completed until Q3 and Q4. DHS observed a performance improvement in Q4, but the full effects will become evident as the new staff acclimate to policies, systems, and processes during FY20.

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Met</td>
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Nearly Met

ESA nearly met its FY19 lobby completion rate target, averaging 84.5% against an 85% target. The FY19 dip was entirely caused by ESA’s modified Alliance interview pilot which was implemented at Taylor Street Service Center during October and half of November 2018. The pilot resulted in a completion rate of 54% at Taylor Street during October and a 74% rate in November.

Once the pilot process was adjusted, ESA’s overall completion rate stabilized at 85% for the remainder of the year.
The Call Center experienced high staff attrition in FY19, primarily due to SSRs leaving for promotional opportunities in other organizational units. In addition, DHS implemented a robust three-month training program for new SSRs, which meant that on-boarding took longer than previous years. For much of the year the staff complement answering phones was 50 percent of what the total should be, which made it particularly challenging to meet the high call volume. As a result of the long wait times, the number of abandoned calls increased. The call center messaging also began including number of customers ahead of the caller and the estimated wait time. This information may have exacerbated the abandonment rate as customers repeatedly make and abandon calls until they identify a low wait time.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call Center: Average Wait Time (Minutes)</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23.75</td>
<td>Unmet</td>
<td>The Call Center experienced high staff attrition in FY19, primarily due to SSRs leaving for promotional opportunities in other organizational units. In addition, DHS implemented a robust three-month training program for new SSRs, which meant that on-boarding took longer than previous years. For much of the year the staff complement answering phones was 50 percent of what the total should be, which made it particularly challenging to meet the high call volume. As a result of the long wait times, the number of abandoned calls increased. The call center messaging also began including number of customers ahead of the caller and the estimated wait time. This information may have exacerbated the abandonment rate as customers repeatedly make and abandon calls until they identify a low wait time.</td>
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6 - Safeguard and improve the quality of life for vulnerable adults. (2 Measures)

| Percent of referrals in non-emergency cases where initial client contact and investigation takes place within ten working by Adult Protective Services | Quarterly | 98.5% | 97.3% | 95% | 96.3% | 99% | 92% | 93.1% | 95.1% | Met |

| Percent of Emergencies Responded to Within 24 Hours by Adult Protective Services | Semi-Annually | Not Available | 100% | 95% | Annual Measure | Annual Measure | Annual Measure | Annual Measure | 100% | Met |

7 - Create and maintain a highly efficient, transparent and responsive District government. (8 Measures)
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<tr>
<td>HR MANAGEMENT - Percent of eligible employees completing and finalizing a performance plan in PeopleSoft (Updated by OCA)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>No Target</td>
<td>Set</td>
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<tr>
<td>HR MANAGEMENT - Percent of eligible employee performance evaluations completed and finalized in PeopleSoft (Updated by OCA)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>No Target</td>
<td>Set</td>
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<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - Quick Payment Act Compliance - Percent of QPA eligible invoices paid within 30 days (Updated by OCA)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>No Target</td>
<td>Set</td>
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<td>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - Percent of local budget de-obligated to the general fund at the end of year (Updated by OCA)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>No Target</td>
<td>Set</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONTRACTS AND PROCUREMENT - Percent of Small Business Enterprise (SBE) annual goal spent (Updated by OCA)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>No Target</td>
<td>Set</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT POLICY AND FOIA COMPLIANCE - Percent of &quot;open&quot; data sets identified by the annual Enterprise Dataset Inventory published on the Open Data Portal - (Updated by OCA)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>No Target</td>
<td>Set</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT POLICY AND FOIA COMPLIANCE - Percent of FOIA Requests Processed in more than 25 business days - statute requirements allow 15 business days and a 10 day extension - (Updated by OCA)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
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<tr>
<td>HR MANAGEMENT - Average number of days to fill vacancy from post to offer acceptance (Updated by OCA)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>New in 2019</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>No Target Set</td>
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*Mayoral agencies include agencies under the Health and Human Services, Education, Public Safety and Justice, Operations and Infrastructure, Economic Development, and Internal Services clusters. It excludes all independent agencies and select EOM agencies.

*The HR management, Financial Management, IT Policy and FOIA Compliance, and Contracts and Procurement measures were collected for all mayoral agencies in FY 2019. OCA calculates these measures based on summary-level data from various agencies, and cannot verify the accuracy of any calculations.

*The 2019 DC Enterprise Data Inventory (EDI) contains datasets published on DC’s Open Data Portal, which is current as of March 9, 2019, and any datasets published to the portal after the above date were not included in the measure’s calculation.

*Due to data lags, FY 2019 data for the following core business measures will be published in March 2020: Contracts and Procurement - Percent of Small Business Enterprise (SBE) annual goal spent; Financial Management - Percent of local budget de-obligated to the general fund at the end of year; Human Resource Management - Average number of days to fill vacancy from post to offer acceptance; Human Resource Management - Percent of eligible employee performance evaluations completed and finalized in PeopleSoft; and IT Policy and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Compliance - Percent of FOIA Requests Processed in more than 25 business days - statute requirements allow 15 business days and a 10 day extension.

