



# **Bridgeway Supportive Housing:**

**Nancy Schneeloch, Program Director  
Bridgeway Rehabilitation Services**

# Bridgeway Supportive Housing and Services

- Specializing in working with people who have a serious mental illness since 1968
- Working with people who have co-occurring conditions
  - Substance abuse
  - Chronic medical conditions
  - Poverty – homelessness, criminal justice involvement
- 1000 people living in supportive housing arrangements
  - Assertive Community Treatment
  - Intensive Supportive Housing/RIST
  - Moderate intensity Supportive Housing
  - 11 Counties in NJ

# Bridgeway's Housing Strategy

- Work with housing partners
  - Landlords & property management companies
  - Housing Authorities
  - Continuum of Care
  - State government departments with rental vouchers
- Bare bones property management
- Concentrate on best practices in services, compliance program

# Bridgeway's Housing Strategy

- Four two bedroom condo units
- Implemented Section 811 house in Ringo's, NJ
- Mainstream/Regular Section 8 vouchers
- Union County CoC we obtained Shelter plus care programs, five programs = 125 vouchers

# Bridgeway's Housing Strategy

- Recently have obtained Chronic Homeless Vouchers in Union County = 85 vouchers
- Partnered with DMHAS vouchers = 500
- SRAP vouchers for Moving on

# DMHAS Vouchers

- Project, Tenant sponsored, and Tenant based vouchers
- Majority of vouchers obtained through RFP's and expansions
- Are able to apply for Tenant based vouchers

# Tenant Based Vouchers

- Applications go into DMHAS
- DMHAS prioritize the requests
- Individuals in Hospital, Homeless, and domestic violence situations are lead priority
- Reapply each month, no waiting list

# Recent Strategies

- Partnering with housing developers
- Partnered with Housing authority on a special needs project
- Feel these strategies need to be in place with fee for service, ie: having multiple individuals in same building to provide services

Fee for Service discourages scattered site housing because:

- Fee for service reimbursements disadvantage service providers serving rural areas (low population density) because of increased non reimbursable travel time
- FFS has the unintended consequence of encouraging clustered and congregate housing rather than housing that is integrated within communities – i.e working against the expressed policy of HUD and DMHAS to integrate people living in supportive housing arrangements and give them more choice of where they live.