

1995

**CURRENT STATUS OF
HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA
AND
EFFORTS TO PREVENT OR
ALLEVIATE HOMELESSNESS**



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. THE CURRENT STATUS OF HOMELESSNESS IN ARIZONA	
A. What is the Definition of Homeless?	3
B. Causes of Homelessness	3
C. How Many People are Homeless in Arizona?	7
D. Who are the People that are Homeless?	10
E. Deaths of Homeless People	13
III. EFFORTS TO PREVENT OR ALLEVIATE HOMELESSNESS	
A. Federal Initiatives	14
B. State Homeless Coordination Office	15
C. Funding in Arizona for Services to Homeless People	17
D. Shelter and Housing	23
E. Agencies and Organizations Assisting Homeless People With Shelter and/or Services	24
F. Organizations Advocating for Homeless People	24
1. <i>Statewide Organizations</i>	24
a. Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness	25
b. Children's Action Alliance	25
c. The Arizona Coalition for Human Services	25
d. Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence	26
e. Governor's Advisory Council on Hunger	26
f. Association of Arizona Food Banks	26
g. Arizona Community Action Association	26
h. Governor's Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee	27
i. Arizona Interagency Council on Housing and Homelessness	27
2. <i>Local Organizations</i>	29
a. Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless	29
b. Project Shelter, Inc.	30
c. Metropolitan Area Consolidated Plans	30
d. Maricopa County Homeless Public/Private Task Force	30
e. Phoenix Consortium to End Homelessness	31
f. Northwest Community Coalition to End Homelessness	31

LISTING OF APPENDICES, GRAPHS, AND TABLES

LISTING OF APPENDICES

	Page
APPENDIX I SHELTER FACILITIES/SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE	33
APPENDIX II ARIZONA COALITION TO END HOMELESSNESS	56
APPENDIX III THE ADVISORY TASK FORCE ON RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH	58
APPENDIX IV CHILDREN'S ACTION ALLIANCE	59
APPENDIX V ARIZONA COALITION FOR HUMAN SERVICES	60
APPENDIX VI ARIZONA COMMUNITY ACTION ASSOCIATION	61
APPENDIX VII HOMELESS TRUST FUND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE	62
Beliefs	62
Guidelines for FY96	63
Policy Statements	64
Introduction	64
Affordable Housing	65
Transitional Housing for Substance Abusers	66
Transitional Housing for Families	67
Employment Opportunities for Homeless Individuals	68
Housing and Treatment for Individuals Who are Seriously Mentally Ill and/ or Substance Abusers	69
Zoning/Siting	70
Removal of Barriers to Services for Homeless Persons	71
Day Resource Centers	72
Emergency Shelter/Support	73
APPENDIX VIII STATE COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY STRATEGY (CHAS)	74
FY93 Performance Assessment	74
ARIZONA CONSOLIDATED PLAN	77
FY95 Action Plan	77
APPENDIX IX ARIZONA PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCIES	84
APPENDIX X FISCAL YEAR 1994 FUNDING FOR HOMELESS PROGRAMS	86

LISTING OF TABLES

TABLE I	Estimates of the Number of Homeless People in Arizona – 1994	10
TABLE II	Characteristics of Homeless People in Arizona	11
TABLE III	Summary of State of Arizona Funding of Services to Homeless People – FY 1991–1992, FY 1992–1993, FY 1993–1994	13
TABLE IV	Emergency, Transitional and Permanent Housing Beds For Homeless People in Arizona– 1994	23

Available in Alternative Format Upon Request

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report regarding the status of homelessness in Arizona and efforts to prevent and alleviate homelessness is submitted by the Homeless Coordination Office of the Department of Economic Security pursuant to Laws 1990, Chapter 260 (HB2318) as required by Section A.R.S. 41-1954 (A). This legislation also established the Homeless Coordination Office which was staffed in January 1991.

This fourth annual report will provide information on progress made in the past year in assisting homeless people, demographics of homeless people, current funding of programs to assist homeless people and summary descriptions of these programs, an inventory of shelter and services programs in the state and a review of statewide and local organizations' efforts to prevent and alleviate homelessness.

The year 1994, again saw significant progress made around the state in programs which provide housing and services to homeless people. Increases in the number of shelter beds and state funding occurred once again. The number of homeless people served as well as requests for assistance increased, while the number turned away appears to have increased. The causes of homelessness have not been adequately studied in Arizona, but can be attributed to a variety of factors, most of which are relevant to the nation, including:

- unemployment
- lack of health insurance for "notch group" families and individuals
- a large gap between the number of affordable housing units and the number of households which need them
- few programs which are designed to prevent homelessness
- inadequate mental health care and substance abuse treatment for homeless or near-homeless individuals.

Arizona has more shelter and permanent housing for homeless people than ever before, more funding overall and an increased awareness of homelessness and the issues surrounding it. During 1994:

- Funds administered by state agencies for services targeted to homeless people increased by at least 20% over FY93 levels (See Table III).
- Approximately 600 additional emergency and transitional shelter beds have been identified.
- The number of permanent housing units identified for homeless families and individuals also increased by approximately 600.
- The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness continued its activities regarding homeless issues of a statewide nature, particularly in advocating for increased funding from the State Legislature.
- Federal housing funds such as HOME targeted to creating affordable housing have entered the state and are being used to create additional affordable housing which will have a positive impact on homelessness in the next several years as thousands of additional households receive assistance.

- Arizona ranks 23rd among the states in population, but, it ranks 18th in the amount of funds received through the Stewart B. McKinney Act funding for homelessness programs from 1987 through 1993.

Although there continues to be a reason to be optimistic about Arizona's progress during 1994, the problem is far from solved and the need is far from being met. The Governor's Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee in its introductory remarks regarding its policy statements and recommendations stated:

"Providing shelter but not the assistance needed to exit homelessness is an economic burden on society. Assisting homeless people to resolve the issues which led to their crisis and to mainstream them back into the economic system benefits society. Homeless programs must be provided and must have the goal of benefitting the individuals and society. This is the type of resolution that should be the goal of our efforts. It must be recognized, however, that for a minority of individuals this process may be prolonged or impossible and that ongoing assistance may be necessary."

The Arizona Community Action Association (ACAA) in Poverty in Arizona: A Shared Responsibility (February 1994) reports that the poverty rate in Arizona has risen from 13.2 percent of the state's population in 1979 to 15.7 percent in 1989, with a total of 564,300 people living in poverty in 1989. The contributing factors to poverty in Arizona noted by ACAA include: discrimination; lack of education and training; reductions in government benefit programs; reductions in average wages earned; and the increase in single parent households. These factors have contributed to homelessness and the inability of low-income persons in Arizona to afford adequate housing. The report states, "Eliminating poverty among Arizona's citizens is the shared responsibility of business, labor, government, churches and communities."

The recommendations made in "Poverty in Arizona" are included in Appendix VI.

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We must focus more attention on individual risk factors and the underlying structural causes potentiating these factors if the cycle of homelessness is to be broken.

Structural Causes

The problems I have are no adequate accessibility to job training or job skills--and no funds to obtain this training to get into the workforce.

-Resident, K.C. Rescue Mission, Kansas City, MO

Poverty. *In 1992, nearly 37 million Americans were officially classified as poor; this figure represented 14.5 percent of the population, up from 12.8 percent in 1989 (US Census Bureau, 1993). Rates of poverty among African Americans are consistently three times higher than among whites (33 percent v. 11.6 in 1992); for Hispanic Americans, they are two and a half times higher. Female-headed households with children are particularly vulnerable to poverty; 48.3 percent of those living in these households were poor in 1992, a figure that rose to about 60 percent for African American and Hispanic Americans. Twenty-two percent of all children and 47 percent of African-American children lived below the poverty line in 1992. (US Census Bureau, 1993). The percentage increase noted above translates into an increase of five million poor people between 1989 and 1992. During this period, the very poor (those whose incomes were less than 50 percent of the poverty threshold) increased by 3.0 million, adding greatly to the population highly vulnerable to homelessness.*

Recent studies suggest that over the past twenty years, poverty has become both more concentrated and more segregated (Kasarda, 1993; Massey and Denton, 1993). From 1970 to 1990, the number of census tracts with 20 percent or more poverty in the 100 largest cities increased from 3,430 to 5,596 (Kasarda, 1993). Overall, the percent of poor living in central cities increased dramatically, with African Americans having the highest concentration of poor in these areas.

Over the past quarter century, government assistance successfully reduced poverty among the elderly because public demands dictated that our elderly not be neglected. Government policies are likely to follow public dictates--and public opinion is often shaped by the perception of what is possible. Programs and policies such as Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) have not succeeded. By contrast, government efforts to improve the standard of living for elderly members of our society have succeeded.

Changes in Labor Market. *The shift of the American economy from goods production to services over the past quarter century has substantially altered labor markets and the demand for workers, especially in cities of the Midwest and Northeast. Wage-based incomes have become more polarized; income differentials have widened. A host of developments have jeopardized the employment prospects of those who lack appropriate skills or adequate schooling. These include: plant relocations and closures, persistent racial discrimination, changes in industry that have increased demand for highly educated people, the decline in the real value of the minimum wage, and the globalization of the economy. This pernicious combination of factors that devastated America's cities and urban economies did not spare America's rural heartland. Rural communities, particularly those host to the farming sector, experienced severe economic shocks, losing jobs, homes, and indeed a way of life.*

Young African-American men have been especially hard hit. This is reflected in both unemployment data and in changes in work force participation, which reflects the fact that there are many discouraged workers who have dropped out of the work force and are no longer counted in unemployment statistics. Work force participation (percent of those

employed) was over 70 percent both for African-American and white men aged 16 to 24 in the early 1950s. By 1985, there was a large disparity between the two groups: less than 45 percent of African Americans were working in this age group compared to about 65 percent for whites (Jaynes and Williams, 1989). The relative odds ratio of being employed between the two groups increased from zero to over 2.4.

Prolonged periods of enforced idleness are hardly conducive to work habits, promotion of responsibility, or attachments to family or the labor force. In a culture that places a high premium on work, damage to self-esteem and the diminished respect of others surely follow. Not surprisingly, the lure of the "underground" economy as a source of income has grown.

The changing labor market also resulted in an increase in the number of workers who were working full time and still poor--particularly those whose schooling stopped with high school or earlier.

Income Assistance. Families on AFDC have seen the real value of their cash benefits steadily decline for the past twenty years. From 1970 to 1992, the median inflation-adjusted monthly State AFDC benefit in July for a family unit of four with no income dropped from \$799 to \$435 in 1992 dollars (US House of Representatives, 1993 Green Book). In 1992, the combined value of AFDC and food stamp benefits for a family of four, on average, amounted to around two-thirds of the official poverty threshold of \$14,335.

Changes in poverty have been influenced by government philosophy and priorities more than budgetary constraints. Over the past quarter century government assistance successfully reduced poverty among the elderly because public demands dictated that our elderly not be neglected. The percent of elderly that have been removed from poverty by cash transfer alone increased from 50 percent in 1967 to nearly 80 percent by 1985. By contrast, the percentage of female-headed families with children that have been removed from poverty dropped during this same period from around 17 percent to around 11 percent. (Cottingham and Ellwood, 1989) Among the reasons is that cash benefits have been declining for this group in real dollars and non-cash benefits, such as food stamps, Medicaid, and housing assistance are not counted as income.

For single people, the picture was grimmer still: at the end of 1990, time-limited unemployment benefits reached a smaller proportion of the jobless than at any time in the previous twenty years. Never generous to begin with, state-administered "General Assistance" programs were severely cut and badly eroded by inflation during the 1980s. In 1991, reductions in benefits and culling of rolls affected over a third of General Assistance caseloads nationwide; similar cuts followed the next year, and more are contemplated.

Lack of Affordable Housing. Growing numbers of poor households find themselves competing for shrinking supplies of affordable housing. A comparison of the number of lowest-income renters to the units affordable at that income level illustrates the extent of this problem. In 1991, the poorest one-fourth of renters totaled nearly eight million households. But nationally, fewer than three million units were affordable to this group, i.e., rented for less than 30 percent of the highest income of those renters (Dolbear, 1991). (HUD's programs often require 30 percent of a household's adjusted income). This "affordability gap" of five million in 1991 had widened by almost four million since 1970.

High real interest rates and increasing energy costs have contributed to the decline in the availability of housing affordable to very low income individuals by requiring landlords to charge higher rents to cover their capital and utility costs. Thus the cost of rental housing that meets minimal standards has risen out of the reach of many.

Losses of units with very low rents were particularly high among the marginal housing that once sheltered poor single adults, including old rooming houses and single room occupancy (SRO) hotels. Urban renewal and stronger housing code enforcement contributed to demolition or upgrading of this stock. Data on such units are imperfect, but huge numbers of inexpensive, unsubsidized units were lost. The number of people living in hotels and rooming houses with no other permanent address dropped from 640,000 in 1960 to 204,000 in 1980 and some 137,000 in 1990 (Jencks, 1994). Because most of these losses occurred during the 1960s and early 1970s, some analysts conclude that shortages in the 1980s were "created largely by rising demand and only secondarily by falling supply".^s It seems likely that many of those now homeless or in emergency shelters have incomes and needs similar to the former occupants of this vanished stock.

Shortages of housing were greatest for the very lowest income: special tabulations of 1990 census data for every state and locality show that on average the ratio of affordable rental housing to every renter household with incomes below 30 percent of median is only .79. While the overall national supply of housing appears adequate for very low income renters with incomes less than 50 percent of median, there were great regional disparities. Disparities by location were greatest for renters with incomes below 30 percent of median: in Western cities there were only .43 affordable units for each of these very poor households, while there were surpluses in non-metropolitan areas in all four census regions and in twenty states including North Dakota (Bogden et al., 1993).

Widening gaps between numbers of very poor renters and of units they could afford translate into higher rent burdens. Between 1974 and 1989, the number of unassisted very low-income renter households paying more than one-half of their income for rent or living in substandard housing, or both, rose from 3.6 to 5.1 million, with all of the increase attributable to severe rent burdens (HUD, 1991).

Growth in these severe worst-case needs for housing assistance far outpaced increases in rental assistance during the 1980s, particularly among families with children. In 1990, nearly one-fifth (17.8 percent) of American renter households devoted more than half their income to meeting housing costs. Yet from 1981 to 1991, virtually alone among means-tested programs for the poor, budget authority for housing assistance actually declined.

As funding appropriated during the late 1970s produced housing during the 1977-1984 period, the number of additional households receiving assistance rose by an average of 219,000 each year. From 1985 to 1991, however, the average annual increase was only 61,285 (US House of Representatives, 1991 Green Book). Not surprisingly, then, in 1991 only 25 percent of eligible very low-income renters received rental assistance.

^sBecause housing markets tend to "clear" locally, national trends in aggregate supply and demand can mask important regional and local variation. In places such as New York, for example, significant losses to the stock of low-cost single-room-occupancy units continued throughout the 1970s: over 60 percent of the 50,454 units enumerated in January 1975 had disappeared by April 1981 (Kansinitz, 1984)

Rural poverty and housing affordability are also a problem. Nearly half of rural minority poor live in substandard housing. In 1990, there were 1.4 million rural occupied substandard housing units. Of the rural residents earning from \$5,000 to \$9,999 who are able to afford rent, 34 percent (770,000) must pay more than 30 percent of their income on rent. For those earning less than \$5,000 who are able to afford rent, 28 percent (625,000) must pay 30 percent or more of their income on rent. In FY1994, the FMHA section 515 rural rental housing program had \$1.4 billion in applications and preapplication proposals, far exceeding the amount of funds available for assistance.

Cottingham, P, and Ellwood, D. 1989. *Welfare Policy for the 1990s*. Armonk, NY; M.E. Sharpe, Inc.

Kasarda, J. 1993. "Inner-City Concentrated Poverty and Neighborhood Distress: 1970-90," *Housing Policy Debate* 4:253-302.

Kasinitz, P. 1984. "Gentrification and Homelessness," *Urban & Social Change Review*".

Lindblom, E., "Towards a Comprehensive Homeless Prevention Policy," *Housing Policy Debate* 2:3 957-1025 (1991).

Massey, D.S. and Denton, N.A., 1993. *American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

U.S. Congress. 1991. House of Representatives. Committee on Ways and Means. 1991. *1991 Green Book*. Washington, D.C.: US GPO.

C. How Many People are Homeless In Arizona?

A one night survey of all known shelters and transitional housing programs was conducted on January 18, 1995 by the State Homeless Coordination Office to determine the number of individuals being served. Follow-up phone calls were made to verify data and to encourage non-respondents to provide the information requested. It is estimated that 95% of the agencies in the state responded. The cost and difficulties of accurately counting the number of homeless people not housed in shelters preclude such a count at this time. (See Table I for current estimates and data). In addition to the survey data, other locally available information provides a perspective; and both are presented below:

- * There are approximately 5,000 emergency and transitional shelter beds in the state. Most shelters are at or near capacity on a nightly basis, particularly in the winter time.
- * An additional estimated 935 temporary beds are available and used during the winter months.
- * Domestic violence shelters provided shelter to over 7,976 adults and children during FY94, with 7,474 women turned away for lack of space. Based on numbers of children served in the shelters, it is estimated that a total of 16,609 women and children were turned away.
- * The number of homeless seriously mentally ill individuals is estimated by the Department of Health Services to be 2,500 to 3,000.
- * The Governor's Advisory Task Force on Runaway and Homeless Youth estimated that there are at least 5,000 runaway and homeless children per year in Arizona.

- * The 1990 Census identified 4,911 homeless people in Arizona, including those in domestic violence shelters. The Census Bureau conceded that this count was not considered to be an accurate count, primarily because of the difficulty in counting homeless people not housed in shelters.
- * The Salvation Army in Tucson provided shelter to 3,271 homeless individuals during State Fiscal Year 1994.
- * The homeless hotline in Phoenix received 12,645 calls during the State Fiscal Year of 1994. An estimated 12% were repeat calls. Statistics provided by the agency responsible for the hotline, Community Housing Partnership, indicate these calls represent:

Total number of adults:	14,046
Total number of children:	23,313
Total number of persons:	37,359

Calls from families:	78%
Calls from single women/men:	22%

It is estimated that 51% of callers were homeless – in the streets, shelters, cars, tents, etc. The remaining 49% were facing evictions or living with friends or relatives.

Statistics in the hotline's monthly report for October 1994 showed 1,129 first time calls which represented over 3,048 persons. The breakout of these 3,048 people were as follows:

Children	1,779 (58%)
Adults in families (mostly single mothers)	687 (24%)
Single men only	307 (10%)
Single women only	275 (8%)

Over 80% of all families calling the hotline were single mothers and the vast majority were on AFDC.

- * During the State Fiscal Year 1994 Central Arizona Shelter Services in Phoenix provided shelter to 5,950 individuals, including 171 families with 656 members. Total bednights provided were 173,355, an increase of 6% over SFY93.
- * The Crossroads Mission (formerly Lower Lights Rescue Mission) in Yuma provided shelter to over 2,085 different individuals from October 1993 through September 1994.
- * The Primavera Shelter for single individuals in Tucson provided shelter to 2,389 individuals during the State Fiscal Year 1994.

On January 18, 1995 all shelter and transitional housing programs in Arizona known to the DES Homeless Coordination Office were asked to report on how many homeless people were housed that night, what their characteristics were and how many people had to be denied assistance on that night. Other information requested included estimates of how many of the housed homeless persons had drug or alcohol dependency, serious mental illness, domestic violence issues, or AIDS/related disease. A summary of the data follows:

EMERGENCY SHELTERS

2,530 individuals including:
1,315 adults without children
1,166 individuals in 320 families with children
49 unaccompanied youth

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

2,304 individuals including:
849 adults without children
1,436 individuals in 421 families with children
19 unaccompanied youth

Of a total of 4,834 individuals in emergency or transitional housing:

318 were believed to be seriously mentally ill and to also have alcohol/drug dependency
323 were believed to be seriously mentally ill with NO alcohol/drug dependency, and
92 were believed to have AIDS or related diseases
1,318 were believed to have alcohol/drug dependency
682 were reported to have come from domestic violence situations

(Please note that only one facility specializing in AIDS and related diseases participated in the survey, while numerous facilities specializing in serious mental illness, alcohol and drug abuse did respond.)

Of 89 agencies which responded to the question, 65 stated that requests for shelter had increased compared to the same time last year, 17 stated that demand was the same and 7 reported a decrease.

Agencies reported that on January 18, 1995, they had to turn away 219 individuals and 173 families which requested assistance. Allowing for 15% duplication, this translates to an estimated 704 individuals denied shelter in one day in the State of Arizona.

SHELTER CAPACITY

Also included in the survey were questions regarding what the maximum number of people that could be served by the agencies at a single time, in emergency or transitional shelter and the type of people who would be served. The results are contained in Table IV.