### 2019 Workload Measures

**1 - Homeless Services Continuum - Individuals (6 Measures)**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals experiencing homelessness (annual)</td>
<td>11,334</td>
<td>12,343</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>11,096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals experiencing homelessness, January Point-in-Time (PIT)</td>
<td>3583</td>
<td>3770</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>3875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of homeless Veterans, Point-in-Time (PIT)</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>292</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness, Point-in-Time (PIT)</td>
<td>1470</td>
<td>1586</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>1374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly housing placements (Individuals experiencing homelessness)</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly housing placements (Veterans)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2 - Homeless Services Continuum - Families (4 Measures)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of family households experiencing homelessness (annual)</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>1537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of housing placements annually (family households)</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family households experiencing homelessness, January Point-in-Time (PIT)</td>
<td>1166</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly census in family shelter</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>534.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3 - Youth-Focused Diversion Services (4 Measures)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>FY 2017 Actual</th>
<th>FY 2018 Actual</th>
<th>FY 2019 Q1</th>
<th>FY 2019 Q2</th>
<th>FY 2019 Q3</th>
<th>FY 2019 Q4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of teen parents served by the Teen Parent Assessment Program (TPAP)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of youth served by the Parent and Adolescent Support Services Program (PASS)</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly placements of youth experiencing homelessness placed through the coordinated entry system</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of youth served in the Alternatives to the Court Experience Program (ACE)</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4 - TANF and FSET Case Management and Employment Assistance (7 Measures)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>FY 2017 Actual</th>
<th>FY 2018 Actual</th>
<th>FY 2019 Q1</th>
<th>FY 2019 Q2</th>
<th>FY 2019 Q3</th>
<th>FY 2019 Q4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Work-Eligible TANF Customers (Monthly Average)</td>
<td>9619</td>
<td>8118</td>
<td>8951</td>
<td>9290</td>
<td>9550</td>
<td>9730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Families Entering TANF (Per Month)</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Children Receiving TANF Cash Benefits (Monthly Average)</td>
<td>24,059</td>
<td>19,547</td>
<td>21,473</td>
<td>21,997</td>
<td>22,445</td>
<td>23,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average TANF Caseload (Per Month)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>11,651</td>
<td>12,302</td>
<td>12,402</td>
<td>12,585</td>
<td>12,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Families Exiting TANF (Per Month)</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Families Re-certified for TANF Eligibility (Per Month)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>604.8</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Adults Receiving TANF Cash Benefits (Monthly Average)</td>
<td>12,052</td>
<td>9551</td>
<td>10,531</td>
<td>10,929</td>
<td>11,235</td>
<td>11,447</td>
</tr>
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</table>

5 - Eligibility Determination and Enrollment Support (12 Measures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNAP: Number of Households Re-certified for SNAP Eligibility (Per Month)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>3340</td>
<td>3168</td>
<td>3149</td>
<td>3026</td>
<td>2980</td>
<td>3081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Assistance: Number of Medicaid Applications</td>
<td>4982</td>
<td>3518</td>
<td>3152</td>
<td>3592</td>
<td>3869</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP: Number of SNAP Applications (Monthly Average)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>3367</td>
<td>3337</td>
<td>3111</td>
<td>3131</td>
<td>3240</td>
<td>3205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Assistance: Number of Medicaid Applications that are Approved</td>
<td>5489</td>
<td>3564</td>
<td>3342</td>
<td>3686</td>
<td>3912</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP: Average SNAP Caseload (Per Month)</td>
<td>71,743</td>
<td>68,828</td>
<td>67,603</td>
<td>64,911</td>
<td>64,113</td>
<td>65,161</td>
<td>65,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP: Number of Households New Approved for SNAP and Receiving SNAP Benefits (Per Month)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>2514</td>
<td>2384</td>
<td>2573</td>
<td>2485</td>
<td>2678</td>
<td>2530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Assistance: Average Medicaid (MAGI + Non-MAGI) Enrollment (Per Month)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>259,558</td>
<td>257,956</td>
<td>256,594</td>
<td>255,476</td>
<td>267,758</td>
<td>259,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Assistance: Average Alliance Medical Assistance Program Enrollment (Per Month)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>15,315</td>
<td>14,852</td>
<td>14,776</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>15,184</td>
<td>14,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Centers: Average Daily Number of Client Visits at Service Centers, Including Lobby Cases (Per Month)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Centers: Average Daily Number of Non-lobby Cases at Service Centers (Per Month)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Center: Average Number of Calls Received, Includes Served + Abandoned (Per Month)</td>
<td>36,375</td>
<td>37,128</td>
<td>34,172</td>
<td>33,758</td>
<td>30,561</td>
<td>31,970</td>
<td>32,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Center: Average Number of Calls Served (Per Month)</td>
<td>Waiting on Data</td>
<td>18,321</td>
<td>11,947</td>
<td>11,694</td>
<td>12,493</td>
<td>13,256</td>
<td>12,348</td>
</tr>
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</table>

6 - Supportive Services to Vulnerable Adults (3 Measures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases investigated in APS</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>1145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of court Appointed Guardians/Conservators</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of referrals received in APS</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>2099</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>Annual Measure</td>
<td>1736</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2019 Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations Header</th>
<th>Operations Title</th>
<th>Operations Description</th>
<th>Type of Operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOMELESS SERVICES CONTINUUM-INDIVIDUALS</td>
<td>Homeless Services Continuum- Individuals</td>
<td>The Family Services Administration provides a continuum of services to individuals experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, so that they can obtain and/or maintain improved housing. The continuum of services includes outreach, coordinated entry, low barrier shelter, rapid rehousing, day programs, feeding programs, and permanent supportive housing. FSA also provides targeted support for Veterans experiencing homelessness as well as resources and services during hypothermia and cold emergency alerts.</td>
<td>Daily Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 - Develop an effective system of care for families who experience homelessness. (1 Activity)
The Family Services Administration provides a continuum of services to families experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, so that they can obtain and/or maintain improved housing. The continuum of family services includes centralized intake and eligibility assessment at the Virginia Williams Family Resource Center, prevention services, emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, housing navigation and permanent supportive housing.