TABLE I
ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS PEOPLE IN ARIZONA - 1994

ESTIMATES	SURVEY COUNTS						
	LOW	HIGH	IN SHELTER	TURNAWAYS	WAITING LIST	CAMPOUTS	TOTAL
MARICOPA	6000	8100	3299	417	432	49	4197
PIMA	1500*	3000*	1068	226	260	0	1554
YUMA	600	600	175	0	0	0	175
BALANCE OF STATE	1000	2500	292	61	54	89	496
TOTAL	9100	14200	4834	704	746	138	6422

*In the above chart the Estimates-High and Low are pieced together from prior counts done by various means, census counts, and the "best guesses" made by community members who work with homeless people and issues. *For Pima, the Low represents only Tucson and the High represents the whole county. The Survey Counts are responses from over 100 agencies throughout Arizona to a DES request to count people on January 18, 1995. Agencies were asked to estimate where necessary. However, verbal discussions with many of these agencies confirm that the majority of the In Shelter, Turnaway and Waiting List figures were actual. As there was the potential for duplication on Turnaways and Waiting Lists, these figures were reduced by 15%. The estimated size of families used is 3.52 based on family size of families in shelters. *Campouts* are those persons sleeping outside near a shelter.

D. Who Are the People that are Homeless:

Complete information is not available. The very fact that the people you want to know about are homeless is the biggest barrier to obtaining the complete information. Other factors which effect having accurate data include:

- * data collection efforts are expensive,
- * using funding for data collection cuts into funds available for services and therefore, collection may be a low priority or non-existent,
- * most agencies are funded by multiple fund sources with varying reporting requirements, however the Department of Housing and Urban Development is sponsoring the development of a single computerized data collection system for homeless provider agencies.
- * homeless people are apt to use services in several agencies so unduplicated counts can not be obtained,
- * some data gathering efforts are point-in-time while others are ongoing and cumulative and the two types are not compatible,
- * some homeless people don't come into contact with agencies that make an effort to compile data.

However, in the following charts characteristic of homeless people, as collected by some available data collection systems around the state, are given over a three year period. It should be noted that these are people who did avail themselves of service and that some of the characteristics may be skewed by the kind of services offered by the collecting agency and the type of people that the agency serves.

**TABLE II
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE IN ARIZONA**

Table II has maintained the entries from two previous reports and added this year's information, where available, under the heading of FY-94. The footnotes explain the scope of the information.

COUNTS	REPORT YEAR								
	FY92			FY93			FY94		
Data Network For Human Services (DNHS) ^{1/}	19,101	19,955	28,350						
Maricopa County Data System (MCDS) ^{2/}	15,681	9,471	9,159						
Tucson ^{3/}	N/A	261	2,389						
Yuma ^{4/}	N/A	79	2,085						
Salvation Army of Tucson (SAT) ^{5/}	3,429	3,309	3,271						

	ETHNICITY														
	White/Anglo			Hispanic			Black			Amer Ind			Asian		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94
DNHS	61%	61%	64%	16%	17%	15%	15%	14%	15%	7%	7%	5%	1%	1%	1%
MCDS	58%	54%	56%	26%	24%	25%	12%	15%	13%	3%	6%	5%	.2%	1%	1%
Tucson	-	61%	64%	-	19%	18%	-	15%	14%	-	5%	3%	-	0%	.3%
Yuma	-	66%	57%	-	16%	32%	-	10%	10%	-	8	1%	-	-	0%
SAT	70%	65%	-	14%	17%	-	12%	14%	-	3%	3%	-	2%	1%	-

(OTHER)

	GENDER						AGE								
	MALE			FEMALE			Children			18-34 Years			35+ Years		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94
DNHS	71%	70%	69%	29%	30%	31%	3%	3%	3%	42%	42%	41%	55%	55%	56%
MCDS	71%	70%	65%	29%	30%	35%	21%	20%	23%	46%	41%	37%	33%	39%	40%
Tucson	-	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	-	1%	0%	-	41%	38%	-	58%	62%
Yuma	-	85%	81%	-	15%	13%	-	-	11%	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
SAT	79%	81%	-	21%	19%	-	7%	8%	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- 1/ Data Network for Human Services is based on primary client characteristics obtained, July 1991 to June 1992, July 1992 to June 1993 and July 1993 to June 1994, when a case was opened at an agency which submits data to DNHS. A client could be counted more than once if the case is closed and reopened during the period or if the client received services from more than one agency and/or received more than one service. This data represent, 19,101 cases, 19,955 cases and 28,350 cases respectively, not unduplicated individuals. There are few children identified because they are not usually the primary client.
- 2/ The Maricopa County Data System for FY-92 has provided statistics for the 21-month period, 01/01/91 through 09/30/92, and includes 15,681 unduplicated homeless individuals and family members. For labeling purposes, this time frame has been included under the FY-92 heading. The most recent statistics are for October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994 and are labeled FY-94. The system includes only Central Arizona Shelter Services, the Local Alcoholism Reception Center (LARC), Advocates for the Disabled, CHAPS, the Maricopa County Community Action Programs, Community Housing Partnership, East Valley Alcoholism Council, Family Emergency Service Center, United Methodist Outreach Ministries and County Public Health Services, County Job Training Partnership Act Providers and Head Start programs. A number of service providers are not included.
- 3/ No data were available for 1992. 1993 data are from 261 male clients served by the Primavera Foundation during October 1993. 1994 data are from 2,389 (unduplicated) clients served between 7/1/93 and 6/30/94 by Primavera.
- 4/ Yuma statistics were not maintained in 1992. In 1993, the data are based on a survey of 79 adults staying at the Crossroads Mission on October 15, 1993. For FY94, the data are based on people who stayed at the mission from October, 1993 through September, 1994. The Gender for FY94 is for adults only, and Age is available only in terms of "children".
- 5/ The Salvation Army of Tucson data are based on unduplicated client information obtained from homeless individuals and families served at the agency's Hospitality House from July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992 for FY92. However, the data listed under FY93 actually represent unduplicated client information from January, 1993 through December, 1993. FY94 figures represent July, 1993 through June, 1994. However, only the total client count was available and no other demographics.

TABLE II (CONT.)
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE IN ARIZONA

LABOR FORCE

	<u>Employed</u>			<u>Unemployed</u>			<u>Not in Labor Force</u>		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94
DNHS	8%	7%	7%	78%	78%	70%	12%	15%	16%
MCDS	15%	4%	5%	63%	68%	60%	22%	28%	35%
Tucson	-	10%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-
SAT	8%	NA	-	92%	NA	-	-	-	-

HANDICAPPED

	<u>Yes</u>			<u>No</u>			<u>Unknown</u>		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94
DNHS	7%	7%	5%	92%	77%	70%	1%	16%	25%
MCDS	NA	4%	4%	NA	96%	96%	-	-	-
Tucson	-	26%	26%	-	74%	74%	-	-	-
Yuma	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
SAT	21%	-	-	79%	-	-	-	-	-

EDUCATION

	<u>Grade 1-8</u>			<u>Grade 9-11</u>		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94
DNHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MCDS	29%	25%	25%	23%	25%	24%
Tucson	-	21%	16%	-	16%	14%
Yuma	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
SAT	17%	-	-	22%	-	-

	<u>HS Grad</u>			<u>Some College or Tech</u>			<u>College Grad</u>		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94
DNHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MCDS	30%	29%	26%	13%	16%	17%	5%	5%	5%
Tucson	-	40%	46%	-	22%	24%	-	-	NA
Yuma	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
SAT	40%	-	-	18%	-	-	3%	-	-

LENGTH OF TIME HOMELESS

	<u>0-4 Weeks</u>			<u>1-6 Months</u>			<u>6-12 Months</u>			<u>1+ Years</u>		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94
DNHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MCDS (HOUSEHOLDS)	61%	54%	55%	26%	23%	24%	6%	5%	5%	6%	18%	17%
Tucson	-	46%	42%	-	19%	21%	-	7%	7%	-	26%	29%
Yuma	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
SAT	49%	-	-	19%	-	-	9%	-	-	22%	-	-

RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

	<u>SSI/SSDI</u>			<u>Food Stamps</u>			<u>AHCCCS</u>			<u>General Asst</u>		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94
DNHS	7%	7%	9%	30%	28%	25%	NA	9%	6%	4%	3%	3%
MCDS	5%	5%	8%	35%	30%	31%	24%	24%	26%	1%	3%	3%
Tucson	-	7%	11%	-	13%	17%	-	14%	13%	-	6%	5%
Yuma	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
SAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VETERAN

	<u>Yes</u>			<u>No</u>		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY92	FY93	FY94
DNHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MCDS*	23%	17%	16%	77%	83%	84%
Tucson	-	36%	38%	-	64%	62%
Yuma	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
SAT	28%	-	-	72%	-	-

*% of adults age 20+ (revised data)

TYPES OF SERVICES

The Data Network for Human Services received information on the types of services provided by the agencies reporting client services episodes. There were a total of 19,101 client episodes from July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992, 19,955 client episodes from July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993, and 28,350 client episodes from July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994. The most requested services were:

	FY92		FY93		FY94	
Medical Support Services	(1)	3,617 (19%)	(3)	3,158 (16%)	(2)	4,226 (15%)
Shelter Services	(2)	2,804 (15%)	(2)	2,550 (13%)	(1)	4,509 (16%)
Case Management	(3)	2,518 (13%)	(2)	3,386 (17%)	(4)	2,555 (9%)
Client Access Education and Information	(4)	2,496 (13%)	(1)	3,930 (20%)	(8)	1,369 (5%)
Food	(5)	1,746 (9%)	(5)	1,131 (6%)	(7)	1,549 (5%)
Assessment					(3)	2,954 (10%)
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Counseling					(5)	2,281 (8%)

E. Deaths of Homeless People

Identification of homeless people who have died is facilitated by the use of charitable services. In Maricopa County, yearly memorial services are provided by caring private and religious organizations for those who are buried in county cemeteries. Over the past seven years, 648 homeless persons were buried in the Twin Buttes and White Tank Cemeteries. Ninety-seven of these persons were buried between December 1992 and October 1993:

GENDER:

MALE 88% (85)
FEMALE 12% (12)

AGE:

UNDER 20 3% (3)
20-29 6% (6)
30-39 14% (14)
40-49 27% (26)
50-59 20% (19)
60-69 27% (26)
UNKNOWN 3% (3)

III. EFFORTS TO PREVENT OR ALLEVIATE HOMELESSNESS

A. Federal Initiatives

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the leadership of Secretary Henry Cisneros published in May 1994, *Priority: Home! The Federal Plan to Break the Cycle of Homelessness*. At the same time, HUD submitted budget requests for significant increases in HUD's budget for homeless assistance programs. For the federal FY 95 budget, many of these increases were approved by Congress, including over \$500 million for Section 8 rental housing assistance for up to five years for homeless households.

Priority: Home! contains a federal strategy for attacking the problem of homelessness on several fronts. The necessity for state and local jurisdictions and communities to participate in the process is recognized. Central to the strategy is the need for communities to develop a "continuum of care" plan for dealing with homelessness which is designed around the needs and priorities identified by the community, not by HUD. The report states:

"We recommend a full-scale attack on homelessness, focusing public and private sector energies to make a real difference during this Administration. Immediate steps with a potential for dramatic effect are recommended. These include:

Reinvent the approach: The current approach is plainly not working and must be changed. We recommend an overhaul of government programs and policies designed to address homelessness and a restructuring of the relationship between the Federal, state, and local governments and the not-for-profit provider community. The Federal Government should get out of the business of contracting for homeless services on the local level...

Increase homeless assistance: We have recommended an immediate doubling of the HUD homeless budget from \$823 million to \$1.7 billion dollars and an increase in overall homeless assistance funding to \$2.1 billion.

Make mental health, physical health, and substance abuse health services work for the poor: . . . The most visible portion of the homeless population, and the most needy, are men and women with severe and persistent mental illnesses, substance dependency or chronic health problems (i.e., tuberculosis, AIDS).

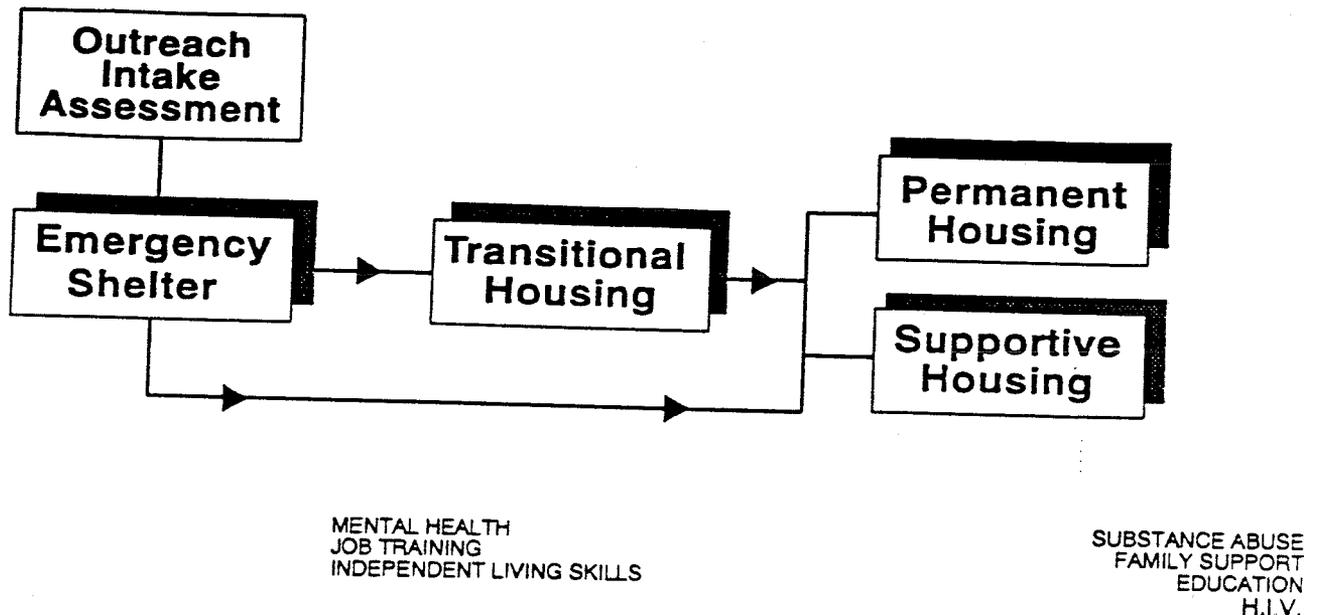
Increase housing subsidies and fight discrimination: . . . The ultimate goal of these increases is to provide those who are homeless or precariously housed with the necessary resources to obtain housing.

Low-income housing tax incentives: . . . Lower income households pay disproportionately higher shares of income for the cost of housing. We should explore the use of tax incentives to assist lower income households with rental and housing costs.

Economic and human development/social contract: We must place increased emphasis on the linkages between job training, employment, education, and economic development and implementation of a new social contract that recognizes both individual and family rights and responsibilities."

Thus HUD, in partnership with local communities and state and local jurisdictions, believes that homelessness can and must be addressed in ways which will have a significant impact on all forms of homelessness. The core of the planning process at the local level is the continuum of care approach which is illustrated below.

CONTINUUM OF CARE



As illustrated in the flow chart above, a continuum of care begins with a point of entry in which the needs of a homeless individual or family are assessed. In most communities, the intake and assessment component is performed by an emergency shelter or through a separate assessment center. To reach and engage homeless persons living on the street, the homeless service system should include a strong outreach component.

Once a needs assessment is completed, the person/family may be referred to permanent housing or to transitional housing where supportive services are provided to prepare them for independent living. For example, a homeless person with a substance abuse problem may be referred to a transitional rehabilitation program before being assisted with permanent housing. Some individuals, particularly persons with chronic disabilities, may require ongoing supportive services once they move into permanent housing. The goal of the comprehensive homeless service system is to ensure that homeless individuals and families move from homelessness to self-sufficiency, housing, and independent living.

SOURCE: The Federal Plan to End Homelessness, May 1994

B. State Homeless Coordination Office

A.R.S. Section 41-1954 (A) establishes "an office to address the issue of homelessness and to provide coordination and assistance to public and private nonprofit organizations which prevent homelessness or aid homeless individuals and families throughout this state. These activities shall include:

1. Promoting and participating in planning for the prevention of homelessness and the development of services to homeless persons.
2. Identifying and developing strategies for resolving barriers in state agency service delivery systems that inhibit the provision and coordination of appropriate services to homeless persons and persons in danger of being homeless.

3. Assisting in the coordination of the activities of federal, state and local governments and the private sector which prevent homelessness or provide assistance to homeless people.
4. Assisting in obtaining and increasing funding from all appropriate sources to prevent homelessness or assist in alleviating homelessness.
5. Serving as a clearinghouse on information regarding funding and services available to assist homeless persons and persons in danger of being homeless.
6. Developing an annual state comprehensive homeless assistance plan to prevent and alleviate homelessness.
7. Submitting an annual report by January 1, 1992 and each year thereafter to the Governor, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on the status of homelessness and efforts to prevent and alleviate homelessness."

The Homeless Coordination Office was staffed in January 1991. The following is a summary of the major activities of the State Homeless Coordinator during 1994.

PLANNING ACTIVITIES

- Provided staff support to the Governor-appointed Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee which has developed guidelines for the use of the Homeless Trust Fund as well as nine policy statements regarding homelessness issues.
- Participated as a member of the Children's Action Alliance Child Welfare Committee which has made recommendations regarding children's behavioral health issues and recommended the reintroduction of a Homeless and Runaway Youth Bill.
- Developed the homeless portion of the 1995 Consolidated Plan for the State of Arizona required by HUD.
- Participated in the activities of the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness.
- Participated as a member of the Arizona Interagency Council on Housing and Homelessness created by a Governor's Executive Order. Served on a subcommittee including the Department of Transportation and the Department of Health Services which researched the possibility of making ADOT owned properties available for use by homeless provider agencies or by homeless families.
- Initiated discussions with state and local agencies regarding the development of a subsidized housing and services program for homeless substance abusers. Facilitated a joint agreement between the Arizona Department of Commerce and the City of Phoenix to administer HOME tenant based rental assistance for homeless substance abusers served by a federally funded outreach and services program managed by the Homeless Coordination Office.
- Assisted in a study to determine the impact of the limitation of state General Assistance payments to 12 months in a 36 month period.

COORDINATION

- Coordinated the federal allocation and statewide distribution of approximately 25,000 blankets for use of homeless people during the winter months.
- Maintained regular communication as the state contact with the federal Interagency Council on the Homeless, the Arizona Department of Commerce Housing staff, the Arizona Department of Health Services housing coordinator, the Arizona Department of Education Homeless Adult Education Coordinator and staff of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Phoenix office).
- Maintained communication with many local agencies and organizations statewide concerned with homelessness and responded to requests to address groups interested in homeless issues.
- Visited approximately 20 agencies statewide which provide shelter and/or support services for homeless persons to learn about their programs and needs to better serve

homeless persons. Provided them with information regarding other programs and fund sources available to them.

- Chaired two meetings of local homeless service providers and job training providers in Maricopa County to enhance employment and training opportunities for homeless persons.

FUNDING

- Administered the funding and implementation of a 3 year, \$1 million HUD grant (SAFAH) which assisted over sixty families to move from shelter to permanent housing in the first year. Four non-profit agencies were funded in Phoenix, Mesa and Tucson to provide the services. This grant has been renewed for two years effective July 1, 1995 and will make available almost \$600,000 to continue the program.
- Developed and submitted, in collaboration with four non-profit agencies, a federal grant proposal to provide services to homeless substance abusers. This proposal was funded, effective May 1, 1995 for three years by HUD in the amount of \$1,116,000.
- Participated in the Maricopa County FEMA Board review of applications for federal funding for food and shelter programs and subsequent funding recommendations.
- Through regular newsletters, informed agencies and advocates regarding the availability of funding for homeless programs.
- Assisted the Arizona Department of Commerce with the review of proposals for the Housing Trust Fund.

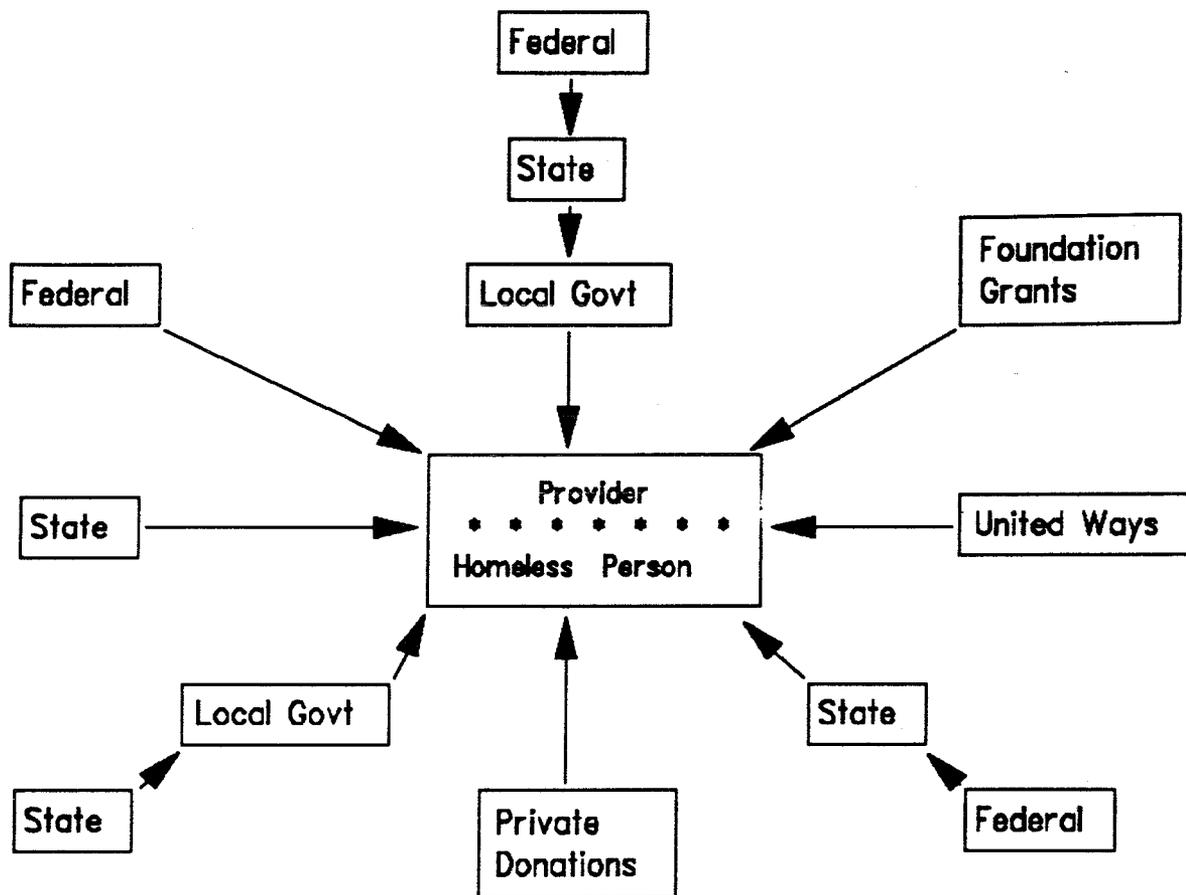
CLEARINGHOUSE ACTIVITIES

- Prepared and mailed eight newsletters during 1994 to approximately 450 agencies and individuals including information about available homeless program funding, homeless issues and program information.
- Gathered information on current and potential fund sources for homeless programs, as well as information on programs around the country.
- Maintained a library of information on homelessness containing local, state and national sources which was available for public use.
- Responded to hundreds of telephone inquiries regarding homelessness and many written requests for information.
- Prepared performance reports for the SAFAH grant for homeless families, the Homeless Trust Fund, and the 1993 Winter Shelter Program.

C. Funding in Arizona for Services to Homeless People

The data in this section will focus on funding which is administered by state agencies. Many millions of dollars are also made available from local governments, and private donations and foundations. Accurate information on the specific amount of such funds is not available. Funding data are limited particularly in the area of private and local government funding and no estimate is made due to the unavailability of adequate information. Funding estimates for homeless programs administered by state agencies in Arizona are shown in Table III. Funding for homeless services can be displayed in a variety of ways. It originates from many sources including five federal agencies, four state agencies, many local governments, foundations, United Ways and private donations. Funds are channeled in several ways as depicted in Graph I. It is difficult to count homeless people; it is almost as difficult to identify all funding for homeless services. Many agencies provide services to homeless people incidentally as a homeless part of their regular service program. Monies not "targeted" to the homeless population may be used to assist homeless people who apply for assistance in the same way as the housed population.

GRAPH I
FLOW OF FUNDING TO PROVIDERS OF SERVICES TO HOMELESS PEOPLE



Each fund source may pass on a unique set of requirements for the use of its funds. The service provider in order to adequately fund its program must usually request funding from several of these fund sources in order to obtain adequate funding. It can be a monumental task for the provider.

Identification of the source of funds which providers receive is sometimes difficult. The best way to summarize funding for homeless programs is at their source. Unfortunately, no statewide system exists to identify the amount of funding from all sources which is being directed to homeless programs.

TABLE III
SUMMARY OF STATE OF ARIZONA FUNDING OF SERVICES TO HOMELESS PEOPLE
FISCAL YEARS 1991-1992, 1992-1993 and 1993-94.

Following this funding chart is a brief description of each funding source.

AGENCY	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>
1. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY (DES)			
State Appropriation	\$1,023,900	\$1,023,900	\$1,023,900
State Homeless Trust Fund	200,000	83,000	45,000
Emergency Shelter Grant	223,000	227,000	149,100
Emergency Community Services For the Homeless	408,800	231,800	187,000
Social Services Block Grant (Domestic Violence)	643,300	735,900	749,400
Social Services Block Grant	558,000	575,000	641,300
Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children	365,100	1,058,600	\$2,751,100 ^{1/}
State Marriage and Divorce Fees (Domestic Violence)	-	475,000	502,000
SAFAH	-	<u>292,300</u>	<u>326,400</u>
SUBTOTAL DES	\$ 3,422,100	\$4,702,500	\$6,375,200
2. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (DHS)			
State Appropriation (Seriously Mentally Ill)	\$ 208,700	\$ 565,100 ^{2/}	720,100 ^{2/}
State Appropriation (Domestic Violence)	610,000	589,100	816,500
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness	396,000	386,000	386,000
State Marriage/Divorce Fees (Domestic Violence)	930,000	475,000 ^{3/}	200,900 ^{3/}
Permanent Housing		1,249,400 ^{4/}	1,962,900 ^{4/}
Family Violence Prevention	<u>116,400</u>	<u>58,000</u>	<u>296,900</u>
SUBTOTAL DHS	\$ 2,261,100	\$3,322,600	\$4,383,300
3. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (ADE)			
Adult Education	\$ 255,150	\$ 297,500	\$ 310,000
Education for Homeless Youth	<u>\$ 69,000</u>	<u>253,600</u>	<u>347,900</u>
SUBTOTAL ADE	\$ 324,150	\$ 551,100	\$ 657,900
4. ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (ADOC)			
HOME			\$ 98,500
State Housing Trust Fund	<u>\$ 748,000</u>	<u>\$1,313,000</u>	<u>361,300</u>
SUBTOTAL ADOC	\$ 748,000	\$1,313,000	\$ 459,800
STATE TOTAL	\$ 6,755,350	\$9,889,200	\$11,876,200

1/ Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children is made of federal funds made available dollar for dollar to match from the following DES administered funds:

State Appropriation	\$ 627,950
State Homeless Trust Fund	35,000
State Marriage and Divorce Fees	501,998
Community/Local Funds	<u>\$1,586,157</u>
	\$2,751,105

The DES administered match funds are included in Table III with the exception of the Community/Local funds which are voluntarily provided from community and local sources for DES administration as match.

2/ The 1992-93 amount is revised based on DHS match funds for the HHS PATH grant and HUD grants for Permanent Housing which began on 7/1/92 and 3/15/93. The amounts are estimated for 12 month periods. For 1993-94 the amount is based on DHS match funds for PATH and Permanent Housing funds.

3/ Funds not shown here were transferred to DES and used as match for additional Federal Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children funding.

4/ The 1992-93 amount is revised based on 5 year Permanent Housing grants awarded which began 7/1/92 and 3/15/93. The amounts are estimated for 12 month periods. The 1993-94 amount is based on 5 year Permanent Housing grants which began 7/1/92, 3/15/93 7/1/93 and 1/1/94. The amounts are estimated for 12 month periods.

1. ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY (DES)

State Appropriation - These funds are appropriated for homeless shelter as a line items in the DES budget. The funds are contracted out to pay for the costs of shelter facilities and services and to provide motel and hotel vouchers.

State Homeless Trust Fund (HTF) - Monies from the Homeless Trust Fund were first made available for contracting in FY1991-92. The legislation that established the fund made available \$200,000 the first year and the amount of interest earned on the \$1 million trust fund base in subsequent years. Homeless services provided with these funds are based on the priorities set by the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee. In FY1993-1994, the top priorities were employment related services, emergency shelter and day support services.

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) - The ESG program was established under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers the program. The primary intent of ESG is to provide funds for renovation/rehabilitation and operating expenses for homeless shelters (funding of staff costs are not allowed). However, some prevention services (prevention of eviction or utility shutoff) are allowed.

Emergency Community Services for the Homeless (EHP) - EHP was established and is funded through the Stewart B. McKinney Act. It is associated with the Community Services Block Grant. Funds are received from the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and are passed through DES to the Community Action Agencies (CAAs). The CAA's plan locally for the use of the funds. Up to 25% of the funds can be used for prevention services (such as prevention of eviction or utility shutoff).

State Marriage and Divorce Fees (MDF) - DES receives a portion of the legislated fees collected by Arizona counties from persons receiving marriage licenses or filing for divorce. These funds are used to provide shelter and counseling for domestic violence victims in shelters and counseling facilities with safe home systems. Prior to FY95 these funds were administered by DHS. In FY93 and FY94 DHS transferred a portion of these funds to DES which was used as match to obtain additional federal Emergency Assistance for Needy Families with Children funds.

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) - SSBG is also known as Title XX. This fund source is not homeless specific. However, part of the available funds, some of which are planned at a local level and some at a department (DES) level, have been planned specifically for service to domestic violence victims and some more generally for homeless people. Crisis Intervention (which includes shelter and counseling) is provided for domestic violence victims. Services funded for homeless people in general include Crisis Intervention, Case Management and Transportation. The SSBG funds are administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Emergency Assistance for Needy Families with Children (EAF) - The EAF funds are available through Title IV-A of the Social Security Act which are administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The State must submit amendments to the State Plan for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in order to establish an EAF plan. Although the federal regulations do not specify that eligible clients be homeless, they do allow a State EAF plan, or a portion of the plan, to be limited to a type of problem such as homelessness. EAF requires a dollar for dollar match from the state. Therefore, Arizona has used a portion of the State appropriated funds for homeless people assigned to DES to match EAF through a plan which allows shelter (at a facility or by voucher) and case management service.

Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (SAFAH) - SAFAH funding was made available under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers the funds. SAFAH funds were made available each year through application based on the special requirements developed and published by HUD. DES was awarded a three year grant beginning in July, 1992 to provide assistance to families that had completed homeless transitional programs and were going into permanent housing through case management and support services to assure the families remain in permanent housing. SAFAH has now been merged with the HUD Supportive Housing Program.

NOTE: In addition to the above listed DES fund sources, the Department of Economic Security serves homeless persons with other fund sources/programs which are not limited to homeless persons. These services include: Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, Emergency Assistance, Food Stamps, Job Services and Job Training Partnership Act.

2. ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (DHS)

State Appropriations - DHS utilizes a portion of state funds appropriated for the seriously mentally ill and substance abusers in conjunction with federal funds authorized under the Stewart B. McKinney Act to provide services to homeless persons. DHS's commitment is to meet basic needs with these funds including food, clothing, affordable housing, outreach, medical and psychiatric care. The Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (RBHA) in metropolitan Phoenix and Tucson plan and utilize a portion of their state appropriation allocation to provide services specifically to domestic violence victims in shelter facilities.

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - PATH is the formula allocated McKinney fund used for the basic needs of homeless people as indicated in the State Appropriation description above. PATH funds are administered by HHS. The PATH funds are used in Maricopa, Pima, Coconino, Yavapai, Apache and Navajo Counties.

Family Violence Prevention - These funds are non-McKinney federal funds available through HHS. These funds also provide services to domestic violence victims in shelter facilities or safe home systems.

Permanent Housing for Persons with Disabilities - This program was established under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. HUD administers the program. Funds are provided for permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities including facility-based and scattered-site housing. Supportive services are required to be provided.

3. ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (ADE)

Adult Education - These funds are available through the federal Department of Education (DOE) on a multi-year project basis. Services are provided through subcontracts in Maricopa and Pima Counties as well as to Native Americans on a statewide basis. The funds provide literacy training, basic skills remediation, life skills enhancement and employability enhancement services.

Education for Homeless Youth - The Office of Education for Homeless Children and Youth was established in ADE in 1988 as required by the Stewart B. McKinney Act. Federal funds are appropriated under the McKinney Act to pay for the staffing and related costs of this office. Responsibilities of the office include various activities that remove barriers and assure readily available and equal education for homeless

homeless children and youth. Funds are also contracted out to several school districts to provide services to homeless children and their families.

4. ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (ADOC)

Housing Trust Fund - The Arizona Legislature established the Housing Trust Fund in FY1988. The funds are used to help meet the low-income population's housing needs. It can be used for various homeless housing strategies including transitional housing. The flexibility of this fund source has made it a valuable resource for match and for leveraging other funds - particularly federal funds.

HOME - The HOME program was established under Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act. HOME funds can be used for affordable housing within three major areas: 1) homeownership programs; 2) rental housing production; and 3) tenant-based rental assistance. Eligible activities include acquisition of property (including down payment and closing costs), rehabilitation, conversion, new construction, reconstruction and rental assistance.

D. Shelter and Housing

- There are many areas of unmet need which should be noted. These include:
- Although there are approximately 2,800 transitional shelter beds in Arizona, providers of service are underfunded and unable to provide adequate levels of support services to help families and individuals become self-sufficient.
 - Shelter beds and services for homeless substance abusers are severely limited.
 - Shelter beds for homeless and runaway youth who are not "system" children (those case managed by a state or local government agency) number less than 90.
 - Funding for prevention programs such as utility, rent and mortgage assistance is extremely limited.

As shown in Table IV, the number of emergency and transitional shelter beds identified in Arizona now totals approximately 5,000. An additional 1,700 permanent housing beds have been identified. To illustrate the funding needs for prevention services and transitional shelter beds and services, APPENDIX X shows that in State Fiscal Year 1993 - 1994 funding for prevention equaled just 1% of the total funding available for homeless programs through the Community Services Administration of the Department of Economic Security. These data also show that funding for transitional services was 2% of total funding. Although other fund sources are available, none are able to come close to meeting the need for these programs.

TABLE IV
EMERGENCY, TRANSITIONAL AND PERMANENT HOUSING
BEDS FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE IN ARIZONA

	COUNTY	INDIVIDUALS	FAMILIES	TOTAL	
EMERGENCY SHELTER BEDS	COCHISE	16	33	49	
	COCONINO	32	17	49	
	GILA	0	15	15	
	MARICOPA	558	865	1,423	
	MOHAVE	0	20	20	
	NAVAJO	0	24	24	
	PIMA	295	186	481	
	PINAL	0	16	16	
	SANTA CRUZ	0	12	12	
	YAVAPAI	19	22	41	
	YUMA	45	48	93	
SUBTOTAL		965	1,258	2,223	
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING BEDS	COCHISE	0	7	7	
	COCONINO	12	0	12	
	GILA	10	0	10	
	MARICOPA	744	1,289	2,033	
	MOHAVE	0	19	19	
	PIMA	217	343	560	
	PINAL	0	4	4	
	YAVAPAI	63	44	107	
		YUMA	65	22	87
	SUBTOTAL		1,111	1,728	2,839
PERMANENT HOUSING BEDS	MARICOPA	709	864	1,573	
	PIMA	38	48	86	
	YUMA	20	15	35	
SUBTOTAL		767	927	1,694	
TOTAL		2,843	3,913	6,756	

E. Agencies and Organizations Assisting Homeless People With Shelter and/or Services

There are many agencies, organizations and individuals assisting homeless people. Many provide the assistance quietly, drawing little attention to themselves. Among this caring group are churches and individuals who may provide food, clothing and/or shelter to homeless and near homeless individuals and families. It is impossible to quantify this assistance, either in dollars or in terms of the value of the caring and support given to people who have nowhere else to turn. Many of these helping agents will probably not appear on most "lists" of agencies which provide services to people who are homeless. Appendix I is a listing of known agencies which provide shelter and or services in Arizona. Many other organizations provide assistance to homeless people as a part of their overall mission but are not necessarily recognized as providers of homeless services. These agencies also may not appear on lists in this report, but their contributions are significant and are a critical component of the services system.

F. Organizations Advocating For Homeless People

1. Statewide Organizations

There are several statewide organizations in Arizona which have at least as part of their mission a concern for homeless people in general or a specific population of homeless people. These include:

- Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness
- Children's Action Alliance
- Arizona Coalition for Human Services
- Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Governor's Advisory Council on Hunger
- Association of Arizona Food Banks
- Arizona Community Action Association
- Governor's Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee
- Arizona Interagency Council on Housing and Homelessness

a. Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness

This coalition was formed in January 1991. Part of its mission statement states:

"On behalf of homeless people, the Coalition will advocate for more and better emergency, transitional and permanent housing; for an increase in the supply of affordable housing; for an expansion of health care; and for social service policies that enable people to become self-sufficient.

The Coalition will participate in the political, economic and legal processes on behalf of and in cooperation with homeless and low-income people."

In preparation for the FY 1995 session of the Arizona Legislature, the Coalition has approved several resolutions of support for legislative initiatives to improve services to Arizona's homeless and inadequately housed population. These initiatives are identified in Appendix II.

b. Children's Action Alliance (CAA)

Children's Action Alliance (CAA) was incorporated in 1988. The mission of CAA is "to make the needs of Arizona's vulnerable children and families the subject of intense thought, debate and action by Arizona's policymakers, the media and citizens. CAA focuses attention on the need for broad-based support of children's issues through research, publications, media campaigns, public education and advocacy.

One of CAA's objectives is to "assist runaway and homeless children and youth through community-based youth service programs, such as crisis intervention, shelter beds and transitional living programs". CAA played a crucial role in assisting the Governor's Advisory Task Force on Runaway and Homeless Youth to develop a statewide plan for the delivery of a comprehensive continuum of services to this population (Appendix III). Over the past several years, CAA has advocated for the passage of legislation that would fund such a continuum.

CAA has developed numerous publications which illuminate the plight of runaway and homeless youth and call for development of a comprehensive service system to meet their needs. Sentinel among these reports is the 1991 publication *Nowhere To Go* (Appendix III).

The CAA has published "The State of Arizona's Children: Action Agenda 1994." Appendix IV contains recommendations regarding runaway and homeless youth.

c. The Arizona Coalition for Human Services (ACHS)

The Arizona Coalition for Human Services came into existence in 1984 for the purpose of increasing the Legislature's awareness of the growing health, education and welfare needs of low-income populations that were not being addressed by our lawmakers. Since that time, ACHS Task Forces have researched the problems and inadequacies of human service delivery and put forth recommendations for the Legislature's consideration to assist in the task of developing an economical, efficient system of human services in Arizona. For the past two years, ACHS members have also used the State's own calculations to develop an "Alternative Human Services Budget" for Arizona under which all the ACHS recommendations could be funded without increasing taxes or decreasing other budget allocations. The most recent recommendations of the ACHS regarding homelessness and housing are included in Appendix V.

d. Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ACADV)

This coalition was formed in 1980, "to develop a system of networking among domestic violence programs, professionals, and interested citizens throughout Arizona. The goal of ACADV is to increase awareness of domestic violence, and to reduce violence in our state." By definition, residents of domestic violence shelters are considered to be homeless. Although some victims do return to the abusing partner, many make the decision to not return to the abusive situation. Therefore, one of the primary needs of individuals and families in such shelters is transitional and permanent housing.

e. Governor's Advisory Council on Hunger

This Advisory Council was established by the Arizona Legislature in the Charity Food Bank Act of 1986. The Council issued "Hunger in Arizona - Report, Recommendations and Preliminary Hunger Plan" in January 1989. This report was the result of the work of four committees and 22 statewide public hearings. The report includes sections on the hunger population, hunger programs, program innovations from other states, conclusions and a preliminary hunger plan submitted by the Department of Economic Security. The report noted that in the month of June 1987, major providers of services to homeless people in Phoenix and Tucson served over 100,000 meals. Several common themes were identified for all hunger programs:

- Better coordination and interaction;
- More outreach to clients and more program information;
- Simplified and streamlined eligibility procedures and criteria;
- Additional resources (funds, staff, food, etc.) available;
- Greater emphasis on prevention; and
- Services brought to people, not people to services

The Advisory Council continues to advocate for and recommend improvements in hunger programs.

f. Association of Arizona Food Banks (Aafb)

The Association of Arizona Food Banks sees its mission as strengthening communities to build an Arizona where all of us are well-nourished. Toward that end, this statewide organization plays an ongoing leadership role in Arizona in advocating for nutrition programs, as well as assisting in the coordination and implementation of those programs. It advocates for WIC; rural food banks; food stamp outreach; school lunch and breakfast and summer food programs for at-risk children. The Statewide Gleaning Project is an innovative program of the Association to get fresh fruits and vegetables left over after the regular harvest to hungry people. Information and referral to food donors and needy people and outreach efforts for food and nutrition programs are additional services of the Association.

g. Arizona Community Action Association (ACAA)

A private non-profit organization, ACAA has brought together representatives from the public, private and low-income sectors to discuss poverty problems and address issues of common concern affecting the disadvantaged in Arizona for over a quarter of a century. ACAA's mission is to engage in research and educational activities which help develop solutions to poverty problems in

Arizona; to promote the development of self-sufficiency among low-income citizens of Arizona; to promote the active involvement of low-income persons in decision-making processes that affect them; to promote the active involvement of the private sector in addressing the root causes of poverty. ACAA and its membership is committed to helping the poor overcome hunger, inadequate housing, illiteracy, unemployment, discrimination and the lack of adequate education, health and ways to address other social issues. (Excerpted from the ACAA 1989-1991 Master Plan.) In February 1994 the ACAA published "Poverty in Arizona: A Shared Responsibility" (Appendix VI contains the recommendations in that document).