Youth-Focused Diversion Services

DHS, Family Services Administration (FSA), Youth Services Division (YSD) provides youth-focused services through the following programs:

- Parent and Adolescent Support Services (PASS), which works with youth up to the age of 17 years old who have committed status offenses (mainly truancy) by conducting comprehensive youth assessments and providing intensive case management and linkages to other supportive services.
  - PASS Crisis and Stabilization Team (PCAST), provides crisis assessment, intervention, and stabilization services to youth and their families that are referred to the Parent and Adolescent Support Services Program (PASS). Staff provide outreach, advocacy and coordination of services while engaging community resources. In addition, PCAST works to enhance coping skills and empower youth and their families to achieve stability.
  - Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is an intensive, short term intervention/preventive service that offers in-home family counseling designed specifically to address status-offending behaviors and juvenile delinquency from a relational/family-based perspective. FFT services target adolescents who are experiencing a high level of conflict in the home, exposure to domestic violence, truancy, curfew violations, running away, and substance abuse. In addition, FFT services are also used as part of the homeless youth prevention services. FFT sessions are held at least once per week for 3-6 months; every session includes all key members of the family. FFT therapists use a national FFT evidence-based model to work with the referred youth and families. This model assesses family behaviors that have contributed to the youth’s delinquent behavior, modifies strained family communication, improves parenting skills, and generalizes changes to community contexts and relationships.
  - Alternatives to the Court Experience (ACE), the sole diversion program in Washington, DC, which offers individually tailored and clinically-appropriate services to youth up to 17 years old and families as alternatives to arrest and prosecution. ACE’s goal is to reduce recidivism, reengage youths in school, and improve overall youth functioning.
  - The Teen Parent Assessment Program (TPAP), which provides case management and support services to teen parents ages 17 and under who receive TANF or self-refer to the program. TPAP’s goal is to move program participants towards self-sufficiency through completion of their high school or GED program.
  - Strengthening Teens Enriching Parents (STEP), which works with youth up to 17 years old who are reported missing to the police. Case managers provide outreach to assess why the youth has left home and together with the family, implement services with community partners—particularly Sasha Bruce—and other District agencies to reduce the likelihood of future missing persons reports, and increase family stability.
  - Homeless Youth Services works with youth up to 24 years old who are experiencing homelessness—or at risk of experiencing homelessness—connect with services to reunite them with their family and resolve family conflicts. Community organizations provide services such as drop-in centers, street outreach and housing.

4 - Through a Two Generational Approach, empower DHS customers to improve their economic stability and well-being.  (1 Activity)

TEMPORARY ASST TO NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)  

TANF and FSET Case Management and Employment Assistance

The Economic Security Administration provides case management and employment assistance through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Education and Employment Program and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Employment and Training Program, which provide job readiness and training activities designed to improve long-term employability and achieve sustaining income.