ACAA's Housing Project focuses on educating people on Arizona Fair Housing and Residential Landlord/Tenant Law. This is achieved through the dissemination of bilingual (English and Spanish) educational materials and through training workshops for social service agency staff. In addition, the Association coordinates, with Community Action Programs and other social service agencies, a statewide eviction prevention program. This program works to prevent homelessness by helping people stay in their current homes through the use of mediation, emergency monetary assistance, and educational information.

h. Governor's Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee

This committee is authorized by A.R.S. 41-2021 (A). The primary task of the committee was to "establish guidelines for the expenditure of fund monies to provide homeless shelter services." The Oversight Committee has developed a mission statement:

"It is the mission of the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee to provide a focus for statewide activities to reduce homelessness. These activities include but are not limited to:

- 1) Establishing guidelines to be used by the Department of Economic Security for the most effective and appropriate use of the Arizona Homeless Trust Fund, with particular emphasis on the needs of homeless families with children;
- 2) Assessing the needs of homeless persons in Arizona;
- 3) Identifying the resources being utilized to address the needs of homeless persons; and
- 4) Overseeing the development and implementation of a statewide plan to break the cycle of homelessness."

Appendix VII includes a "Beliefs" statement, the guidelines developed by the committee for SFY 1996 as well as revised Policy Statements for SFY95. The Committee developed guidelines for SFY 96 for the use of an estimated \$40,000 in the Trust Fund in December 1994. The Committee supports the legislative recommendations of the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness.

i. Arizona Interagency Council on Housing and Homelessness

The Arizona Interagency Council on Housing and Homelessness was created by Governor's Executive Order 92-24 in September 1992. This order directed that eleven different state agencies "work with each other and with the community in order to achieve a coordinated approach to addressing affordable housing in Arizona." The Council (staffed by the Department of Commerce) began meeting in late 1993 and agreed to the following mission statement:

- * To marshal state resources for the provision of affordable housing for those in need.
- * To develop action-oriented and meaningful gubernatorial initiatives.
- * On a continuing basis to share expertise associated with the provision of affordable and supportive housing resources and techniques.
- * To generate at least three meaningful gubernatorial initiatives by 4/1/94 in the affordable housing discipline.
- * To focus the use of state resources
- * To make the most of existing resources available avoiding the need to tap general fund resources.
- * To generate program initiatives that are revenue neutral to the general fund.
- * To serve a continuing education function.

The Council has worked on several initiatives which include:

- * To strategically provide resources available from the Arizona State Land Department in conjunction with other affordable housing resources (from the Arizona Department of Commerce, etc.) to induce the construction of affordable housing for those in need predominantly in non-urban Arizona.
- * To strategically provide resources for the temporary and permanent housing opportunities for real estate acquired by the Arizona Department of Transportation for providers and special populations with supportive housing needs (especially where the state holds a fiduciary responsibility).
- * To develop a manufactured housing rehabilitation program in conjunction with the private sector and state agency regulatory entities to mitigate deteriorated and substandard housing conditions evident throughout Arizona from this component of Arizona's housing stock. Highly evident in non-urban Arizona. Elderly aging in place in deteriorated units.
- * To investigate and develop a "linked deposit" program whereby the investment of state general fund resources by the State Treasurer's Office are used as a lever with private lending institutions to induce the development of affordable and supportive housing lending efforts. Program must be established within existing state statutes and not adversely affect the yield to the state.

2. Local Organizations

There are many local groups, agencies and organizations around Arizona which have been advocating for and assisting in developing programs to assist homeless people. The following organizations are listed and described to provide an example of the types of activities local groups have successfully carried out:

- a. Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless
- b. Project Shelter, Inc. (Prescott)
- c. Metropolitan Area Consolidated Plans
- d. Maricopa County Homeless Public/Private Task Force
- e. Phoenix Consortium to End Homelessness
- f. Northwest Community Coalition to End Homelessness

a. Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless (TPCH)

Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless is a broad-based coalition of organizations and individuals committed to reducing homelessness and improving the delivery of assistance to those who are homeless in the Tucson metropolitan area. Council membership includes representation of human service providers, religious groups, the business community, homeless advocates, local government and the community-at-large. The specific objectives are to:

- 1) Develop priorities for improving the homeless services network;
- 2) Advocate for actions necessary to achieve these goals;
- 3) Advise local planners and decision-makers regarding most effective uses of available resources;
- 4) Monitor progress toward developing a more coordinated and effective service delivery system;
- 5) Explore new strategies for better meeting local needs;
- 6) Identify significant trends and initiate response to emergent unmet needs; and
- 7) Create a forum for communication and information-sharing among those involved in addressing the problem of homelessness in Tucson.

During 1994:

- In collaboration with Tucson's Interfaith Coalition for the Homeless, TPCH coordinated the provision of over 4,600 extra bed-nights of shelter during the winter months through the voluntary participation of local religious congregations. An additional 1,500 emergency shelter beds were also provided on nights of especially severe weather.
- TPCH monitored and maintained liaison with local human service funding processes, with particular emphasis on the allocation of CDBG funds. Council members also maintained active involvement with the statewide Coalition to End Homelessness, encouraging full Council participation where necessary.
- TPCH provided a forum for the sharing of information about a number of mutual concerns including homeless voter registration efforts, restriction in behavioral health service levels, relocation of the City Hall free meal program, landlord tenant issues, public benefit eligibility and levels, etc.
- TPCH worked closely with the City of Tucson and Pima County in the development and presentation of the homeless section of the new federally mandated consolidated Plan.

b. Project Shelter, Inc.

Project Shelter has been primarily a volunteer organization located in Prescott since 1985 with a goal of eliminating homelessness and substandard housing in Yavapai County. It has a consistent community program of advocacy, education, fund raising and low income housing development. In March 1992 Project Shelter was awarded a \$50,000 grant from the Arizona Department of Commerce for Minor Home Repair and Home Purchase Assistance program in Yavapai County. That program has helped provide for more decent, affordable housing for 38 Yavapai County families. Project Shelter has also received Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) status and HOME monies to acquire land and for new construction of a 4-plex. This special project will allow up to four single parent families to complete their college education while living in affordable housing--a real pathway to success.

c. Metropolitan Area Consolidated Plans

The Department of Housing and Urban Development requires that states and metropolitan areas within each state develop a Consolidated Plan (CP) which includes a description of the jurisdiction's estimated housing needs projected for the ensuing five-year period and describes the nature and extent of homelessness within the jurisdiction and a description of the jurisdiction's strategy for:

- 1) helping low-income families avoid becoming homeless;
- 2) addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons; and
- 3) helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.

In order to be eligible to receive federal funding for a variety of housing programs including the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, a CP must be submitted to and approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. All entitlement areas have submitted a CP to HUD. These documents are an excellent source of more detailed information on homelessness in these jurisdictions. The State's CP represents a statewide perspective but also serves as the document representing areas of the state not covered by a CP submitted by one of the following local Consolidated Plan entitlement entities:

- 1) City of Yuma
- 2) Maricopa County Consortium
- 3) Pima-Tucson Consortium
- 4) City of Phoenix

In May 1995 the Arizona Department of Commerce coordinated the development of a 5 year Consolidated Plan including a one-year Action Plan. A Performance Assessment for FY93 was previously submitted. Sections of these two documents which address homelessness are included in Appendix IX.

d. Maricopa County Homeless Public/Private Task Force

This task force was formed primarily by private sector individuals based on a homeless summit meeting called by the mayor of Phoenix in July of 1992. The need for additional shelter was the driving force behind this task force. The need for additional facilities and new operational resources was recognized as necessary to reduce the unsheltered population. The mission of the task force was "to bring together talent, resources and leadership to address the overflow homeless population by identifying facilities and operations necessary to shelter a

higher percentage of homeless families, individuals, mentally ill, substance abusers, elderly and persons who are physically impaired."

Following an extensive needs identification process by representatives of public and private agencies, a steering committee selected five top priorities for implementation during 1994. These priorities were: 1) provide a 24-hour, permanent emergency shelter; 2) assist in relocation of the Local Alcoholism Recovery Center; 3) provide additional units of affordable permanent and transitional housing; 4) provide additional child care for homeless parents acquiring treatment; and 5) support building out of a day support program facility (Andre House).

The task force raised and allocated \$1,741,826 toward its goal of \$2.2 million for capital expenditures in 1994 from public and private resources to address the above priorities.

e. Phoenix Consortium to End Homelessness

The Phoenix South Community Mental Health Center in 1983 published a report which recommended a three-tiered continuum of services to serve homeless people. It recognized the need to go beyond providing emergency shelter to reduce the potential of people returning to homelessness. The continuum included provision of transitional housing and appropriate permanent housing as well as supportive services necessary to make the housing progression successful.

The Phoenix Consortium to End Homelessness was established for the purpose of advocating on behalf of such a continuum. The Consortium continues to meet twice each month. Its meetings are attended by service providers in the greater Phoenix area, funding agencies, public sector representatives, homeless individuals, and formerly homelessness individuals. The meetings provide a forum to identify local coordination and service issues and to resolve them.

f. Northwest Community Coalition to End Homelessness

The Northwest Community Coalition has been very active in the past 12 months and has accomplished significant achievements during that time. The primary emphasis has been on collaborative efforts towards writing and securing grants to aid in the effort to reducing homelessness in the far Northwest communities of Maricopa County.

The Coalition is comprised of approximately 30 social service agencies, non-profit organizations and city governmental entities including the cities of Surprise and El Mirage. The Coalition has provided a forum for networking and close interaction between these entities providing programs and services for homeless people in our area.

Several grants have been awarded and others are pending that have been applied for in collaborations made up of the member organizations.

*Catholic Social Services has received in excess of \$50,000 in HUD funding in a collaborative grant between Catholic Social Services and the Dysart School District's Homeless Student Support Services program. Supplemental funding was provided through a HOME grant. This grant currently provides seven rental apartments with more coming on line for emergency and interim-term housing for homeless families.

***The Sun City Area Community Council in collaboration with the City of Surprise and the Dysart School District Homeless Program has received a grant from United Way for rental assistance and eviction prevention that will be administered through the El Mirage CAP office.**

***The City of El Mirage, the City of Surprise, and Catholic Social Services in conjunction with the Coalition have a HUD grant application for \$150,000 pending to provide transitional and long term housing through the purchase and lease back of homes in the area with the eventual goal of home ownership for homeless families.**

***The Downtown Neighborhood Learning Center, the Sun City Area Community Council, the Dysart Homeless Program, in cooperation with the CAP office, the Arizona Supreme Court, and the city of El Mirage have a grant pending that will provide over \$50,000 for GED, adult education with day care being provided, as well as elementary and adolescent after school tutorial programs that provide homework assistance, enrichment and remediation, as well as snack and nutritional supplements.**

The collaborative efforts and inter-agency cooperation are developing as the focus of the Northwest Community Coalition. Future goals include providing an area-wide directory of social services, as well as acquiring a 501-C3 non-profit status to enable the Coalition to receive tax deductible donations for direct assistance to the homeless.

**APPENDIX I
SHELTER FACILITIES/SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE**

APACHE COUNTY

Ama Doo Alchini Bighan, Inc.
P.O. Box 1279
Chinle, AZ 86503
674-8314

24 hour crisis program for battered women & children, counseling, advocacy and safe homes and transportation to shelter, community education

COCHISE COUNTY

BISBEE:

Coronado Behavioral
Health Care, Inc.
1100 Highway 92, #8
Bisbee, AZ 85603
432-5484
and
214 Bisbee Road
Bisbee, AZ 85603
432-7751

Counseling for alcohol and drug abusers

DOUGLAS:

Coronado Behavioral
Health Care, Inc.
10th Street
Douglas, AZ 85607
364-1211

Counseling for drug and alcohol abusers

St. Vincent De Paul
529 - 11th Street/P.O. Box 529
Douglas, AZ 85608
364-7573

Food bank, motel vouchers for 1-2 nights lodging; services referrals, medical, clothing & furniture, transportation expenses for medical

HUACHUCA CITY:

Cochise County Children's Center
P.O. Box 4338
Huachuca City, AZ 85616
456-1000

16 emergency shelter beds for children at risk of abuse, counseling, clothing, food, over the counter medications & life skills & aftercare, ed. groups on site

SIERRA VISTA:

Catholic Community Services
Forgach House Domestic Crisis Center
P.O. Box 1961
Sierra Vista, AZ 85636
458-9096

32 emergency shelter beds and 7 transitional beds for victims of domestic violence; food; services referrals

Coronado Behavioral
Health Care, Inc.
185 S. Moorman Avenue
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
458-3932
1-800-459-3932

Family & Individual counseling. Drug & alcohol partial day care, adult SMI-pick up and take home daybreak children.

St. Vincent De Paul
614 Bartow
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
458-0500

Motel vouchers for 1-2 nights lodging; meals, food boxes, treatment referrals, utilities, rent, medication

WILLCOX:

Coronado Behavioral
Health Care
801 W. Rex Allen Dr, Suite B, Rm 2
Willcox, AZ 85643
1-800-459-3932

Counseling for alcohol and drug abusers.

Hazel Fund - Willcox Police Dept.
151 East Maley
Willcox, AZ 85643

Lodging vouchers for families only; one-time food and gas vouchers

COCONINO COUNTY

Aspen House
Catholic Social Services
201 West University
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
774-9125

Transitional Housing for up to 6 single pregnant women only; counseling; case management

Northland Family Help Center
2501 N. Fourth Street, Suite 18
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
774-4503

Domestic Violence Shelter
crisis no. 774-7353

14 emergency shelter beds for domestic violence victims; crisis counseling; case management, homeless women & children.

Child Crisis Center
774-1375

3 emergency shelter beds for children 0-18 years old

Coconino County Community
Services Department
1110 East Route 66, Suite 101
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
779-6753

Motel vouchers; rental assistance; service referrals; gas vouchers & homelessness prevention

Sunshine Rescue Mission
124 S. San Francisco
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
774-3512

32 emergency shelter beds for singles, 3 for families; 6 transitional beds for singles

GILA COUNTY

Copper Mt. Behavioral
Health Services
247 S. Hill Street
Globe, AZ 85501
425-3221

The Advocate House

12 emergency shelter beds and 2 cribs for victims of domestic violence; counseling

The Caring Place

1 respite (*emergency*) bed and 10 transitional beds are available for seriously mentally ill individuals. Other services include counseling, case management and social development.

Gila County Community
Action Program
1177 Monroe Street
Globe, AZ 85501
425-3281

Motel vouchers for 1-2 nights lodging; gas and food
vouchers; case management, support services.

Time Out Inc.
P.O. Box 306
Payson, AZ 85547
472-8007

Shelter and counseling for victims of domestic violence,
12 beds (+2 cribs)

GRAHAM/GREENLEE COUNTIES

Graham Greenlee Counseling Center
Domestic Violence Program
P.O. Box 956
Safford, AZ 85548
428-4550

Counseling for domestic violence victims, counseling
for perpetrators, motel vouchers, food

Southeastern Arizona Human Resources
921 Thatcher Boulevard
Safford, AZ 85548
428-2872

Motel vouchers; food vouchers; first-month move-in
rent, utility deposits, battered spouse program

LA PAZ COUNTY

Western Arizona Council of Governments
1117 Arizona Avenue
Parker, AZ 85344
669-9466

Motel vouchers for families; rent assistance; gas and
food vouchers

MARICOPA COUNTY

AVONDALE

Avondale Community Action
Program
1007 S. Third Street
Avondale, AZ 85323
932-9440

Red Cross, outreach, families in crisis, one month
rent/mortgage assistance when funding is available;
utility assistance; transportation; food boxes; food
commodities; eviction prevention, case management;
JTPA referrals, register for job service, Drug Prevention
& Referrals

BUCKEYE

Buckeye Community
Action Program
201 Centre
Buckeye, AZ 85326
386-2588

One month rent/mortgage assistance when funding is
available; energy assistance; commodities and food
boxes; referrals to churches

CHANDLER

Human Action for Chandler
98 West Chicago Street
Chandler, AZ 85224
963-4321

One month rent/mortgage; utility assistance; emergency
food, clothing

My Sister's Place
610 N. Alma School Road, Suite 18
Chandler, AZ 85224
821-1024

12 emergency beds and 3 cribs for domestic violence
victims, case work, counseling, 24 hour crisis line and 5
transitional beds.

Salvation Army
85 East Saragosa Street
Chandler, AZ 85225
963-2041

Emergency food; utility assistance; emergency food and clothing, family counseling

EL MIRAGE

Catholic Social Services
of Phoenix
14010 El Mirage Road
El Mirage, AZ 85335
937-0500

2 Transitional apartments (9 beds) and support services for families.

El Mirage Community Action Program
14010 El Mirage Road
El Mirage, AZ 85335
937-0500

One month rent/utility assistance; counseling; clothing; state services; food assistance, Dial-A-Ride for local residents, case managing, GED and computer classes.

GILA BEND

Gila Bend Community Services
202 North Euclid Avenue
Gila Bend, AZ 85337
252-3186

One month rent/mortgage assistance when funding is available; food stamps; SSI; food boxes; clothing

GILBERT

Gilbert Community Action Program
459 N. Gilbert Road, Ste A190
Gilbert, AZ 85234
892-5331

One month rent/mortgage; telephone; food pantry, clothing bank; energy assistance; emergency assistance for families; case management & referrals.

GLENDALE:

Glendale Community Action Program
5850 W. Glendale Avenue
Glendale, AZ 85301
930-2854

One month rent/mortgage when funding is available, utility assistance, government surplus commodities, food referral.

Faith House
4506 W. Citrus Way
Glendale, AZ 85301
939-6798

13 emergency beds for domestic violence victims; counseling, women's program.

Faith House Counseling Service
Alternative For Men
4425 W. Glendale Avenue
Glendale, AZ 85301
842-3327

Outpatient counseling services: domestic violence, chemical dependency, victims of domestic violence, youth support groups, parenting classes. Services are available on sliding fee scale. Bilingual.

Salvation Army
6010 West Northern, #200
Glendale, AZ 85301
934-0469

One month rent assistance when funding is available, utility assistance, food boxes once a quarter, referral food bank once a year, clothing, public bus tickets as available

GUADALUPE

Guadalupe Community Action Program
9401 S. Avenida Del Yaqui
Guadalupe, AZ 85283
730-3093

Food packages; clothing referrals; casework & case managers, shelter referral; utility assistance, weatherization, head start referrals

LITCHFIELD PARK

New Life Shelter Inc.
P.O. Box 39
Litchfield Park, AZ 85340
935-9161

30 emergency shelter beds for domestic violence victims

MESA:

Alice's Wonderland
24 S. Udall
Mesa, AZ 85204
962-8471

26 transitional beds for female substance abusers who are homeless or near-homeless, are willing to make changes in their life-style, and are in need of educational subjects dealing with coping skills, a 12 step oriented program with life skills training groups provided. Meals furnished.

City of Mesa
415 N. Pasadena
Mesa, AZ 85201-5916
644-3535

Section 8 housing certificates for 20 families; winter homeless shelter program adults/families

City of Mesa
Office of Special Programs
64 E. 1st Street
Mesa, AZ 85201
644-2968

City contact for Homeless Programs including winter shelter

D.A.R.A.
(Diverse Addiction Recovery Alternatives)
715 N. Country Club Dr.
Mesa, AZ 85201
969-8755

In and out patient substance abuse services for men and women. Transitional living for male substance abusers. 82 beds available for a stay of from 6 months to 2 years.

Dana Center
719 W. Dana
Mesa, AZ 85210
285-0071

All mens' facility for chemical dependency. (60 beds)

East Valley Alcoholism Council
554 South Bellview
Mesa, AZ 85204
962-7711

Detoxification for alcohol and drugs; referrals to treatment centers and halfway houses; inpatient detox; outreach; crisis transportation; crisis intervention 24 hours; 20 beds with average of 10 occupied by homeless individuals

East Valley Catholic Social
Services
610 East Southern Ave
Mesa, AZ 85204
964-8771

Case management for domestic violence victims after stay in emergency shelter

Family Emergency Service Center
2254 West Main St.
Mesa, AZ 85201
834-8723

75 emergency shelter beds for families with minor children; case management; child care; food bank; clothing; library, employment readiness training; transportation and on-site services coordinated with other resources, 6 transitional beds.

Jesus Care Ministries, Inc.
P.O. Box 371
Chandler, AZ 85244
831-1737

9 safe home beds for physically and sexually abused (and generally pregnant) teenagers/young women up to 21.

Mesa Community Action Network
225 East Main Street, Ste. 108
Mesa, AZ 85201
834-7777 Ext. 203

PAZ de Cristo Community Center
424 W. Broadway
Mesa, AZ 85210
464-2370

Prehab of Arizona
Autumn House
P. O. Drawer 5860
Mesa, AZ 85211-5860
835-5817
835-5555 (Crisis line)

Salvation Army
225 East Main, Ste #104
Mesa, AZ 85201
834-7777 ext. 406

Save the Family Foundation of Arizona
450 West Fourth Place, Suite #202
Mesa, AZ 85201
898-0228

St. Vincent de Paul Society
67 W. Broadway
Mesa, AZ 85202
649-0081

Transitional Living Communities
20 S. McDonald
Mesa, AZ 85210
461-3136

Veterans Administration
Carl T. Hayden South East
Extension Clinic
6001 S. Power Road, Bldg #231
Mesa, AZ 85206-0910
222-6568

Women in New Recovery (WINR)
540 West 1st Street
Mesa, AZ 85201
464-5764

PEORIA
Peoria Community Action Agency
8335 West Jefferson
Peoria, AZ 85380
979-3911

One month rent/mortgage assistance when funding is available; case management; food; clothing, temp. shelter December 15 through March; 60 beds

Meal program; bus tickets; gas vouchers; prescreening by phone; rent and utility bill assistance (limited boundaries); soup kitchen; emergency food; service referral, personal care and hygiene

16 emergency shelter beds & 3 cribs for domestic violence victims; outpatient group counseling services for women and children

One-time rent for medical situations/mortgage assistance when funding available; hotel/motel vouchers when funding available; food boxes; toiletries & sleeping bags, utility assistance, bus vouchers, verification of jobs for gasoline or bus to verify work related

36 transitional shelter units (184 beds) for homeless families; support services, case management, & case management in permanent affordable housing

Noon meal

160 Transitional beds for male substance abusers; meals; bus fare for medical appointments, and job search; 12 step program will take any homeless male substance abuse who wants to change their life. (90% estimated to be homeless)

Same services available as at Veterans' Hospital

44 transitional beds for women. Some facilities available for women with children. WINR is a 12 step program for women committed to substance abuse recovery.

One month rent/mortgage when funding is available, emergency food, food vouchers, clothing, utilities and case management; Information & Referral

PHOENIX

Advocates for the Disabled
1314 N. 3rd St., #116
Phoenix, AZ 85004
256-9673

Andre House
P.O. Box 2014
Phoenix, AZ 85001
252-9023

The Bridge
1350 E. Northern Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85020
943-4871

Casa Linda Programs-Sun Dance Lodge
Catholic Family & Community Services
322 E. Vogel
Phoenix, AZ 85020
395-9711/870-0376

Central Arizona Shelter Services
1209 W. Madison St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
256-6945

Vista Colina Apartments
1050 West Mountain View Road
870-1705

Central Presbyterian Church
37 East Indian School
Phoenix, AZ 85012
248-0807

Chicanos Por La Causa- De Colores
P.O. Box 6553
Phoenix, AZ 85005
269-1515
24 Hour Hotline Service

Chrysalis Shelter
P.O. Box 9956
Phoenix, AZ 85068
944-4999

Church on the Street
2141 W. Madison
Phoenix, AZ 85009
252-7444

902 E. McKinley
Phoenix, AZ 85006
254-8302

Assistance with obtaining benefits such as Social Security Disability Insurance or Supplemental Security Income

10 transitional shelter beds for individuals; evening meals; clothing closet; light breakfast every morning 6:15-7:00; showers

10 transitional long term units (40 beds) for families; case management; support services

16 transitional beds for families, educational and counseling programs.

396 emergency beds for individuals; case management; job development and placement; transportation; legal services; medical beds;

30 units (115 beds) for emergency shelter for families; childcare; case management

1 unit room, single parents and married couples with children

24 beds for emergency shelter; 16 transitional beds for domestic violence victims; counseling, case management

19 emergency shelter beds; 7 transitional beds for domestic violence victims; counseling; male children: age 11 and under, females: all ages.

Room and board at missions (25 beds in men's with a 10 days per month limit; 30 beds in women's with 30 day limit; also 3 units for single women with up to 3 children); include free medical help. Job services for both men and women. Ninety days additional room and board for those in Discipleship Program. Five men's homes and one women's home for up to 6 months after stay in mission, if working. Also have emergency food boxes twice a week, feedings on the street, free meals to the public after services, and work with ex-offenders coming back into society.

City of Phoenix Human Services Dept.
200 West Washington, 18th Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85003-1611
262-6666

City of Phoenix Housing Dept.
830 E. Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ 85034
534-2142 or 495-6797

Community Housing Partnership
P.O. Box 25312
Phoenix, AZ 85002
253-6905

Education-Headstart; Utility Assistance; Job Training Partnership Act Administration; Emergency food boxes; limited financial assistance; case management; motel vouchers; homeless prevention; move-in assistance; administer winter shelter program.

Section 8 housing vouchers for homeless families - 165 certificates

Pueblo Homes

2 permanent units, 8 beds for families

Casa Doce

4 transitional units (16 beds) for families.

Casa De Garfield/Eastlake

36 permanent units (144) beds for families; 9 permanent units (18 beds) for singles.

Casa de Lola

1 permanent unit (4 beds) families; 1 permanent unit (1 bed) for singles.

Casa Teresa

31 permanent beds for single women in SRO

Valentine House

8 transitional units (32) beds for families.

9th Avenue Homes

3 permanent units (3 beds) for men.

Casa de Fillmore

16 transitional units (16 beds) for singles.

La Posada

24 permanent units (48 beds) for elderly disabled men & women.

Mountain View

11 permanent units (11 beds) for singles.

11 other facilities with a total of 31 permanent units (124 beds) for families. Most of the residents are formerly homeless.

Homeless Shelter Hotline
for Maricopa County
256-2219

Provides information on the current availability of shelter beds in the Phoenix area.

COMCARE
4001 N. 3rd Street
Phoenix, AZ 85012
640-1111

Permanent housing program for 125 homeless seriously mentally ill individuals, support services. Rental assistance to 400 seriously mentally ill individuals and families under Shelter Plus Care program, support services funded by COMCARE/ADHS.

Crisis Nursery
2711 E. Roosevelt
Phoenix, AZ 85008
273-7363

18 emergency shelter beds, 18 cribs for abandoned, neglected, or abused children; an average of 6 beds are used for homeless children

Downtown Neighborhood
Learning Center
1001 West Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ 85007
256-0784

Literacy; General Equivalency Diploma; English as Second Language; computer literacy; career testing and advisement; resume assistance; basic and life skills training; staff training. Various sites.

Ecumenical Chaplain for the Homeless
1001 West Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ 85007
252-3319
ATTN: Rev. Frederick Huls

Contact for churches assisting homeless people; ecumenical chaplain to homeless people

First Institutional Baptist Church
2822 East Mobil Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85034
258-1998

10 emergency shelter beds for families

Florence Crittenton
4820 North 7th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85013
274-7318

2 transitional beds for girls, counselors/casework service

H.O.M.E. Front, Inc.
P.O. Box 13582
Phoenix, AZ 85002

Advocacy for homeless and formerly homeless individuals and families

Home Base Youth Services
1244 E. McDowell Rd
Phoenix, AZ 85006
254-7777

Drop-In Center which has an open door policy for all youth who are between the age of 14-21 years. The center offers information and referral, personal hygiene supplies. Transportation assistance, educational and vocational assistance, pre-employment guidance, legal assistance, food, clothing, initial counseling. Each client will receive a case manager to work with them on their individual goals.

Home of Hope
111 East Southern Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85040
276-9409

14 emergency shelter rooms (55 beds) and for families counseling, jobnet, childcare services, meals, 6 transitional units (42 beds) for families, 6 more units to be remodeled in April (18 beds).

Homes for Independent Disabled, Inc. (HID)
3330 N. 28th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85016

Housing counseling and referral. Transitional living center for physically disabled homeless individuals and families opening in the summer, 1995.

Homeward Bound
29 West Thomas Road, Ste. E
Phoenix, AZ 85013-4492
263-7654

140 transitional-(*some HUD*) units for families - 583 beds; Hope 3; SAFAH, Bilingual Staff

House of Refuge, Inc.
9835 North 7th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85020
678-0223

12 emergency shelter beds for men

Interfaith Cooperative Ministries
501 S. 9th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85007
254-7450

Emergency food boxes; clothing; answering service for job hunting

Labor's Community Service Agency
5818 N. Seventh Street, Rm. 202
Phoenix, AZ 85014
263-5741

38 (*198 beds*) transitional (*HUD*) units for families; six more 3-bedroom units are being built which will house minimum of 30 persons

Lutheran Social Ministry
1124 North 3rd Street
Phoenix, AZ 85004
271-0828

One-time rent/mortgage assistance when funding is available; food boxes; case management for emergencies

Maricopa County Health
Care Systems
2121 East Magnolia Street
Phoenix, AZ 85034
389-4500

Local Alcohol Reception Center (LARC)
3101 East Watkins
Phoenix, AZ 85034
231-0050

Approximately 23 emergency beds for detoxification for alcohol for homeless individuals; limited drug detoxification; counseling;

Shelter Clinic
1201 W. Madison Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
256-6933

Primary health care; outpatient care; health education, pharmacy services; psychiatric services; counseling; transportation

Outreach Program
1201 West Madison Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
258-2122

Health outreach to homeless people in non-shelter areas; emergency assistance; substance abuse; dental; case management.

Maricopa County
Job Training Partnership
Act Program
3335 West Durango
Phoenix, AZ 85009
506-5911

Administration of job training program for homeless people and everyone who qualifies for program. Maricopa County-outside Phoenix City limits.

Morning Star Retreat
384 N. Second Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85003
256-0781 or 272-3662

12 emergency shelter beds for men; showers; some clothing; lockers; laundry facilities; day room; chapel; kitchen (snacks only).

Pappas Accommodation School
413 North 7th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85007
254-9313

County accommodation school for homeless children

Phoenix Gospel Mission
1801 S. 35th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85009
233-0300

10 beds for single men willing to participate in a recovery program. Meals; assistance with job placement; food boxes; clothing; utility and rent assistance for crisis (when funding available); handicap-eyeglasses and equipment needs

Phoenix Indian Center
2601 N. Third St., Ste 100
Phoenix, AZ 85004
263-1017

Behavioral Services for drug and alcohol, parenting and child welfare services; supplemental budget assist; case management; GED classes; Job Training Partnership Act.

Phoenix Shanti
2020 West Indian School Rd, Suite #50
Phoenix, AZ 85015
279-2004

20 emergency shelter beds for person with HIV disease, information on affordable housing and care facilities, and counseling for treatment and permanent housing planning.

Southwest Behavioral Health
1424 South Seventh Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85007
257-9339

Homeless Haven
2313 West Yuma
Phoenix, AZ 85009
258-1542

9 emergency and 9 transitional shelter beds for homeless seriously mentally ill persons

Harvard Program
1804 East Harvard
Phoenix, AZ 85006
495-1156

14 transitional shelter beds for homeless seriously mentally ill persons

HOPWA
2627 N. 45th Avenue #1190
Phoenix, AZ 85035
233-1809/233-2608

16 transitional beds for HIV & individuals.

Transitional Program

3 Hud \$1/yr. units (12 beds) for 6 single persons and 12 family members

Veterans Residential
909 East Colter
Phoenix, AZ 85013
264-1792

12 transitional beds for homeless seriously mentally ill veterans.

Respite Shelter for Men, Inc.
7000 North Central
Phoenix, AZ 85020
870-4353

St. Joseph the Worker
213 South 11th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85007
257-4390

St. Mary's Food Bank
2841 N. 31st Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85009
352-3640

St. Vincent de Paul Society
P.O. Box 13600
Phoenix, AZ 85002
495-3004

Dining Room
119 S. 9th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85007
495-3065

Family Dining Room
420 West Watkins
Phoenix, AZ 85003
495-3004

Ozanam Manor
P.O. Box 24460
Phoenix, AZ 85074
495-3050

Ministry to the Homeless
420 W. Watkins
Phoenix, AZ 85003
261-6839

Ministry to the Incarcerated
420 West Watkins
Phoenix, AZ 85003
261-6836

Transient Aid Center
420 West Watkins
Phoenix, AZ 85003
261-6852

Salvation Army
Adult Rehabilitation Center
1625 South Central
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
256-4512

9 temporary respite shelter beds for men discharged from hospital; social work with hospitals or medical facilities.

Job and referral assistance with opportunity lists from job developer, resumes, transportation; bus tickets for interviews, clothing, hair cuts, help obtaining id's, phone access and answering service, mailing address

Surplus food through agencies and churches; Food CARE 272-3663; Emergency Food Boxes through case managers.

Noon meal

Dinner for homeless and low income families

45 transitional shelter beds and case management for elderly/disabled

Clothing; shower; haircuts

Provides financial and emotional support to families of incarcerated individuals and visits to incarcerated individuals.

Emergency assistance for homeless travelers to return to support systems; transportation or gas vouchers

Assists up to 92 men and 12 women with alcohol and other addictive problems through a 6 month work therapy program. Follows the 12 step recovery program. An estimated 65% of the clients are homeless.

Salvation Army
2707 East Van Buren
Phoenix, AZ 85008
267-4130

Family Service Center
2707 E. Van Buren
Phoenix, AZ 85008
267-4130

Harbor Light
2707 East Van Buren
Phoenix, AZ 85008
267-1404

Sojourner Center
P.O. Box 20156
Phoenix, AZ 85036
244-0997

Strong Towers
615 W. McKinley
Phoenix, AZ 85003
256-6419

Transitional Living Centers, Inc.
20 S. McDonald
Mesa, AZ 85210
461-3136

Tumbleweed
917 North 5th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85004
271-9904

United Methodist Outreach Ministries
3320 E. Van Buren
Phoenix, AZ 85008
275-7852

UMOM/New Day Shelter
3320 East Van Buren
Phoenix, AZ 85008
275-4533

Lamplighter Apartments
1945 W. Van Buren
Phoenix, AZ 85007

City of Phoenix Winter Overflow Shelter

91 emergency shelter beds (+12 cribs) for families, 3 meals, diapers, toiletries, bus tokens

100 transitional shelter beds (+5 cribs) for substance abusing individuals - men and women; clothing, 24 HR. recovery center; food counseling, NA, CA, AA

20 emergency shelter beds; 4 transitional shelter beds for domestic violence victims; case management; counseling; inpatient and outpatient support groups

40 transitional shelter beds for substance abusing individuals; group and individual counseling; case management; job placement; limited transportation. Follows 12 step recovery program.

90 transitional beds for male substance abusers; meals; bus fare for medical appointments, and job search; 12 step program will take any homeless male substance abuse who wants to change their life. (90% estimated to be homeless)

8 emergency shelter beds; 8 beds, 4 cribs for transitional shelter for homeless and runaway youth; counseling; outreach and non-residential services for homeless children

66 emergency shelter rooms (approx 264 beds); 52 winter overflow emergency shelter rooms (approximately 208 beds); 20 transitional rooms (approximately 72 beds). Daily structured activities for homeless children of families housed at the New Day Center, includes food; clothing; medical and dental screening.

8 permanent beds for homeless seriously mentally ill individuals; 4 beds for homeless individuals; support services

approximately 600 (208 families & 400 single) beds for singles and families; operates December through March at negotiated sites.

Whole Life Foundation
338 North 15th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85007
256-2828

YWCA
755 East Willetta
Phoenix, AZ 85006
258-0990

SCOTTSDALE:

Chrysalis Shelter
P.O. Box 1551
Scottsdale, AZ 85252
481-0402

Southwest Business, Industry and Rehabilitation
Association (SWBIRA)
4407 N. Saddlebag Trail
Scottsdale, AZ 85251
949-0135

Vista del Camino
7700 East Roosevelt
Scottsdale, AZ 85257
994-2323

SUN CITY:

Veteran's Administration
Carl T. Hayden Northwest Extension Clinic
10147 N.W. Grand Avenue
Sun City, AZ 85315
222-2630

SURPRISE:

Catholic Social Services
of Phoenix
1825 West Northern
Phoenix, AZ 85021
997-6105

TEMPE:

Community Action Program Agency, Inc.
2150 East Orange
Tempe, AZ 85281
968-3425

COM CARE
Maricopa Clinical Management
1225 East Broadway Road, #190
Tempe, AZ 85282
894-0794

135 beds for families, couples, single & handicapped; transitional and low cost housing when available and when ready for mainstream, and some emergency shelter.

45 transitional shelter beds for women and children, long term transitional housing; case management; 18 months residence; 6 month follow-up; job/career placement

24 emergency shelter beds and 4 cribs for domestic violence victims; counseling

Free job search assistance and placement for people with disabilities; includes job search skills workshops, job development, Job Club, and follow-up services.

Referrals to shelters; homeless prevention (*rental assistance*); bus passes to shelters; food/clothing bank (*only Scottsdale residents*)

Same services available as at Veteran's Hospital

3 Transitional apartments (14 beds) and support services for families.

One-time rent/mortgage when funds available; mail, meals, telephone, energy assistance, food boxes, commodities, gas, emergency assistance, job message lines, JTPA referral, AHCCCS; Job Service; Job Search network.

Outreach services to homeless people who are mentally ill; psychiatric services; case management to homeless mentally ill persons

TOLLESON:

Tolleson Community Action Program
9555 West Van Buren
Tolleson, AZ 85353
936-1407

One time rent/mortgage when funds available; energy assistance; clothing; job training; food referrals; Gatorade and water

WICKENBURG:

Wickenburg Community Action Program
255 North Washington
Wickenburg, AZ 85358
684-7894

One time rent/mortgage when funds available; energy assistance; food; legal aid; clothing; vocational rehabilitation for families; disability

MOHAVE COUNTY

BULLHEAD CITY:

Catholic Social Services of Mohave
1370 Ramar Road, #D
Bullhead City, AZ 86442
758-4176

Counseling service; food care program; pregnancy counseling; adoption services; emergency assistance

Colorado River Region Youth Services (CRRYS)
9575 E. Lane
Mohave Valley, AZ 86440
768-1500

20 emergency shelter beds for runaway youth 10-17 years of age, crisis intervention, walk-in family and conflict resolution for youth.

Safehouse of Bullhead City, Inc.
1610 Riverview Drive, Suite #12
Bullhead City, AZ 86442
763-SAFE

10 emergency beds for victims of domestic violence; counseling; shelter women and children homeless

Salvation Army
1461 Palma Drive
Bullhead City, AZ 86442
758-3141

Motel and gas vouchers and rental assistance, for families when funds are available, food; clothing; showers

KINGMAN:

Kingman Association for Abused Persons
P.O. Box 1046
Kingman, AZ 86401
753-6222

10 emergency beds for domestic violence victims; counseling; homeless beds when available; clothing; advocates in court, some monetary assistance to shelter clients.

LAKE HAVASU CITY

Interagency Council
Coalition Against Domestic Violence
2180 McCulloch Blvd.
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403
453-5800

19 transitional shelter beds for domestic violence victims; motel vouchers; crisis counseling; court advocacy

NAVAJO COUNTY

HOLBROOK:

Navajo County Emergency Services
P.O. Box 668
Holbrook, AZ 86025
524-6161 X344

Referral center for needy homeless people for food and shelter

KAYENTA:

Tohdenasshai Shelter Home
P.O. Drawer 8
Kayenta, AZ 86033
697-3305

12 emergency shelter beds primarily for domestic violence victims; counseling; food

PINETOP:

White Mountain Association for Victims
of Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1890
Pinetop, AZ 85935
367-6017

12 emergency beds for domestic violence victims; counseling; outpatient services

WINSLOW:

Northern Arizona Center for the Homeless
P.O. Box 1442
Winslow, AZ 86047
289-5798

Referral center for homeless people for food and shelter

Project Safe House
211 E. 3rd Street
Winslow, AZ 86047
289-5467

Safe home for victims of domestic violence

PIMA COUNTY

Amity
P.O. Box 32200-2200
Tucson, AZ 85751
749-7141

Residential (*approximately 120 beds for men; 80 women and children under 13*) and community-based services for men and women with a substance abuse history; food-clothing; approximately 25% of the clients are homeless.

Fourth St. Peterson House
342 East Fourth Street
Tucson, AZ 85705
749-7166/749-7260

Transitional Residence for homeless men and women

The Brewster Center for Victims
of Family Violence
2711 E. Broadway
Tucson, AZ 85716
881-7201

Counseling for victims of family violence; emergency shelter and casework for abused women and children; 30 beds and 6 cribs; prevention for children in school and summer programs.

Casa de los Ninos Crisis Care Center
347 E. Speedway Blvd.
Tucson, AZ 85705
624-5600

58 beds, with two set aside specifically for children of homeless families

Comin Home
2480 North Palo Verde #103
Tucson, AZ 85716
322-6980

18 transitional beds for dual-diagnosed veterans.