5 - Improve the customer experience at DHS service centers.  (1 Activity)
## 2019 Strategic Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Initiative Title</th>
<th>Strategic Initiative Description</th>
<th>Completion to Date</th>
<th>Status Update</th>
<th>Explanation for Incomplete Initiative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase employee engagement and launch a leadership development strategy.</strong></td>
<td>In FY19 DHS will use three years’ worth of employee viewpoint surveys (EVS) to drive improvements to culture specifically tied to employee engagement, equity and inclusion and leadership capacity. This will include a combination of follow up surveys and focus groups to create an employee engagement framework, develop leadership values that align to agency values, and inform a comprehensive leadership development strategy for the different management tiers at DHS. The agency will conduct tailored leadership development assessment and training for executive staff, mid-level managers, and frontline supervisors. The agency will also determine an ongoing support structure for managers, incoming managers, and newly promoted managers.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>In FY19 DHS conducted focus groups and feedback sessions to gain input and feedback on employee experience and desired leadership development. From employee input on the most important aspects of leadership development, DHS worked with George Washington University’s Center for Excellence in Public Leadership to develop and execute a leadership development program for over 60 executive and mid-level managers in FY19. DHS also conducted the planning and input phase for the agency’s approximately 125 frontline supervisors and convened a professional development committee to design an ongoing support structure for leadership development. Additionally, DHS used feedback gathered throughout the year to create an employee engagement framework to launch in FY20.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Eligibility Determination and Enrollment Support (2 Strategic initiatives)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Initiative Title</th>
<th>Strategic Initiative Description</th>
<th>Completion to Date</th>
<th>Status Update</th>
<th>Explanation for Incomplete Initiative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve access to benefit eligibility and enrollment services.</td>
<td>Using new FY19 funding and workload trend data, ESA will expand its Service Center staffing complement and better deploy its workforce to continue to reduce customer lobby wait times. In FY18, ESA worked with The Lab @ DC to pilot various customer notification strategies to identify which were effective at inducing customer compliance with certification activities. In FY19 ESA will fully operationalize the most effective strategies. ESA plans to assess the outreach services provided to Community Based Organizations (CBO) and DC Department of Employment Services (DOES)-operated American Jobs Centers and determine if the level of outreach needs to be bolstered. The agency will also conduct marketing and communications to encourage more customers to take advantage of available self-service options, including a new mobile application. Finally, ESA will collaborate with FSA to conduct monthly matching of cases and provide robust eligibility services to shared customers.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>During FY19, DHS completed staffing enhancements, improved staffing deployments by leveraging available data, evaluated and expanded successful outreach practices, and selected new outstation locations to increase access. DHS conducted monthly matching to identify common FSA and ESA customers and provided targeted outreach to improve program engagement. DHS also implemented several new customer-facing features to improve the quality of the customer experience. The agency added staffing to the DHS Call Center and completed a process redesign to enhance service effectiveness. Finally, DHS completed mobile scanning development and composed related outreach to increase self-service opportunities for customers. The mobile application is currently in an early pilot implementation, so outreach will be conducted in early FY20 as the new technology is made available to the public.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect customers with range of needed services.</td>
<td>During FY19, ESA will work to provide additional CWE&amp;ST, FSA, and DHS partner communications and materials to caseworkers in ESA Service Centers. ESA will also implement close-out checklists for SSRs for each application or renewals which include information about available District resources to increase referrals for customers. Finally, ESA will increase customer engagement with child care, DHS’ Office of Work Opportunity (OWO), and SNAP Employment and Training (SNAP E&amp;T) resources by co-locating these services in each Service Center.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>DHS completed system automations, issued a community resource guide, and conducted a pilot in Fort Davis Service Center all designed to increase customer engagement with agency and community-based supports. Child care eligibility services were refined and reinforced during FY19, including installation of automated tools, data report generation, and additional oversight within the FY19 MOU. The agency also created a plan for oversight at all Centers during FY20. DHS established co-location of employment and training (E&amp;T) services within 3 out of 5 Service Centers. E&amp;T assessment units for both SNAP and TANF received third-party evaluations as well as redesigned business processes streamlining the customer experience between eligibility and needs assessments. This accomplishment superseded planned close-out checklists.</td>
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</table>

### Homeless Services Continuum - Families (2 Strategic initiatives)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Initiative Title</th>
<th>Strategic Initiative Description</th>
<th>Completion to Date</th>
<th>Status Update</th>
<th>Explanation for Incomplete Initiative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replace DC General with neighborhood-based Short Term Family Housing.</td>
<td>In FY19, DC General (DCG) will be replaced with dignified and service-enriched Short Term Family Housing (STFH) in all eight wards. By the end of the calendar year, Wards 4, 7, 8 and 4300 12th Street STFH sites will be open with service providers on board and families moved in. During the summer 2019, the STFH sites in Wards 3, 5 and 6 are expected to open. In addition to family living units, the new facilities offer computer labs, age-appropriate indoor and outdoor recreation space, study and meeting lounges and space for providers. The specialized providers will employ effective models for exiting families to permanancy and will work to meet a target length of stay of less than 90 days. The smaller settings and higher staffing ratios will allow for more intensive case management to better remediate barriers faced by families. DHS will provide effective performance monitoring, technical assistance and build positive collaboration between providers, families and communities.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>On October 30, 2018, after months of intensive work by DHS to help families transition to stable housing, Mayor Bowser locked the doors of DC General Family Shelter forever. In FY19, DHS began providing services to families at five of eight Short Term Family Housing (STFH) programs: Wards 4, 5, 7, 8, and 4300 12th Street, SE (which will serve as emergency shelter capacity temporarily). After one full year of providing services through STFH programs, the average length of stay for families remains just below 90 days. DHS achieved this goal by: developing a system for regular case reviews; reinforcing the importance of a housing first model through intake materials, housing stabilization plans and passive engagement resources; and creating a Community of Practice where providers and DHS share ideas and best practices.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In FY19, DHS will continue making improvements to the Rapid Re-Housing Program. DHS will provide forums for families to share how the program should be refined to better meet their needs and will make adjustments accordingly. DHS will work towards improving Rapid Re-Housing case management to help households increase income, get connected to mainstream services and efficiently transition to long term housing as appropriate. Finally, DHS will explore modifying the incentive structure in its Family Re-Housing and Stabilization Program to further improve outcomes.

During FY19, DHS will expand and re-target the customer base for the Rapid Re-Housing Individuals (RRH-I) program to improve program outcomes. In FY18, DHS, in conjunction with RRH-I providers, expanded each providers’ capacity to allow the program to serve up to 300 unaccompanied adults at any given time and up to 600 unaccompanied adults over the course of FY19. The program will target individuals in transitional housing, work bed programs, and DC Department of Employment Services (DOES) identified individuals, since these participants will be most equipped to make rental payments at the end of the subsidy. Continued discussions will occur to modify Coordinated Assessment and Housing Placement (CAHP) prioritization for RRH-I to identify individuals who are more likely to be successful in the program. With this improved program focus, DHS expects that the vast majority of individuals participating in the RRH-I program will maintain permanent housing.