Esperanza En Escalante
3700 S. Calle Polar
Tucson, AZ 85730
571-8294 or 296-7040

Transitional housing to homeless veterans and families for up to 24 months. Facilities for 12 individuals and 2 families (*6 beds*). Job Training is made possible through community resources.

Family Counseling Agency
209 S. Tucson Blvd, Suite F
Tucson, AZ 85716
327-4583

Case management and mental health services to youth (*under 19*); 2 apartments for up to 6 months for 4 young adults (age 18-22 who are enrolled in school and working)

Gateway, Inc.
1810 West Grant Road, #107
Tucson, AZ 85745
882-5608

Drug and alcohol detoxification program - 50 beds for homeless persons. Treatment and transitional residential programs - 40 beds for homeless persons.

Gospel Rescue Mission
312 W. 28th Street
Tucson, AZ 85713
622-3495

48 emergency shelter beds for men, 16 transitional beds for men; showers; meals; counseling; living skills training; women's and children (*family center*)

Gospel Rescue Mission
1130 W. Miracle Mile
Tucson, AZ 85705
690-1295

7 rooms for families (*with average capacity of 28 people*) and 6 rooms for single women or married couples (with capacity for 12 people). Counseling and life skills training are available.

La Frontera Center, Inc.
R.A.P.P.
31 North 6th Street
Tucson, AZ 85701
882-8422

Specialized unit for the homeless population provides time-limited case management services and psychiatric treatment to seriously mentally ill of Pima County though a network of outreach and referral. Ineligible homeless persons are provided assistance and referral to appropriate services.

Nosotros, Inc.
440 N. Grande
Tucson, AZ 85745
623-3489

Open Inn
4810 E. Broadway
Tucson, AZ 85711
323-0200

Our Town Family Center
P.O. Box 26665
Tucson, AZ 85726-6665
323-1706
1-800-53R-TOWN

PACT for Life
P.O. Box 2488
Tucson, AZ 85702
770-1710

Pio Decimo Center
848 S. Seventh Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85701
622-2801

Pima County Adult Education
Homeless Education Project
1630 S. Alvernon, Suite 104
Tucson, AZ 85711
327-8427

Pima County
Jackson Employment Center
100 East 26th Street
Tucson, AZ 85713
882-5500

Primavera Builders
3690 S. Park, #801
Tucson, AZ 85713
882-5383

21 emergency beds (6 units) for families; transitional shelter (12 apartments for 42 people) and case management for homeless families. Assistance with utility, rent and food boxes, counseling.

Open-Inn provides three short-term shelters (27 beds) in Tucson for children ages 8 to 17 who are homeless, runaways or unable to remain at home due to a crisis situation. Also offered is a status offender program aimed at providing an alternative to incarceration; a substance abuse prevention program with full-time counselors. A transitional apartment living program (6 apartments housing 10 people) and life skills classes to promote successful independent living. A therapeutic Group home in conjunction with Desert Hills, 6 beds for girls.

Transitional Living Program provides supervised housing and counseling for 5 young adults ages 16-18; case-managed subsidized apartments for homeless youth ages 17-21 including those with children, homeless youth street outreach and 3 emergency shelter beds; food, clothing, shelter and access to medical treatment.

14 Transitional housing beds for homeless persons with HIV or AIDS. One 4-plex unit has been leased through the HUD \$1/year program plus a duplex and 4-plex and tri-plex for singles. The average occupancy of all units would be approximately 22 (8 family beds).

12 apartments (31 beds & 3 cribs) for transitional shelter and support services for families who are homeless or at high risk of becoming homeless; childcare; employment assistance; English; health clinic.

Provides classes in life management skills, employability skills, adult basic education, GED preparation for homeless adults in Tucson area. Provides educational component for other social services at those service sites for agencies wishing to work cooperatively with the Homeless Education Project.

Case management, academic/vocational assessment, a full range of employment related services, and supportive services including day care, medical services, transportation, and employment required tools. All clients are provided shelter through community shelter/ housing providers as an incentive to complete the program.

Buy HUD homes & hire & train homeless people; and sell to qualified 1st time low income buyers

Primavera Services
735 S. Stone
Tucson, AZ 85701
623-5111

Referral; mail; food stamps; phone; social worker, nurse services for job related services Job Connection 884-5244.

Primavera Shelter
200 E. Benson Highway
Tucson, AZ 85713
623-4300

Emergency shelter for men. 111 beds--maximum; meals; laundry; haircuts, referrals.

Five Points Apartments
710 S. 6th Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85701
622-4864

Transitional housing for working men and women, capacity is 30 people.

Pueblo Court
2245 South 6th Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85713
884-9694

Supervised independent services for seriously mentally ill; 18 unit - apartments.

The Alamo
735 S. Stone
Tucson, AZ 85701
623-5111

Transitional housing for 12 working men.

Casita
735 S. Stone
Tucson, AZ 85701
623-5111

Permanent housing for families consists of 12 2-bedroom apartments

The Salvation Army
Adult Rehabilitation Center
P.O. Box 7729
Tucson, AZ 85725
624-1741

80 transitional beds; residential program for unattached men age 21 or older with substance abuse and/or identifiable and treatable social, emotional, or spiritual needs who are unable to cope with their problems; counseling; drugs/alcohol therapy. Approximately 82% of the clients are homeless (65 beds)

The Salvation Army
P.O. Box 43790
South Tucson, AZ 85733
795-9671

Emergency shelter and limited case management for homeless adults or families. 60 beds for adults; and 9 for families

Hospitality House
1021 N. 11th Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85705
622-5411

73 Transitional shelter beds for families and 8 for single adults; and case management for individuals and families while in job training or seeking work;

S.A.F.E. Shelter Program
P.O. Box 43790
Tucson, AZ 85733
323-6080

Move-in rental assistance; case management; soup kitchen, utility assistance

Tucson Family Services
218 E. Prince Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85705
292-0692

Shalom House
3857 N. Oracle
Tucson, AZ 85705
292-0698

45 transitional shelter beds for women with children. the shelter serves approximately 80 families per year with housing, basic needs, counseling and support services. After care is provided to 150 families annually and includes counseling, subsidized housing, follow-up support services and special programs.

Travelers Aid Society of Tucson
40 West Veterans Blvd.
Tucson, AZ 85713
622-8900

Short-term Shelter

Provides motel vouchers for individuals and families who have no other place to stay while participating in the Travelers Aid case management program for individuals and families; 20 room-single Jackson Employment Center individuals; 17 rooms for families, couples or singles; mobile outreach services for condemnations; other housing crisis services.

Phase II Shelter

Transitional housing and casework program for individuals and families that are working but need to save up for independent housing - 20 apartments.

Women in Transition

Transitional shelter, case managements, and life skills training for single women seeking employment - 15 beds

Shelter for the Seriously Mentally ill

Transitional shelter for people who are awaiting establishment of SSI benefits - 5 apartments

Families in Transition

Intake, placement, and ongoing case management for families adopted by local religious congregations to receive transitional housing and supportive assistance

Shelter Plus Care

20 apartments for seriously mentally ill participating in case management (for 5 years)

Tucson Centers for Women and Children
P.O. Box 40878
Tucson, AZ 85717
795-8001

48 Emergency shelter beds, counseling, and casework for female victims of domestic violence and their children; permanent housing program and transitional housing

Second Step Program

20 Transitional shelter beds for up to six months for women and their children who are victims of domestic violence; 6 apartments.

Veterans Administration Medical Center
3601 S. Sixth Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85723
792-1450
629-1839 (direct line to residential homeless)

Veterans Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Program Residential treatment services; case management, short & long term residential placement, referral to local resources

PINAL COUNTY

CASA GRANDE:

Against Abuse, Inc.
P.O. Box 10733
Casa Grande, AZ 85230
836-1239 or 836-0858

16 emergency shelter beds; 4 transitional beds for domestic violence victims.

St. Vincent De Paul Society
111 West First Street
Casa Grande, AZ 85222
836-2009

Food program

COOLIDGE:

Community Action Human Resources Agency
310 East Coolidge Avenue
Coolidge, AZ 85228
723-9555

Emergency services for motel vouchers, first months rent, utility deposits, food, gasoline vouchers and medications; case management services, USDA surplus commodities, housing rehab, eviction prevention, prevent utility termination.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Brewster Center for Victims of
Domestic Violence
Nogales (281-0023)
2711 E. Broadway
Tucson, AZ 85716
881-7201

12 emergency shelter beds & 3 cribs for domestic violence victims; outreach counseling

Open Inn - Nogales
180 Old Tucson Road
Nogales, AZ 85621
761-3764

6 emergency beds for youth in crisis.

Santa Cruz Family Guidance Center
638 Arroyo Blvd.
Nogales, AZ 85621

2 emergency shelter beds for domestic violence victims, counseling; out patient services

YAVAPAI COUNTY

COTTONWOOD:

Catholic Social Services
736 N. Main
Cottonwood, AZ 86326
634-4254

Rent or mortgage assistance for one month; referrals, energy assistance; food, gasoline; motel vouchers, counseling services on sliding fee scale, elderly and disabled case management.

PRESCOTT:

Catholic Social Services
116 North Summit
Prescott, AZ 86301
778-2531

44 transitional shelter (*90 days*) beds for families; 7 night vouchers for motel, rent assistance, and move in costs, food, case management, financial planning.

First Baptist Church Reach-Out Program
Goodwin/Marina Street
P.O. Box 226
Prescott, AZ 86302
778-9790

Soup kitchen on Mondays only; reach out program on Wednesday during school year; utility assistance; some food assistance; financial counseling

Project Aware Shelter
215 1/2 N. Leroux Street
Prescott, AZ 86303
778-7744

12 Emergency shelter beds for homeless men; job referral, guidance counselor, meals for men, mail service

The Salvation Army
237 S. Montezuma
Prescott, AZ 86302
778-9150

Motel and boarding house vouchers for families; clothing; limited utility assistance

Turning Point
235 N. Mt. Vernon
Prescott, AZ 86301
778-7900

7 emergency shelter beds for youth in crisis; Hotline 1-800-628-3089 crisis-24 Hour; 4 transitional beds.

Veterans Administration
Domiciliary Care for
Homeless Veterans
500 Highway 89 North
Prescott, AZ 86313
445-4860 (ext. 6018)

50 bed extended care treatment program for veterans men/women; provides structured treatment in a home-like environment using the team approach with individual case management for sobriety maintenance, medical care, social work, job training and community transition.

Faith House/Villa De Fidelis, Inc.
1535 Private Road
Prescott, AZ 86301
445-4673

10 beds and 4 cribs emergency shelter beds for domestic violence victims; counseling

Women In Need of Shelter (W.I.N.S)
631 Division Street
Prescott, AZ 86301
771-8542

Short term Emergency shelter for women and children. 8 beds and 2 cribs. An additional 2 rooms are currently under construction

YUMA COUNTY

Catholic Community Services in
Western Arizona
783-3308

Safe House
1700 S. First Avenue, Suite 100
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-0077

10 emergency shelter beds for domestic violence victims; counseling; over 65-food/meals; clothing-furniture, cooking utensils, education; 10 transitional beds.

Crossroads Mission, Inc.
944 Arizona Avenue
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-9362

45 emergency shelter beds for males; 38 emergency beds for women and children; meals; showers; clothing; GED program; winter shelter program; 65 transitional beds for men and women; drug and alcohol counseling; 12 transitional beds for families.

Child and Family Services of Yuma
257 S. 3rd Avenue
Yuma, AZ 85365
783-2427

Children's Residential Crisis

12 emergency beds for youth, 12% available for homeless and runaway youth.

Behaviorial Health Services
3939 Ave. 3E, Suite 129
Yuma, AZ 85365
341-0335

Park Place

Transitional Housing (8 beds) for seriously mentally ill adults; life skills; vocational training; job placement

Permanent Housing Program
Children & Family Services

Resident consumer controlled leased housing (25 units) for seriously mentally ill individuals and their in-home families. Support services as needed

Western Arizona Council of Governments
224 S. Third Avenue
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1886

Provide funding for people looking for shelter; headstart; energy assistance; weatherization; planning and grantsmanship; area agency on aging; senior programs

APPENDIX II

ARIZONA COALITION TO END HOMELESSNESS

1995 LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Maintain & Increase The Housing Trust Fund

The Arizona Housing Trust Fund provides a flexible funding source to support a variety of activities to provide transitional services, prevent future homelessness, and assist low-income families with housing needs. The Homeless Trust Fund provides emergency and transitional services to those in need. Administered by the Department of Commerce, the Housing Trust Fund receives approximately \$3 million a year from a 35 percent allocation of unclaimed property deposits, while the Homeless Trust Fund, administered by the Department of Economic Security and reviewed by a Governor's oversight committee, utilizes only the interest from an initial \$1 million placed in the fund at its inception. Less than \$400,000 of the Housing Trust Fund was actually allocated for homeless and affordable housing provisions last year due to other requests to DOC for funds. A shrinking pot, due to variable interest rates, has severely limited the Homeless Trust Fund in recent years.

It is recommended that the percent of the allocation of unclaimed property deposits for the Housing Trust Fund be increased from 35 to 45 percent, and that an additional 20 percent be allocated to the Homeless Trust Fund so that the increasing unmet need for affordable housing and emergency and transitional housing for homeless families can be more adequately addressed.

2. Homeless Shelter Line Item

The Homeless Shelter appropriation of little more than \$1.2 million has been a vital and necessary fund source for many programs which provide shelter and support services for homeless families and individuals. In FY 1993 nearly 5,000 homeless persons were provided shelter. In addition, more than 4,500 people received shelter during the colder winter months at overflow shelters in Phoenix, Mesa, Tucson and Yuma. This appropriation is also a critical source of matching funds for the federal Emergency Assistance to Families which provides funds for emergency shelter, prevention services and move-in costs for families. This appropriation is not targeted to a mandated state service and is therefore always subject to reduction or elimination.

It is recommended that the homeless shelter line item of \$1.2 million not only be maintained, but increased to \$1.5 million.

3. Expand The State Homeless Coordination Office

The Homeless Coordination Office was created by the Arizona Legislature in 1990 "to address the issue of homelessness and to provide coordination and assistance to public and private non-profit organizations which prevent homelessness or aid homeless individuals and families throughout the state." Since its inception, the Homeless Coordination Office, among other things, has worked to garner significant funds from a variety of sources on behalf of the state, served as a clearinghouse on homeless information, developed an annual state comprehensive homeless assistance plan, prepared an annual report on the status of homelessness in Arizona, and aided in the development of appropriate strategies for resolving barriers in state agency service delivery.

It is recommended that the Homeless Coordination Office add an additional professional staff person so that the increasing numbers of agencies concerned with homelessness issues statewide can receive the personal consultation and assistance necessary to obtain available funding to plan and implement programs to assist homeless people. This position would also provide for increased coordination between a growing number of federal, state and local affordable housing and homeless programs which could realize a substantial increase in federal funding as well as better utilization of the funds available.

4. Develop & Introduce A Bill To Create A Dedicated Source Of Revenue For Services To Homeless People

There is a desperate need to increase funds to enable a variety of services to assist homeless people. There are many who are single, families, substance abusers, mentally ill, elderly and handicapped. Because of the variety of services needed to assist people to return to self-sufficiency, the Coalition recommends a dedicated fund. Such revenues could be generated in ways such as allocating a certain percentage of real estate escrow interest or mandating mortgage payment coupon check-offs for charitable contributions to the homeless trust fund.

The Coalition strongly urges that the Legislature seek solutions to the inadequate homeless shelter, transitional services, and affordable housing funding problems in Arizona. One such measure would be to mandate that agents servicing mortgages in Arizona provide homeowners with a mortgage check-off opportunity on mortgage payment coupons in order to contribute to the Homeless Trust Fund on a regular, memorable basis. (The apparatus for such a vehicle was created by the Legislature in 1994, but on a voluntary basis only.)

SECONDARY LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

1. Re-instate General Assistance

Last year the Legislature restricted General Assistance to those who were destitute to 12 consecutive months in a 36 month period. The average \$173 monthly benefit sustained many who were awaiting Social Security Disability Insurance, which can take over two years to commence. The loss of that meager benefit often times can lead to homelessness, particularly for the indigent disabled who have very few resources at their disposal.

2. Monitor Changes to the Arizona Residential Landlord/Tenant Act

Last year there were several attempts, some successful, to change the Arizona Residential Landlord/Tenant Act. One such change states that a two person per bedroom occupancy standard is presumed to be reasonable in rental housing. This standard is in no way based upon the size of the home, only on the number of bedrooms, and its enforcement could force many families into homelessness. In addition, last year there was an attempt to pass legislation that would significantly reduce the length of time a tenant would be given to come up with late rent. Those who are in an emergency situation and cannot make the payment in the new shorter time may also be faced with homelessness.

APPENDIX III

THE ADVISORY TASK FORCE ON RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (OCTOBER 1991)

There is documentation of 5,000 Arizona youth who run away or are homeless each year. They are from all races, and cultures, and often have low self-esteem, feel alienated and depressed, and have thoughts of suicide.

Existing services for children, youth, and families (child protective services, juvenile justice, behavioral health) generally direct resources to families only after a problem has reached crisis and expensive proportions.

Services runaway and homeless youth receive, whether through the local police departments, juvenile courts, the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), or private agencies are inconsistent, fragmented, and dependent upon where a youth lives and the first agency that he or she confronts.

At risk, runaway, and homeless youth and their families should have access to a continuum of services designed to strengthen and preserve families before problems become acute. The goal of the provision of services should be family preservation, family reunification, or independent living if family reunification is not feasible.

The Advisory Task Force recommends a Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services Program which would serve 5,000 runaway and homeless youth and their families per year with existing federal dollars and an additional \$5.6 million.

The continuum of services includes:

- Outreach
- 24 Hour Crisis Intervention
- Family Preservation Services
- Temporary Shelter
- Aftercare and Follow-up Services for Families and Youth
- Transitional Living Programs for Homeless Youth

Services needed for families and youth throughout the continuum include:

- A statewide communications system
- Support services, which include:
 - Individual and Family Counseling
 - Substance Abuse Detoxification, Counseling and Treatment
 - Educational Services
 - Job Training
 - Employment Assistance
 - Emergency Food
 - Health Care
 - Independent Living Skills Training
 - Youth Involvement/Peer Support

APPENDIX IV
CHILDREN'S ACTION ALLIANCE

"THE STATE OF ARIZONA'S CHILDREN: ACTION AGENDA 1994"

Runaway & Homeless Youth – Over 5,000 Arizona youth run away or find themselves homeless and on their own every year. While many of these youth have been the victims of abuse and neglect or openly rejected by their families, many others can be successfully reintegrated with their families with some assistance. Unfortunately, Arizona has few services available to this vulnerable population and no coherent policies to address the youth and their families with some assistance.

These youth are routinely screened out of the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, but remain at high risk for further victimization on the streets. A bill that would establish a framework for a comprehensive community-based youth services program has stalled in the Arizona legislature for each of the past three years while legislative attention has focused on building more prisons for juvenile offenders. It is time to recognize that prevention and early intervention programs work for children of all ages and to support community-based services that intervene effectively with these youth and their families.

APPENDIX V

ARIZONA COALITION FOR HUMAN SERVICES

1995 HOMELESS AND HOUSING LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

HOMELESS SERVICES

PROVIDE PREVENTIVE, EMERGENCY SERVICES – **Challenge:** Insufficient funds are allocated to the state's emergency assistance program, leaving many families and individuals without aid in serious crises. **Solution:** Increase funding for the DES Emergency Assistance Program to \$1.5 million, from its current level of \$900,000.

INCREASE STATE SHELTER SERVICES – **Challenge:** The ratio of homeless citizens to shelter beds in Arizona is estimated to be as high as 6 to 1; the ratio for other critical programs, such as those for runaways and homeless youth, is even higher. **Solution:** Increase the DES shelter line item to \$1.5 million (from its current level of \$1.2 million) to better meet the demand for services.

DEVELOP NEW FUNDING FOR THE HOMELESS TRUST FUND – **Challenge:** Monies available through the Homeless Trust Fund for homeless shelter and support services are currently limited to interest and donations. **Solution:** Mandate escrow agents to provide a mortgage checkoff option on their clients' payment coupons, the proceeds from which would be collected and put into the Homeless Trust Fund. Allocate 20% of unclaimed property deposits to the Homeless Trust Fund.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING

INCREASE THE HOUSING TRUST FUND – **Challenge:** The Housing Trust Fund currently receives only \$1.5 to \$2 million annually, which barely begins to deal with the more than 200,000 low-income households in Arizona that need housing assistance. **Solution:** Increase the allocation for the Housing Trust Fund to 45% of unclaimed property deposits, from the current level of 35%.

DEVELOP NEW SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING – **Challenge:** Arizona law limits the possible sources of funding, at both the state and county levels, for subsidized housing. **Solutions:** Establish state bonding authority and tax incentives for very-low and low-income housing. Create legislation which allows counties to promote and provide affordable energy-efficient housing for very-low and low-income households.