In FY19, DHS made numerous improvements to RRH-I, most notably lengthening the subsidy from six to twelve months. In addition, DHS and the CAHP team improved prioritization for program participants and relationships established with shelter providers continued to improve identification of appropriate participants. A new relationship with DOES allowed for direct referrals in FY19. DHS also established key processes for transitions from FRSP and step-ups to other permanent housing solutions. Finally, DHS established an auditing system for provider quality assurance; this resulted in ending agreements with two under-performing providers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Initiative Title</th>
<th>Strategic Initiative Description</th>
<th>Completion to Date</th>
<th>Status Update</th>
<th>Explanation for Incomplete Initiative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address identified barriers and enhance the Rapid Re-Housing program.</td>
<td>In FY19, DHS will continue making improvements to the Rapid Re-Housing Program. DHS will provide forums for families to share how the program should be refined to better meet their needs and will make adjustments accordingly. DHS will work towards improving Rapid Re-Housing case management to help households increase income, get connected to mainstream services and efficiently transition to long term housing as appropriate. Finally, DHS will explore modifying the incentive structure in its Family Re-Housing and Stabilization Program to further improve outcomes.</td>
<td>50-74%</td>
<td>DHS initiated and worked with Customer Advisory Group members throughout FY19 to develop the Family Re-Housing and Stabilization Program (FRSP) Client Handbook that outlines services and resources provided to families in FRSP. The document also clarifies the roles and expectations of clients in FRSP. DHS continued to work with FRSP providers and the Community Partnership to End Homelessness (TCP) to develop a program manual to clarify the provision of FRSP services to families including details about exit and administrative hearings. Additionally, DHS began case conferences for FRSP long stayers to gain more information on challenges and barriers that the families are experiencing, thereby connecting families to the needed resources in order to prepare families for program exit. Finally, in September 2019, DHS launched the FRSP Task Force composed of FRSP clients, providers, advocates, City Council and other government agencies involved in providing services to families to recommend improvements in customer experience, efficiency and effectiveness of the program delivery and oversight and accountability.</td>
<td>DHS is in the process of developing program enhancements and adjusted program models that better fit the needs of current and future program participants. DHS determined a mid-year change in strategy: to launch the FRSP task force to ensure that all stakeholders’ perspectives and recommendations are taken into account as DHS contemplates and executes program changes. Work to improve and refine FRSP will continue into FY20 and beyond.</td>
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<td>Reform Rapid Re-Housing for individuals.</td>
<td>During FY19, DHS will expand and re-target the customer base for the Rapid Re-Housing Individuals (RRH-I) program to improve program outcomes. In FY18, DHS, in conjunction with RRH-I providers, expanded each provider’s capacity to allow the program to serve up to 300 unaccompanied adults at any given time and up to 600 unaccompanied adults over the course of FY19. The program will target individuals in transitional housing, work bed programs, and DC Department of Employment Services (DOES) identified individuals, since these participants will be most equipped to make rental payments at the end of the subsidy. Continued discussions will occur to modify Coordinated Assessment and Housing Placement (CAHP) prioritization for RRH-I to identify individuals who are more likely to be successful in the program. With this improved program focus, DHS expects that the vast majority of individuals participating in the RRH-I program will maintain permanent housing.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>In FY19, DHS made numerous improvements to RRH-I, most notably lengthening the subsidy from six to twelve months. In addition, DHS and the CAHP team improved prioritization for program participants and relationships established with shelter providers continued to improve identification of appropriate participants. A new relationship with DOES allowed for direct referrals in FY19. DHS also established key processes for transitions from FRSP and step-ups to other permanent housing solutions. Finally, DHS established an auditing system for provider quality assurance; this resulted in ending agreements with two under-performing providers.</td>
<td>DHS is in the process of developing program enhancements and adjusted program models that better fit the needs of current and future program participants. DHS determined a mid-year change in strategy: to launch the FRSP task force to ensure that all stakeholders’ perspectives and recommendations are taken into account as DHS contemplates and executes program changes. Work to improve and refine FRSP will continue into FY20 and beyond.</td>
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<td>Enhance the low barrier shelter system.</td>
<td>FSA will continue to improve the low barrier shelter system for unaccompanied adults in FY19. DHS will introduce day services programming in the downtown area of DC which, in addition to serving more individuals during the daytime hours, will address a significant and demonstrable need for services. Individuals can access showers, laundry facilities, basic personal health services, as well as more opportunities to connect to housing and employment support. DHS will also implement enhanced case management quality assurance monitoring for our low barriers programs to guarantee effective and appropriate interventions. Finally, DHS will complete renovations to expand capacity at Harriet Tubman women’s shelter and begin design of an 801 East men’s shelter replacement.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>On February 25th the Downtown Day Service Center (DDSC) opened to the public. Since that time 430 new clients have been seen for case management/care coordination, nearly 17,000 lunches have been provided, nearly 4,000 showers taken, and nearly 2,000 loads of laundry completed. In addition, individuals have been connected to harm reduction services, diversion services, transportation resources, connections to vital documents, as well as benefits, income, education, housing, and employment resources. In addition, the Harriet Tubman Women’s Low Barrier Shelter expanded, providing 75 additional beds for homeless women in the city. The additional beds were at capacity within one week of opening. Finally, the new 801 East Shelter designs have been developed and stakeholder engagements have occurred to establish clear programmatic plans to address the many needs for homeless men in the city. With input of clients and stakeholders, the new facility will address previously unmet needs for respite beds, employment focused beds, co-ed shelter resources, and senior and/or medically frail individuals.</td>