APPENDIX VI
ARIZONA COMMUNITY ACTION ASSOCIATION
RECOMMENDATIONS
"POVERTY IN ARIZONA: A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY"
(FEBRUARY 1994)

This report is merely a starting point. These recommendations should be considered in the broader context of a shared responsibility. We must all pull together if we are to reduce poverty through increased economic opportunity.

An increase in employment opportunities is critical to reducing poverty. At the same time, jobs that fail to pay a livable wage contribute to the problem. Economic growth that does not guarantee a minimum standard of living for employees should be discouraged.

Economic development initiatives in Arizona must guarantee high quality jobs that ensure an acceptable standard of living. All economic development groups in the state should collaborate to determine a livable wage for Arizona.

Arizona needs to make a promise to reduce poverty and the causes of poverty so we can be the nation's leading state as America moves into the 21st century.

The legislature should appoint a Special Joint Committee on Poverty to integrate all anti-poverty efforts in the state and stimulate discussion for actions and solutions.

Poverty rates among counties in Arizona vary dramatically. At the same time, the economic and social factors that influence these rates remain constant. An effort must be made to identify conditions within each county that influence the development and implementation of public policy.

The Governor should appoint a task force within each county to: 1) identify the nature and extent of poverty, and 2) recommend solutions based on the individual needs of each county.

Shared responsibility in addressing poverty is critical if we are to stem the rising tide in our state.

An Arizona Town Hall should be held to discuss the causes, effects and solutions to poverty in our state. This Town Hall should be inclusive of people from all walks of life and economic strata so that poverty can be addressed in a concerted, unified and innovative way.

More young children are living in single-parent families and a disproportionate number of these children are poor. Basic protection must be provided for single-parent families with dependent children.

Raise the maximum AFDC benefit level to at least 60 percent of the poverty level.

APPENDIX VII

HOMELESS TRUST FUND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

BELIEFS

The Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee believes that:

Homelessness can and should be prevented. The cycle of homelessness can and must be broken.

Children should not grow up without homes, education or medical services.

All residents of Arizona should have adequate nutrition, shelter, health care and clothing available to them.

All residents of Arizona should be offered the opportunity for education, employment, and a living wage.

All residents of Arizona should be treated with dignity and respect.

Homeless people should be assisted to help themselves achieve their optimum level of self-sufficiency.

It is economically beneficial to return people to self-sufficiency. The long-term effects of homelessness will create severe consequences and far greater costs for our society in the future. This is especially true for homeless children.

Arizona's economic development efforts will be enhanced by assisting its entire population to become productive members of its society.

GUIDELINES FOR FY96

- Priority is to be given to families with children, as required by enabling legislation.
- At least three (3) awards should be made, with consideration for maximum statewide benefit.
- Providers shall be given maximum flexibility regarding the required 25% match.
- Programs which seek to empower the individuals/families being served shall be given additional consideration.
- An amount equal to 10% of the Homeless Trust Funds anticipated to be available for FY96, plus any uncommitted funds available during FY95, should be held in reserve for priority needs which may occur after the initial awards are made.

Services which may be provided have been identified from the highest to the lowest priority:

1. Emergency Shelter
 2. Employment Related Services
 3. Chemical Dependency Treatment
 4. Transitional Housing
 5. Day Support Services
 6. Removal of Barriers to Services
- Agencies which provide more than one needed service or show collaborative commitments from other agencies to provide other support services shall be given additional consideration.

HOMELESS TRUST FUND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
POLICY STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The policy statements of the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee have been developed after a review of current literature and presentations by individuals with knowledge of a specific area of interest to the Committee. This study of issue areas precedes and contributes to the completion of the primary legislated task of the Committee, the development of guidelines for the use of the Homeless Trust Fund monies. Guidelines have been prepared for Fiscal Years 1992-1996. Presently, only the interest earned on the \$1 million Trust Fund is available (approximately \$40,000).

The Committee believes that the goal of all efforts to address the issue of homelessness should be:

To prevent homelessness and to work with homeless individuals to assist them to achieve their optimal level of self-sufficiency.

There are three major areas which need attention in order for Arizona to achieve a greater impact on this issue. They are:

(1) THE NEED FOR INCREASED FUNDING

Funding is never adequate. New programs now have great difficulty in obtaining funds because existing programs, which also meet crucial needs, generally receive first priority for funding. New programs and ideas are very difficult to fund. Increased funding is necessary to expand outreach, prevention, transitional housing and jobs programs. An adequate response to homelessness requires the combined cooperative efforts of federal, state and local jurisdictions, the private sector and religious community. Efforts should be made to combine funds for maximum effectiveness.

(2) THE NEED TO CREATE OR EXPAND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Prevention programs are frequently the last to be funded and the first to be cut when budgets are reduced, yet prevention is key to reducing the numbers of people who enter into homelessness every year. Studies have shown that many more people are homeless over the period of one year than are homeless at any given time. More resources are required to assist a person or family out of homelessness than to prevent it from occurring.

(3) THE NEED TO FOCUS OUR EFFORTS TO RESOLVE HOMELESSNESS

Providing shelter but not the assistance needed to exit homelessness is an economic burden on society. Assisting homeless people to resolve the issues which led to their crisis and to mainstream them back into the economic system benefits society. Homeless programs must be provided and must have the goal of benefitting the individual and society. This is the type of resolution that should be the goal of our efforts. It must be recognized, however, that for a minority of individuals this process may be prolonged or impossible and that ongoing assistance may be necessary.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The lack of affordable housing is reaching crisis proportions in Arizona, particularly for very low income persons. The problem continues to grow and will worsen. Rents have begun rising, creating an even greater burden for the most at-risk group—very low income renters. The lack of affordable housing is a major factor contributing to homelessness in Arizona. Severe reductions in affordable housing units have occurred, particularly those available to single individuals. Efforts at the state and local level have had a minimal impact on the unmet need. Estimates by the Arizona Department of Commerce indicate that approximately 107,000 very low income households in Arizona pay more than 50% of their income for housing. These households face the greatest likelihood of homelessness.

Estimates of the numbers of homeless persons on a given day in Arizona range from 8,000 to over 14,000. Maricopa County alone has over 6,000 homeless people at any time. In spite of 4,400 transitional and emergency shelter beds reported in the state, the demand for these beds far exceeds capacity and agencies report increasing requests for assistance from homeless and near homeless families and individuals.

Therefore, the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee Recommends:

- . That the Arizona Department of Commerce apply for all appropriate available federal housing funds.
- . That the Arizona Legislature create a state housing finance authority to provide an additional source of financing for the development of low-income housing, e.g. the issuance of tax-exempt bonds.
- . That the Arizona Legislature amend the Housing Trust Fund law to increase the percent of unclaimed property deposits directed into the Trust Fund from 35% to 85%. This increase will address the current decreasing opportunity for private non-profit agencies to purchase available properties from HUD and the RTC at reduced cost for use for homeless families and individuals. The funds will also assist many low-income families to purchase their own homes.
- . That the Arizona Legislature increase the appropriation to the Department of Economic Security for homeless shelter and support services to provide additional support for transitional housing for homeless families and individuals so that increased efforts can be directed to assisting them to obtain permanent housing.
- . That the Arizona Legislature seek out ways to increase the incentives for communities to develop affordable housing.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

Substance abusers constitute a significant portion of the numbers of homeless people in Arizona. A November, 1993 survey of shelter providers indicated that approximately 35% of adults in emergency and transitional housing were believed to have substance abuse problems. Statewide, only 555 beds for substance abusers were identified in the same survey. *Priority: Home! The Federal Plan to Break the Cycle of Homelessness* reports that at least half of the adult homeless population has a current or past alcohol or drug use problem.

Therefore, the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee recommends:

- . That the Arizona Legislature provide support to the Arizona Department of Health Services through legislation and adequate appropriations, for housing and services for substance abusers.
- . That the Arizona Legislature provide additional funding to support the provision of transitional housing for substance abusers who are undergoing treatment and receiving services to prepare them for a more independent lifestyle, and to their families.
- . That communities in Arizona identify the numbers of homeless substance abusers and advocate for and develop the necessary resources to provide an adequate level of services in the community.
- . That public housing authorities and the private sector assess the need for and feasibility of the preservation and/or development of Single Room Occupancy (SRO) hotels /properties as one potential source of housing for homeless substance abusers. Incentive mechanisms are needed to encourage such development.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR FAMILIES

Currently there are approximately 350 homeless families in Arizona residing in transitional housing programs. Many families with children cannot reach an adequate level of self-sufficiency during the short period of time usually allowed for their stay in an emergency shelter (usually no more than 90 days). A large percentage of homeless families are headed by a single woman whose income is insufficient to provide for adequate housing. Homeless families need assistance in obtaining job training, education, budgeting skills, parenting skills and finding jobs which provide an adequate income. Transitional housing programs are necessary to provide free or low-cost housing while the family prepares for self-sufficiency. This process usually takes several months to two years, however, the results reported by many transitional housing providers in Arizona indicate that families graduating from support service based transitional housing programs into permanent housing have a very low rate of return to homelessness.

Therefore, the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee Recommends:

- . That the Arizona Legislature recognize the role of transitional housing programs in ending homelessness for families through an increase in efforts to meet the unmet need.
- . That critical support services such as case management, job training and placement, transportation, child care (including sick child care), counseling and referral services be funded adequately and/or targeted to homeless families.
- . That private and religious community support for families in transitional housing be provided through volunteerism, donations of household goods, assistance with job preparation and donations to assist with provider operating expenses.
- . That Job Training Partnership Act funded programs and transitional housing programs seek to link their programs to address the needs of homeless families.
- . That agencies providing and/or interested in providing transitional housing receive appropriate support to assist them in obtaining available housing stock offered by HUD at reduced cost to non-profit agencies. Arizona agencies should be assisted and encouraged to obtain such suitable properties, as their availability is limited.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

Appropriate job training and placement in employment which pays an adequate living wage is a critical and necessary component to ending homelessness. Although homeless people can access traditional programs, successful completion of these programs is greatly inhibited when housing and support services are lacking. Susan Baker, wife of former Secretary of State James Baker, wrote that, "Work is the chief source of income for homeless people, followed by public benefits. Yet the incomes of homeless people are, not surprisingly very low...Another approach to ending homelessness is to raise the earning power of America's poor...people who are homeless today would still require assistance to overcome the personal problems that interfere with their independence."

Therefore the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee Recommends:

- . That Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Private Industry Councils (PIC) and homeless provider agencies work to implement the recommendations contained in the Final Report On the Networking Forum held on February 17, 1994.
- . That PICs encourage the development of innovative programs which address the range of problems which homeless trainees frequently face.
- . That the Arizona Employment and Training Council identify appropriate policies and procedures which, if adopted at the state or local level, would increase access to training of homeless individuals as well as increase successful outcomes.
- . That homeless people who are currently dependent on alcohol and/or drugs be offered training opportunities as long as they participate in treatment programs and remain free of drug or alcohol abuse. A variety of support services must be available in conjunction with treatment.
- . That public and non-profit agencies which serve homeless people become involved in the JTPA planning process to become more knowledgeable about JTPA programs and to establish joint efforts with JTPA providers to better serve homeless people.
- . That incentives to serving and employing homeless people be encouraged/developed as part of the job training efforts of public or private entities.
- . That culturally specific programs be encouraged and supported.

HOUSING AND TREATMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE SERIOUSLY MENTALLY ILL AND/OR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

Homeless mentally ill and/or substance abusing individuals constitute a significant and vulnerable portion of the single homeless population. Approximately 30% are estimated to be seriously mentally ill (SMI) by the Arizona Department of Health Services. The estimates for those abusing drugs/and or alcohol are even greater. Housing alone is not the solution for the majority of these individuals. Programs which provide independent living arrangements and support services on an as needed basis have been shown to be less costly and more effective than institutional settings. The Arizona Department of Health Services has recently received increased funding to increase the availability of supported housing to SMI individuals. Available resources for drug and alcohol treatment have been reduced. No funds for housing are available for substance abusers.

Therefore, the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee Recommends:

- . That the comprehensive community mental health system for homeless seriously mentally ill individuals in Maricopa County be expanded and efforts made to meet the unmet need statewide.
- . That all levels of government and the private sector work together to develop strategies to develop service systems which best meet the needs of homeless mentally ill and/or substance abusing individuals.
- . That the private sector be encouraged to contribute volunteer time, matching funds and support for the development of housing linked with services for homeless seriously mentally ill and/or substance abusing individuals.
- . That the Arizona Legislature increase its efforts to meet the unmet need for the treatment of homeless substance abusers and for the provision of housing while they participate in treatment programs. This may include in-house treatment (e.g. detoxification, long term treatment) programs or housing provided separate from a treatment facility.
- . That outreach and case management services for homeless substance abusers become a priority of the Arizona Legislature. A major objective should be to find low-cost, decent housing for these individuals in treatment.
- . That affordable housing programs which do not necessarily require total abstinence be developed to provide at least a secure environment and which may encourage and enhance treatment possibilities.

ZONING/SITING

Zoning ordinances may be a major impediment to the development of affordable housing as well as to the siting of facilities to assist homeless people. Local resistance ("Not-In-My-Back-Yard") to low cost housing and facilities to assist homeless persons can be a major factor in the creation of restrictive zoning ordinances. Therefore the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee Recommends:

- . That all Arizona communities recognize that low income families and individuals live in their communities and that housing and services should be accessible to them. By agreeing that solutions must be found and participating in dialogue aimed at arriving at solutions which take into account the needs of all the members of the community, communities can begin identifying the steps necessary to reach consensus.
- . That local governments should identify and examine impediments within their communities which unduly restrict the creation of housing for low income persons.
- . That state and local governments identify and implement incentives for the development of affordable housing and for community acceptance of services and shelters for homeless people.
- . That the Arizona Legislature or appropriate state agencies adopt policies which strongly encourage local governments to remove barriers to affordable housing such as zoning laws and building codes. Examples are to amend the Housing Trust Fund Statute or its implementing regulations to give preference to communities/projects which are taking steps to identify and remove barriers to affordable housing.

REMOVAL OF BARRIERS TO SERVICES FOR HOMELESS PERSONS

Human services systems which do not target homeless populations frequently have policies and procedures in place which may unintentionally pose barriers to services for homeless families and individuals. In addition, agencies which serve homeless families and individuals may face barriers from government agencies, the community and their fund sources which make it increasingly difficult and frequently more expensive to provide services. Therefore, the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee recommends that:

- . The accessibility to services by homeless individuals be enhanced through the availability of assistance with transportation through the use of bus tokens/vouchers, volunteer transportation systems and increased support by funders of provider agency transportation systems.
- . That documentation requirements imposed by programs for eligibility purposes be reviewed to verify the need for each requirement or to develop waiver procedures when required documents are unavailable.
- . That arbitrary limits on length of stay in shelters imposed on or by agencies be re-examined to provide maximum flexibility when necessary to enable families or individuals to achieve their greatest level of self-sufficiency.
- . That funding agencies review their contracting requirements to simplify their procedures without sacrificing quality of services delivered or accountability. The integration of several fund sources into one contract as well as the development of multi-year contracts have been implemented on a limited basis and should be expanded.

DAY RESOURCE CENTERS

One of the most common requests of unsheltered homeless people is that they have access to facilities to store belongings, launder clothes, shower, receive messages, receive mail or to just simply come in off the street. It is extremely difficult for homeless persons living on the street to obtain employment if they do not have access to such facilities. Maintaining cleanliness is critical to maintaining good health. Existing data indicates that health problems among homeless people are much more prevalent than in the general population.

Therefore, the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee Recommends:

- . That the need for Day Resource Centers in areas where there are high concentrations of homeless individuals be recognized by local planning entities such as Councils of Governments, local governments and community coalitions, and that these entities develop action plans to establish Day Resource Centers.
- . That local development of Day Resource Centers include significant participation and financial support from the private sector.
- . That, at a minimum, Day Resource Centers make available the following:
 - . laundry facilities
 - . storage lockers
 - . showers
 - . message boards or voice mail
 - . mail service (if not otherwise available)
 - . information regarding community resources

EMERGENCY SHELTER/SUPPORT

Emergency shelter and support services are critical components of a service continuum which must be available to adequately address the needs of homeless families and individuals. In Arizona an estimated 40,000–50,000 individuals may be homeless for some period of time each calendar year. Many of these individuals need emergency shelter and services as a first step to helping them to self sufficiency. Arizona has the current capacity to provide emergency shelter beds in facilities or through motel vouchers to approximately 2,300 homeless persons per night. In addition, approximately 2,200 persons can be housed in transitional shelter facilities. There are an estimated 12,000 homeless persons in Arizona on any given night. Approximately 7,500 individuals are homeless and unsheltered. An estimated 20% (2,400) of homeless individuals are children.

Therefore, the Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee recommends:

- . That the Arizona Legislature pass and fund a Homeless and Runaway Youth bill which establishes a statewide system of community based services to strengthen families with children at risk of running away from home and to provide a continuum of services to runaway and homeless children and their families.
- . That the Arizona Legislature establish a goal that no children, whether in families or on their own, would be unsheltered, and develop a plan to achieve that goal within a specified period of time.
- . That each Arizona jurisdiction utilizing either local government and/or community groups, assess the need for emergency shelter and support services for individuals and families in its area and develop recommendations and a plan of action to meet the need through community education, advocacy and coordination with existing resources.
- . That each Arizona jurisdiction utilizing either local government and/or community groups examine current available emergency shelter programs to determine if they are addressing areas of greatest emergency need in an effective and efficient manner.
- . That the Arizona Legislature, State Agencies, local jurisdictions and advocacy groups fund programs which are effective in preventing homelessness.

APPENDIX VIII

STATE COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY STRATEGY (CHAS) FY93 PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT (FY94 PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT DUE OCTOBER, 1995)

Supportive Housing For Homeless Persons

Increase the legislative appropriation for Homeless Trust Fund (HTF)

- The Department of Economic Security Community Services Administration during FY93 continued to implement as a first priority services and facilities for homeless persons and families. Approximately \$3.2 million was expended in programs for the homeless people. Of these funds, almost all sources were directed to the shelter and/or support services. The balance of the funds were directed at prevention services, primarily eviction avoidance.

Encourage active funding by the religious community

- During FY93, the Governor's Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee completed policy statements which included a recognition of and encouragement to the religious community to continue and increase its critical role in meeting the needs of homeless people. In addition, the committee recommended a funding increase but the increase was denied due to State budget issues. A subcommittee to identify voluntary efforts to increase the fund will be implemented in FY1994.

Apply for all available Stewart B. McKinney funding as well as other federal and foundation moneys

- The Homeless Coordination Office of DES has functioned as a clearing house to inform over 400 agencies and individuals when McKinney and other funds become available. During FY93, the Office coordinated an application for \$680,000 from the McKinney Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless program. Only states were eligible to apply. The application was unsuccessful. In addition, the Office coordinated a joint application for the McKinney Supportive Housing Program. Over \$2 million was requested to implement a five year program of outreach services to homeless individuals and families, primarily not housed in shelters. The services placed special emphasis on assisting chemically dependent individuals to receive treatment and follow-up services such as housing case management and job training. Due to heavy competition nationally, none of the 22 applications submitted by Arizona agencies were funded.

Facilitate ongoing dialog between shelters and other service providers

- The Homeless Coordination Office has provided support to the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness and convened local groups in Maricopa County to discuss the specific needs of homeless people, not in shelters. Based on this dialogue, two federal grant applications were prepared and submitted.

Ensure data is available on services needed and received by homeless people

- Through contacts with providers and advocates statewide, information is gathered on services and needs for homeless people. Local representatives are frequently asked to make presentations on services and needs to the Governor's Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee to assist in the Committee's fact finding efforts. Information on services provided under contract with the DES Community Services Administration is available.

Enroll homeless people in public assistance programs. Emphasize the use of the JOBS program administered by ADES.

- The Homeless Coordination Office is responsible for identifying and resolving barriers to services from the Department. During FY92, the major barrier identified was the denial of food stamps to residents of 2 shelters in Phoenix due to a misinterpretation of regulations. After intervention of the Office, a new interpretation was obtained resulting in approximately 100 homeless people becoming eligible for food stamps. During FY93, the Coordinator agreed to participate on a subcommittee of the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness which will examine barriers and make recommendations.

Compile, maintain and disseminate information on state properties slated for disposition that are conducive for the use as facilities for homeless people

- The primary feasible use of state properties has been as temporary winter shelters. During FY93, only one vacant building was identified for possible use as a winter shelter, however, neighborhood opposition precluded its use. Instead, three armories were utilized.