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<td>Implement more harm reduction practices throughout the system of care.</td>
<td>In FY18 DHS began the process of addressing the opioid crisis by partnering with the Department of Health and Department of Behavioral Health to conduct trainings and implement the use Narcan in low barrier shelters. In FY19 DHS will expand and evaluate trainings and best practices for the management of Narcan to reduce fatalities as a result of opioid use in our system and connect individuals to treatment. DHS will also expand on our partnerships with community stakeholders to educate our providers in national harm reduction best practices in the areas of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) use, safe sex resources, safe needle exchanges, proper HIV/Hepatitis C testing, and resource connections. These efforts will aim to increase the knowledge of our staff providing services, as well as reduce the risk of death from overdoses, reduce the transmission of HIV/STI’s, increase primary care connection, reduce crisis escalation and exposure to violence.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>DHS successfully implemented Narcan kits in all of our Low Barrier Shelter programs and day centers. DHS and partners provided training for staff and additional training plans have been established for FY20, including online training. 2,600 Narcan kits were procured for outreach staff to not only administer, but also provide to consumers to broaden the reach of the kits. In addition, DHS partner HIPS now provides harm reduction education and services at the Downtown Day Services Center to include daily groups, HIV and Hepatitis testing, needle exchange, and referrals to sober living and drug treatment resources, serving hundreds of individuals each month.</td>
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<td>Establish a singles diversion/rapid exit program.</td>
<td>Despite aiding over 1,200 single adults exit the streets or shelter to permanent housing between the 2017 and 2018 Point-in-Time (PIT) counts, the data reflects inflows currently outpacing outflows in our homeless services system. DHS works hard to minimize the impact and effect of intergenerational systemic poverty, and believes we can intervene early in the specific crisis and empower the individual. In FY19 DHS will implement a diversion and rapid exit program to create an effective outcome that minimizes use of low-barrier shelter and empowers our clients to think creatively about their strengths and support networks. This approach supports DHS’ goal of making homelessness brief, rare, and non-recurring by permanently reconnecting clients with friends and family, temporarily diverting them as they seek new housing, or permanently relocating them to a safe place.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Since launching in April 2019, Project Reconnect successfully completed 39 diversions, and received 130 referrals. The number of referrals went up steadily from the April 2019 launch, confirming the need for the new program. In addition to this program success, DHS and the Greater Washington Urban League developed the program infrastructure including diversion outcomes and training curriculum. DHS also developed and implemented policies, procedures, a data tracking system, referral tracking, and site location performance to better understand referrals from low-barrier shelters and day centers.</td>
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<td>Improve the system of care for unaccompanied women experiencing homelessness.</td>
<td>According to the 2018 PIT count, approximately 30% of homeless individuals are women. In FY19 DHS will increase the number of low-barrier beds available to women by expanding capacity at the Harriet Tubman shelter. As a majority of women involved in homeless services have experienced violence and trauma, DHS will work to streamline domestic violence (DV) survivors’ transition from shelter to long term housing. DHS will implement safety and planning protocols to integrate the shelter matching process of DV service providers with those operated through the Coordinated Assessment Housing Placement (CAHP) system, while protecting confidentiality and legal protections. In FY19 DHS will enhance training to incorporate best practices around trauma informed care and DV support in low barrier shelter services. DHS will explore the development of a program for women without dependent children and their partners so they may continue their supportive relationship.</td>
<td>75-99%</td>
<td>In FY19 DHS expanded the capacity from 100 beds to 175 beds at the Harriet Tubman low-barrier women’s shelter. In addition to expanding capacity at the Harriet Tubman shelter, DHS has begun streamlining the process for women who are survivors of Domestic Violence to be matched to housing programs through our Coordinated Assessment Housing Placement (CAHP) system; incorporating DV providers into the CAHP process. DHS identified the complexity of integrating DV survivors into the CAHP matching process, due to privacy and confidentiality constraints. In FY19 DHS identified trainings on trauma informed care and DV for low barrier shelter staff in an effort to ensure best practices are upheld when DV survivors present at shelter. The identified training for DV and trauma informed care have come to fruition after ongoing discussions with the DV network. Finally, DHS in conjunction with other government agencies have identified potential sites for year round co-ed shelters in hopes to address some of the capacity issues, but will require feasibility studies to determine cost estimates for renovations and/or construction. Integrating DV providers into the CAHP process will streamline the transition from shelter to long term housing for DV survivors. Clarifying DHS’s DV policy creates consistent expectations for trauma informed care for all DHS employees and contracted staff. Finally, the investments in capacity at the Harriet Tubman low-barrier women’s shelter and at an upcoming co-ed facility will ensure that more women are able to receive supportive services in a safe and stable environment.</td>
<td>In FY19 DHS identified the privacy and confidentiality constraints associated with integrating DV survivors into the CAHP matching process. The desired integration of DV survivors into the CAHP process has allowed for DHS to take a closer look at the confidentiality and privacy laws, and will ultimately mitigate the barriers that DV survivors face in accessing permanent housing.</td>
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**Supportive Services to Vulnerable Adults (1 Strategic Initiative)**

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<td>Increase the level of mass care preparedness.</td>
<td>In FY19, DHS will provide new and enhanced staff training and resources to increase the District’s level of preparedness for mass care activities, in coordination with the District’s preparedness framework. DHS will develop and conduct a new emergency shelter manager training to expand the number of employees equipped to take on this role. In addition, DHS will conduct District-wide shelter operations training to support mass care operations. DHS will also increase the emergency mass care cache of supplies and materials to support residents in the case of an emergency.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>In FY19, DHS finalized the Family Assistance Center (FAC) Plan, which was also incorporated into District-wide plans and the District’s preparedness framework. DHS established a Mass Care Task Force, and the first shelter training and simulation was completed in October 2019. DHS also worked with partner agencies on enhancing integration for access and functional needs. In terms of supplies and equipment, DHS completed the purchase and preparation of “mass care disability kits” for deployment to shelters and FACs. DHS identified other necessary supplies and equipment, and re-committed to the regional agreement with the American Red Cross to fulfill these needs.</td>
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**TANF and FSET Case Management and Employment Assistance (4 Strategic initiatives)**
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<td>Implement targeted outreach and incentives to increase engagement in education and work activities.</td>
<td>In FY19, ESA will redefine strategies for engaging TANF customers in employment and education opportunities to help them grow their economic security. DHS is launching a Learn and Earn campaign to orient TANF customers to the changes in the TANF Education and Employment Program (TEP), which shifts the focus from compliance and counting work hours to a system which is flexible, customer-centric and participant defined career goals. Learn and Earn and other new strategies will be promoted through roadshows and with stakeholders to reach customers through avenues beyond direct mail and email. ESA is also building a TANF Ambassadors program in which Ambassadors serve as role models and provide peer to peer support for customers who have not participated fully in TEP. Ambassadors will participate in community events and focus groups to help shape outreach and engagement. Finally, the new TEP contracts include performance-based outcomes and incentives for providers to align with program goals.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>In FY19, DHS launched five initiatives to engage TANF customers in educational and employment opportunities to lead to economic security. The Find Your Resource Expo was done in partnership with the Office of the Mayor, DCPS and DOES and gave customers access to numerous resources to help achieve family stability and economic security. Customers also had the opportunity to interview for a variety of positions at the expo, many of which resulted in immediate hires for TANF and SNAP E&amp;T customers. The Navigator Pilot Project allowed Customer Navigators [interns] to triage services in the service centers. This group has proven to be an asset to ESA, as we have seen a decrease in wait times and an increase in customer satisfaction rates since the program launched. The SNAP and TANF Employment Program engaged in a pilot study at the Fort Davis Service Center, which has since expanded to all five centers. The program allows select providers to interact with customers to market services for the purpose of recruiting and increasing participation in their programs. The MOMS program provides a cohort of overburdened moms with a safe space to explore a range of topics, receive treatment as needed, and incentives for achieving goals. In the course of 6 months, 40 participants have successfully participated and graduated from the program. Finally, in FY19, DHS launched the 2019 TANF Customer Survey with a goal of collecting data to evaluate the effect of changes to DHS policies and the TANF program for the families we serve. This was the first year the survey was self-administered and available through an online platform, allowing customers to take the survey on a desktop, laptop, tablet, or smartphone.</td>
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| Introduce the next phase of Two Generational strategy. | In FY18, DHS implemented a Two Generational (2Gen) TANF policy focusing on the well-being of the whole family. Recognizing the connection of parent/child well-being with workforce outcomes, DHS is reshaping programs to support the 2Gen model. In FY19, DHS will launch a communication campaign for customers, staff and stakeholders. The new TANF Employment and Education Program (TEP) 2Gen focus will remove barriers to employment and including relevant standards in the participants Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP). In FY19 ESA will assess outcomes and feasibility to determine next steps for three 2Gen programs:  
  • Targeted Mobility Coaching (TMC): Empowering customers by building skills through family-centered case management and peer mentors.  
  • BRIDGES: Addresses customer barriers to traditional work/education participation.  
  • Mental health Outreach for MotherS (MOMS): Reduces depressive symptoms among overburdened and under-resourced mothers in a community-based peer group. | Complete | The Targeted Mobility Coaching Unit (TMC), in partnership with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Children and Families and the Lab @ DC, is working to establish itself as the lead provider in developing and integrating a coaching intervention model that can later be scaled for TEP Providers to incorporate in their service delivery model. The goal is to pivot from a traditional case management model to a coaching intervention model, which empowers and motivates customers to engage in the program and achieve desired goals. In FY19, DHS laid the framework for the new coaching model that will tie into our career pathways model. The training team began to identify the scope of training and technical assistance that the new case coaching model will require. In addition, DHS ran the MOMS program, which provides a cohort of overburdened moms with a safe space to explore a range of topics, receive treatment as needed, and receive incentives for achieving goals. In the course of six months, 40 participants successfully participated and graduated from the program. Cohort 3 is currently underway, and Cohort 4 will begin in December 2019. | |
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<td>Align workforce development initiatives to leverage high growth areas and key partnerships.</td>
<td>In FY17 DHS created The Division of Customer Workforce, Employment and Training, which centralizes DHS workforce and job training functions, to coordinates with workforce initiatives across the city. To support these efforts, DHS will: • Design industry pipeline for high growth industries for TANF customers to support industry needs. DHS will develop the initiative with industry District Stakeholders. • Integrate DHS workforce resources into co-located American Job Center (AJC) locations. • Implement career pathway models for the high growth industries (hospitality, healthcare, construction, infrastructure, business administration and Information Technology, and security). DHS will work with the Workforce Investment Council’s Career Pathways Taskforce and will develop specific models.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>DHS is building a diversified and integrated network of career and occupational training resources for families to increase customer access to employment opportunities with greater stability, higher earnings, and better promotional potential. All six high growth industry pipeline models have been completed. DHS completed listening sessions that gathered information from stakeholders about how efforts related to career pathways are conceptualized, implemented, evaluated, and interpreted. The participants were DHS’ TANF Employment and Education service providers, TANF customers and educational partners. DHS identified a software tool to develop informational/training videos for TANF customers and DHS case managers. The software will be utilized to develop 2-3 minute videos on career exploration and aligning skills and interests with the six high growth industries.</td>
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<td>Integrated case management services.</td>
<td>In FY18, DHS began blending case management across administrations by assigning ESA’s Office of Work Opportunity (OWO) staff to serve as comprehensive case managers for families in Rapid Re-housing (RRH), Rapid Exit for families in emergency hotels, and the Homeless Prevention Program (HPP). OWO also established a Homeless Services Integration Coordination Unit (HSI-CU) to ensure enhanced case coordination between homeless services and TANF Employment Program (TEP) case management teams. During FY19, DHS will expand the integrated case management model into the TEP, RRH and Short Term Family Housing (STFH) contracts, ensuring providers are trained on consistent standards for case management services, coordinating care plans, and systems. The refinement and coordination of case management will support the future roll out of an integrated case management system within the DC Access System (DCAS).</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>DHS convened a service providers forum in July 2019. Providers for TANF, SNAP, and homeless services programs discussed how to provide triage services to customers and to share strategies on how to integrate housing and employment services. In addition, DHS provided training to homeless service providers about services offered by TEP providers. Homeless service providers also received CATCH system training and technical assistance to allow for unified planning for families, plus monitoring and trouble-shooting integration challenges. DHS will hold additional meetings to continue to develop and implement the recommended strategies in FY20.</td>
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Youth-Focused Diversion Services (2 Strategic initiatives)