Sponsor a series of focused workshops and seminars on relevant issues affecting the siting of homeless facilities and shelters in the region

- The Department did not sponsor any workshops or seminars on siting issues during the fiscal year. Due to the fact that zoning is primarily under local jurisdiction, state agencies have been hesitant to aggressively address this issue. This strategy will be reviewed regarding its future viability.
- **Enactment of an eviction intervention program**
Although budget issues did not allow the creation of additional funded programs, the Department of Economic Security has researched the feasibility of expanding the federal Emergency Assistance to Needy Families program to include a prevention component. A statewide eviction prevention program will be implemented through Community Action Agencies November 1, 1993.
- **Develop adequate emergency/transitional housing for those enrolled in job training programs**
Tucson currently has a comprehensive program of housing and supportive services for homeless people enrolled in job training programs. The need for greater coordination between housing programs and job training has been recognized. The Governor's Homeless Trust Fund Oversight Committee during FY92 identified employment opportunities for homeless individuals as a top priority for action during FY93. Subsequently, the Arizona Employment and Training Council staff and the ADES Homeless Coordination Office have initiated the planning of a statewide forum of Job Training Partnership Act service providers, Private Industry Council members and providers of shelter and services to homeless people. The goal of the forum, tentatively scheduled for February, 1994 is to increase employment and training opportunities for homeless people through increased awareness and education of JTPA and homeless service providers.

Supportive Housing For Special Populations

Utilizing a HUD Permanent Housing for the Handicapped Homeless grant, COMCARE housed 130 seriously mentally ill clients during FY 1993. Eligible clients were SMI, with incomes 50% or less of median family income, and residing on the streets or in a HUD approved shelter at time of application. Eighteen of the homeless clients served were being released out of jail or being diverted from jail. Clients were housed using a scattered site rental subsidy model similar to the Section 8 housing program.

- Nine other SMI homeless clients were housed by the United Methodist Outreach Ministries (UMOM) under another HUD Permanent Housing grant. Clients were housed at an apartment complex acquired by UMOM with HUD PH, CDBG, and State of Arizona Housing Trust Fund, which became operational in January, 1993.
- COMCARE housed 87 clients released from the Arizona State Hospital in a scattered site program with in-home community based support services. Eligible clients were SMI and clinically determined to be ready for independent housing with supportive services at the time of release from ASH.
- ADHS has 84 funded housing slots and 110 clients were placed in FY 1993. Placements are determined by COMCARE's Housing Operations and Adult Coordination teams. Clients who wish to be relocated from supervisory/board and care situations have been identified as a priority population for these housing slots.
- Project Start-up began in October, 1993 and will assist SMI clients coming out of supervisory care and board care situations with initial move-in costs such as first month's rent, security deposits, and utility deposits. Clients must have sufficient income to sustain independent rental housing after move-in assistance is provided. This program is funded by an FY 1991 Department of Commerce Housing Trust Fund Grant and is expected to assist up to 80 clients.
- The Arizona Department of Health Services and COMCARE, along with co-sponsors Phoenix South Community Mental Health and Tri-City Behavioral Health received various HOME, Housing Trust Funds, and HUD Permanent Housing for the Handicapped Homeless Grants for the acquisition and rehabilitation of scattered site housing units in Maricopa County. Although there are several properties in the process of being acquired, no funds were expended during FY 1993. It is expected that all funds previously allocated will be expended in FY 1994.
- Awarded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to ADHS \$553,870 is available for direct support of housing and supportive services under the HOPWA program. Three localities, based the greatest number of persons and families living with HIV/AIDS, in the state were chosen for program participation; Maricopa (greater Phoenix), Pima (greater Tucson) and Yuma. 75% of the total HOPWA allocation in each county will be dedicated to housing services. In Maricopa County, 70% of the housing resources will be used for purchase of property, with the remaining dedicated to rental/mortgage/utility assistance and subsidies. In the remaining counties, all of the housing funds are dedicated to non-purchase rental/mortgage/utilities assistance and subsidies.

ARIZONA CONSOLIDATED PLAN
FY95 ACTION PLAN

• **RESOURCES**

Affordable Housing/Homeless/Supportive Housing Resources

Federal Programs

HOME Program

The State of Arizona will secure approximately \$5.0 million in resources annually (FY 1995 estimate). Eligible activities include moderate rehabilitation of substandard housing, new construction, substantial rehabilitation, acquisitions and tenant-based rental assistance. Match for HOME will include but not be limited to: State Housing Trust Funds, corporate contributions, local General Fund contributions, the value of land contributions, potentially loans assisted through mortgage revenue bonds and mortgage credit certificates, etc.

Community Development Block Grants [CDBG]

Funding is estimated at a level of \$11.4 million in FY 1995. Administrative match requirements under this program are realized through the commitment of general funds to the program. Leveraging for the award of CDBG resources are likely to be derived from the following: HOME resources, State Housing Trust Resources (HTF), LIHTC, State Homeless HTF resources, cash and/or in-kind local government contributions, foundation resources, and private sector contributions. These private sector contributions may include: Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Mortgage Credit Certificates, thrift CRA bank lending activities, and private thrift and developer contributions, as well as owner equity contributions.

Emergency Shelter Grants

Funded by HUD from McKinney funds, this funding source is received and administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. In 1995, it is estimated that the State will receive about \$603,000 in ESG resources. The funds can be used for renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless. Funds can also be used for essential social services, operational costs, and the development and implementation of homeless prevention activities (i.e. prevention of eviction or utility shutoff). Match or leveraging will be met from the following sources: (1) cash and/or (2) in-kind services as prescribed by federal regulations.

Emergency Assistance To Needy Families

This source of funding is derived from the U.S. Health and Human Services Agency and is distributed on a competitive and needs basis to provide resources for persons who are "at risk" of becoming homeless or already homeless.

Community Services Block Grant Emergency Homeless Program

Administered by DES, these federal funds are primarily used for shelter-based and support services to homeless persons including eviction prevention.

Social Services Block Grant

Also known as Title XX, this fund source is not homeless specific. However, part of the available funds are used for homeless people and domestic violence victims. Possible activities include shelter, counseling and case management.

HOPE 3

These programs assist non-profits or public organizations working with non-profits to develop programs under which low-income families can obtain single-family homes owned by any governmental entity. Eligible activities include planning and implementation grants to carry out approved homeownership programs such as acquisition and rehabilitation of property to be transferred to families, relocation costs, down payment and/or closing cost assistance. The State will consider the commitment of HTF resources in support of viable HOPE 3 grants.

Supportive Housing For the Handicapped Homeless

Governments or Indian tribes can submit an application on behalf of project sponsors (non-profits or housing authorities) to provide permanent and/or transitional housing opportunities for handicapped homeless individuals along with the necessary support services (operating costs up to 75% are also eligible). The intent of the transitional program is to provide short-term (24 months or less) housing and support services to homeless persons who are capable of making the transition to independent living. The permanent program provides long-term housing and services for projects housing not more than eight handicapped individuals who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Match often includes corporate, governmental or non-profit contributions, while leverage often is committed from the "in-kind" service commitments. The State will consider the support of applications in 1995 through HTF, ADHS support service commitments, and other state agency resources.

Shelter Plus Care

The purpose of this program is to provide rental assistance, in concert with supportive services from other federal, state, and local sources, to homeless persons with disabilities. The assistance is targeted primarily to homeless persons who are seriously mentally ill, have chronic problems with alcohol or drugs, or both, or have AIDS and related diseases. Eligible applicants are states, units of local government, and Indian tribes. Applicants may contract with public housing authorities or other entities such as non-profits to administer the housing assistance. The ADHS intends on submitting additional grant requests to HUD for Shelter Plus Care financing throughout the State in cooperation with its Regional Behavioral Health Agencies in FY 1995. Match will come from ADHS sources of financing. Rental assistance is anticipated to be the primary targeted use of such funds.

ADES Supportive Housing Program (Formerly SAFAH)

This grant has been renewed for two years beginning July 1, 1995. It provides assistance to homeless families in transitional housing to find and remain in permanent housing by providing a variety of support services. The ADES is the recipient of the grant and subcontracts with four non-profit agencies to provide the services.

ADES Supportive Housing Program

The Department of Economic Security has been awarded a three year grant from HUD which will begin about May 1, 1995. The grant provides funding to provide outreach and services to homeless single substance abusers in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area to assist them to secure treatment, housing, and support services to become self-sufficient.

Dollar-a-Year Lease Program

HUD makes available current single-family inventory to eligible non-profits to lease for \$1 per year (with an option up to five years) to provide transitional housing for the homeless.

Single Room Occupancy (SRO)

This program provides multi-family mortgage insurance for new construction and substantial rehabilitation of SRO facilities. It is designed to expand affordable housing opportunities for singles and to prevent homelessness. Match and/or leverage for this source of financing may be derived from ADHS support services, ADES support services, HTF resources, etc.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

This program provides States and localities with the resources and incentives to develop plans for meeting the housing needs of persons with AIDS. It provides entitlement grants and competitively awarded grants for housing assistance and services. The State of Arizona will support other applicants to pursue this funding source. The State is not an eligible recipient of the funds in FY 1995.

HUD Section 8 Certificates and Public Housing Resources

Public housing and rental assistance is available through local public housing authorities, however some areas are without this service. These programs help those below 50% of median income with rent payments and have waiting lists averaging from 2 to 4 years. The State may pursue this source of funding through its PHA serving legally eligible areas in FY 1995. Leverage may be derived from HTF resources.

HUD Mortgage Guarantee Program

This program is available to public, private, or non-profit housing developers to help finance the construction of new multi-family housing or the rehabilitation of existing multi-family housing through insuring mortgages made by private lenders. This source of credit enhancement may be provided in tandem with HOME, CDBG, HTF or LIHTC financing sources.

Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Section 202)

This program makes available long-term loans to eligible private non-profit sponsors to finance the construction, or acquisition and rehabilitation of rental or cooperative housing facilities for the elderly. State resources for leverage may be committed based on individual projects submitted to the State for consideration.

Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)

This program makes available long-term loans to eligible private non-profit sponsors to finance the construction, or acquisition and rehabilitation of rental or cooperative housing facilities for the disabled. The groups include physically disabled, developmentally disabled, seriously mentally ill, and persons disabled as a result of the HIV virus.

Lease-Purchase Mortgage Program

This program helps a non-profit purchase and rehabilitate homes that they then lease to lower income families with an option to buy. The family must purchase the home in 3 to 5 years and expected to establish a regular savings program to make rental payments that cover the costs normally paid by a home owner, i.e. mortgage, taxes and insurance. State resources for leverage may be committed based on individual projects submitted to the State for consideration.

Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco

FHLB is a private, wholesale correspondent bank serving housing lenders. The Bank offers two special programs to housing lenders enhancing affordable housing lending, and provides an array of technical assistance to financial institutions, local governments, and community housing groups. State resources for leverage may be committed based on individual projects submitted to the State for consideration.

Resolution Trust Corporation

The RTC is a federal agency whose mission is to dispose of eligible residential properties to provide for affordable homeownership and rental housing opportunities. Affordable properties (under \$67,500) are made available to low- and moderate-income families first before the general public.

HUD, Veterans, Administration, and FDIC Acquired Properties

HUD, VA, and FDIC also have foreclosed property available for purchase at discounted rates and special incentives.

Non-Federal Programs

State Financed Programs

Project Intervention: Reclaiming Arizona's Neighborhoods

Reclaiming Arizona's Neighborhoods consolidates current State funds for job training, substance abuse prevention, and housing and/or neighborhood rehabilitation. Funds are available to neighborhood based associations to aid in neighborhood revitalization.

Arizona Housing Trust Fund

In addition to the same eligible activities under HOME, these funds are also made available for Indian Reservations, planning assistance, project development capacity building, operating costs and support services for low-income households, homeless persons, and supportive housing needs of special needs populations. The funds may be used to match HOME resources if available.

Low Income Tax Credit Program

Approximately \$5 million in federal income tax credits is available on a continuing basis to eligible sponsors (private developers and non-profits) through the Department of Commerce to develop new low-income multi-family housing. Units of local government will support the application of private or non-profit sponsors for LIHTC given their compliance with local affordable housing objectives and policies within their community. State leverage for this program in non-metropolitan areas may be derived from the following sources: REEDA 515 resources, State HTF resources, MRB resources, CDBG funds, local contributions, private thrift financing (CRA on non-CRA funding), HOME resources, and the like. State resources for leverage may be committed based on individual projects submitted to the State for consideration.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PLAN FOR HOMELESS PERSONS

Supportive Housing Plan For Homeless Persons

- Explore a joint set-aside for the supportive housing needs of homeless people from anticipated state HOME allocations.
- Seek to fund with State Housing Trust Fund resources at least two transitional emergency or domestic violence shelters.
- Apply for all appropriate Stewart B. McKinney Acting funding, as well as other federal and foundation moneys.
- Design an eviction intervention program that incorporates the provision of immediate financial and social services assistance to distressed owners and renters before the detrimental effects of homelessness become a fact for individuals and families.
- Encourage active funding by the religious community.
- Explore the development of common forms for use in proposals, contracting and reporting on finances and programs, as well as multi-year contracting with service providers.
- Compile, maintain and disseminate information on state properties slated for disposition that are conducive for use as facilities and housing for homeless persons.
- Enroll homeless people in public assistance programs. Emphasize the use of JOBS program administered by ADES.
- Facilitate ongoing dialogue between shelters and other service providers.
- The Department of Economic Security, Community Services Administration, will continue to promote the development of housing and services for single homeless persons such as SRO development and more effective utilization of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs.
- Ensure data are available on services needed and received by homeless.
- Seek to develop sites for homeless people who choose to remain outside traditional services.
- Seek to link persons in transitional housing with job training.
- Ensure that Job Service programs are available and accessible to homeless people.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PLAN FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS

- Explore a joint set-aside for supportive housing and the housing needs of homeless people from anticipated state HOME allocations.
- Coordinate with the ADHS and the ADES concerning the use of tax credits for SMI, handicapped, elderly, and other persons with special needs for residential housing rehabilitation or new construction purposes.
- Render ongoing technical assistance to local governments concerning the use of mortgage revenue bonds to stimulate supportive housing development, and render assistance in certifying qualified census tracts and areas of chronic economic distress under the federal tax code.
- In concert with the ADHS, explore the use of Certificates of Participation to respond to the supportive housing needs of SMI persons in Maricopa County affected by the Arnold v. Sarn court order.
- Sponsor a series of focused workshops and seminars on relevant issues affecting the siting of facilities for special needs populations within the State as needed.
- Seek to fund a mobile home rehabilitation program for low-income persons and supportive housing populations.
- Investigate the existing legal interpretations associated with existing property tax-exemptions concerning elderly, handicapped, indigent, and afflicted persons and families for the purpose of establishing definitions that are most conducive for non-profit housing development regarding homeless persons and the supportive housing needs of special populations.
- Pursue (Department of Health Services) funding under the Shelter Plus Care program on behalf of all Regional Behavioral Health Authorities within Arizona.
- Continue to pursue funding (Department of Health Services) to HUD and other funding sources through non-profit organizations and Regional Behavioral Health Agencies for Permanent Housing awards.
- Render training, technical assistance, and support (primary entity - ADHS) to Regional Behavioral Health Authorities and non-profit organizations concerning the receipt and procurement of federal, state, and local resources aimed at assisting Arizona's disabled and handicapped populations requiring supportive housing.

APPENDIX IX

ARIZONA PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCIES

Arizona State Housing Authority
3800 N. Central, Suite 1200
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
Phone: (602) 280-1365

Bullhead City Housing Division
P.O. Box 1048
Bullhead City, AZ 85430
Phone: (520) 763-0156

Chandler Housing and
Redevelopment Division
99 N. Delaware
Chandler, Arizona 85225
Phone: (602) 786-2594

Cochise County Housing Authority
619 Melody Lane
Bisbee, Arizona 85603
Phone: (520) 432-9644

Douglas Housing Authority
455 11th Street
Douglas, AZ 85607-2030
Phone: (520) 364-8458

Housing Authority of the
City of Eloy
P.O. Box 637
100 W. Phoenix
Eloy, Arizona 85231-0637
Phone: (520) 466-7162

City of Flagstaff Housing
Authority
3481 Fanning Drive
P.O. Box 1387
Flagstaff, AZ 86002-1387
Phone: (520) 526-0002

Gila Community Housing Authority
1400 East Ash
Globe, AZ 85501
Phone: (520) 425-3231 Ext. 373

City of Glendale Community Housing
Services Department
6842 N. 61st Avenue
Glendale, Arizona 85301-3199
Phone: (602) 931-3749

Maricopa County Housing Department
Phoenix Corporate Center
3003 N. Central, Suite 700
Phoenix, AZ 85012-6596

Mesa Housing Authority
415 N. Pasedena Street
Mesa, AZ 85201-5916
Phone: (602) 644-3544

Housing Authority of Mohave County
P.O. Box 7000
809 Beale Street, Suite #200
Kingman, Arizona 86402-7000
Phone: (520) 753-0729

Nogales Housing Authority
951 N. Kitchen Street
P.O. Box 777
Nogales, Arizona 85621
Phone: (520) 287-4183

City of Peoria Housing Authority
P.O. Box C-4038
8401 W. Monroe Avenue
Peoria, AZ 85345
Phone: (602) 412-7140

Phoenix Housing Department
830 E. Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2230
Phone: (602) 261-8671

Pima County Housing Authority
P.O. Box 27210
Tucson, Arizona 85726
Phone: (520) 791-4739

Pinal County Housing Department
970 N. Eleven Mile Corner Road
Casa Grande, Arizona 85222-9621
Phone: (520) 723-4171

City of Scottsdale Housing Agency
7522 E. First Street
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251
Phone: (602) 994-7717

City of Tempe Housing Division
132 E. Sixth Street, Suite #201
P.O. Box 5002
Tempe, Arizona 85280
Phone: (602) 350-8950

City of Tucson, Community Services Dept.
1501 N. Oracle Road, #1030
P.O. Box 27210
Tucson, AZ 85726-7210
Phone: (520) 791-4739

Housing Authority
City of South Tucson
1713 S. Third Avenue
South Tucson, Arizona 85713-2912
Phone: (520) 623-8481

Williams Housing Authority
113 S. First Street
Williams, Arizona 86046-2599
Phone: (520) 635-4717

Winslow Department of Public
Housing
900 W. Henderson Square
Winslow, Arizona 86047-1391
Phone: (520) 289-4617

Yavapai Apache Housing Authority
P.O. Box 3897
Camp Verde, Arizona 86322
Phone: (520) 567-4191

Housing Authority of the
City of Yuma
1350 W. Colorado Street
Yuma, Arizona 85364-1336
Phone: (520) 782-3823

Yuma County Housing Department
8450 W. Highway 95, Suite #88
Somerton, Arizona 85350-2534
Phone: (520) 627-8828

FISCAL YEAR 1994 FUNDING FOR HOMELESS PROGRAMS DES COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FUND SOURCE	ACTIVITY - SINGLE ADULTS							ACTIVITY - FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN							TOTAL
	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	EMERGENCY	TRANSITION	OVER FLOW	CASEMGT OTHER	PREVENTION	SUBTOTAL	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	EMERGENCY	TRANSITION	OVER FLOW	CASEMGT OTHER	PREVENTION	SUBTOTAL	
SSBG-LP	300748	0	99920	0	113108		513775	398670	69918	0	0	143457		612045	1125820
SSBG-SP	12500	25147	17100	0	122688		177415	37500	4500			45500		87500	264915
STATE HMLS	5000	148450	5588	144970	0		304018		53000	22392	4030	12500		91922	305840
HMLS-EAF								259850	895950		100000			1255800	1255800
ESGP	12885	30000		18905		11300	70890	16815	28000				33445	78280	149150
EHP		87500					87500		52716				46748	99484	186884
HTF	0				5000		5000		35000			5000		40000	45000
HTF-EAF									35000					35000	35000
SAFAH									0	326426				326426	326426
CL-EAF								40000	1546158					1586158	1586158
MDF-EAF															
TOTAL	330934	291097	122818	161875	240774	11300	1158598	1758830	2720242	348818	104030	208457	80183	5216670	6375288

*State Homeless funds of \$627,950 are used as match for EAF and are included in the EAF amounts. Thus the total State Homeless allocation is actually \$1,023,900.

*Homeless Trust Funds which are matched by EAF are shown in the Homeless Trust Fund figures.

*For Community-Local funds which are matched by EAF, only the Federal EAF portion is shown on the chart as the Community-Local funds do not originate from CSA funding.

*Marriage and Divorce Fee funds are included in the chart as the funds are transferred from ADHS and for contracting purposes originate from CSA.

.Marked out areas indicate that the fund source cannot be used for that activity.

- SSBG - LP = Social Services Block Grant - Locally Planned
- SSBG - SP = Social Services Block Grant - State Planned
- STATE HMLS = State Homeless Shelter Line Item
- HMLS - EAF = State Homeless Shelter Line Item and EAF
- ESGP(P) = Emergency Shelter Grant (Program) (McKinney)
- EHP = Community Services Emergency Homeless Program (McKinney)
- HTF = Homeless Trust Fund
- HTF - EAF = EAF match for Homeless Trust Fund funds
- SAFAH = Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (McKinney)
- CL - EAF = EAF match for Community and Local funds
- MDF - EAF = Marriage and Divorce Fee and EAF