<p>| Refine and expand homeless youth interventions as directed by Solid Foundations DC Youth Homeless Plan | During FY19, the FSA YSD will continue to support and monitor expanded youth homeless services including housing and housing stabilization support services. These YSD services are aligned with the needs and program models identified in the Solid Foundations DC. Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness. YSD will award grants to a number of providers to manage the expanded services, as well as enhance existing grant monitoring processes. In FY19, YSD will solicit proposals for a new 24-hour drop-in center to support the needs of youth experiencing homelessness/housing instability. | Complete | In FY19 DHS continued to refine and expand youth homeless services interventions as directed by Solid Foundations. This included: 1) selecting a provider to secure a location (along with DHS) and operate the District’s first 24-hour Drop In Center serving youth; 2) selecting a provider to create additional transitional housing beds (of which 50% of beds are filled to date) and open the doors to a second DHS Extended Transitional Housing program that supports 24 youth; 3) developing program rules and regulations for Extended Transitional Housing; and 4) expanding the Youth Homeless Services team by hiring a program analyst to monitor providers. | |</p>
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<td>Increase the capacity of the Youth Services Division’s STEP program in support of youth reported missing and their families and PCAST team to reduce risk of danger to youth.</td>
<td>In support of the Mayor’s new cross-agency effort, in FY19 YSD will further develop the Strengthening Teens Enriching Parents (STEP) program to assists families with youth reported missing to the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the PASS Crisis and Stabilization Team (PCAST) which assesses crises to reduce imminent risk of danger. YSD will refine the protocols of the STEP and PCAST teams and will build capacity by ensuring that a new clinical director develops a strategic plan for providing more direct services through YSD staff and decrease the division’s reliance on outside service providers to address the clinical needs of the youth and families. Lastly, YSD will refine the Key Performance Indicators, Standard Operating Procedures, and Theory of Change for each program, while developing robust data analysis and monitoring dashboards.</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>In FY19 DHS completed a number of capacity building activities for PCAST, including: 1) successfully partnered with four non-profit organizations (Sasha Bruce Youthwork, AprilMay Company, Inc., Children’s National Hospital, and Second Story) and one DC government agency (Child and Family Services Administration), 2) launched a PCAST stakeholders’ meeting, 3) updated the PCAST Quick Base platform to be used as a tool to improve the process for capturing and managing data, 4) conducted community outreach efforts with 11 agencies and nonprofit organizations to explain PCAST services and how referrals are made for services, and 5) completed a robust training agenda for PCAST staff. In FY19, DHS also developed and implemented a process for triaging youth listed on the Missing Persons Report (MPR) received every business day of the year. This streamlined process helps the STEP case managers and social workers reach out quickly to youth and their families about services available through STEP. In addition, during FY19, there have been ten groups for parents/guardians and five outings for parents/guardians to provide support and connections with services to address needs regarding the youth that was reported missing. On average during FY19, there were 139 individual youth reported missing monthly; of those, there was an average of 36 active STEP cases per month. As a result of increasing the number of STEP staff, District residents who report a child missing are reassured knowing that now STEP coordinates with other Agencies within the District of Columbia for an immediate plan to outreach and offer services and supports to help reduce the number of missing youth reported.</td>
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