



**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**

3839 N. Third Street, Suite 200 - Phoenix, Arizona 85012 - 2069
Telephone: (602) 255-3373 - Fax: (602) 255-1038
www.azdvs.gov

January 15, 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE TIM BEE, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
ARIZONA STATE SENATE

RE: Final Report of the Arizona Veteran's Research Council

The Arizona Veterans Task Force, established by Executive Order 2005-15, dated June 17, 2005, addressed many issues relevant to the veterans of the State of Arizona. Several concerns were tabled for further research and study. The Arizona Veteran's Research Council was formed to provide that research and make recommendations.

In accordance with Executive Order 2007-08, dated January 30, 2007, which formed the Arizona Veteran's Research Council, I respectfully submit this final report. The Council reviewed five specific areas. They include: Homeless Veterans; Women Veterans; Disabled Veterans; Rural Veterans; and the Reserve Components.

This report will provide background information and statistical data relevant to the veteran's population in the State of Arizona as it relates to the aforementioned areas. In addition to these areas, several recommendations concerning veterans in general, are offered.

The members of the Veteran's Research Council and I appreciate the opportunity to study veteran's issues and provide input. We thank you for your time and attention, and for the importance you place on addressing the concerns and needs of our State's veteran population.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard G. Maxon".

Richard G. Maxon
Director

cc: Janet Napolitano, Governor
The Honorable James Weiers, Speaker of the House
Anna Chavez, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor
Arizona Veteran's Research Council Members

RGM/sjc

Veterans Research Council Members

Jose Juan Aldecoa
Thomas Edward Cosgrove
Dominic DiGiovanni
Robert Stephen DiGirolamo
Howard Webb Ellis
Linda Fulkerson
Bertha M. Gripp
Thomas Wyrill Linton
Richard Gregg Maxon
Peter Martinez
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Leslie Nagy
Robert Puskar
Albert Rodriguez
Lionel Sanchez
Joan Sisco
Raymond Thomas

Subcommittee Members

Don Taylor
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Pamela Rodriguez
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Chris Kozakiewicz
Phillip Quochoytewa

ARIZONA VETERAN'S RESEARCH COUNCIL

FINAL REPORT TO GOVERNOR JANET NAPOLITANO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Veteran's Research Council was tasked with making recommendation aimed at improving support services for veterans throughout the State of Arizona. Five areas were specifically identified for review. They include homeless veterans, women veterans, rural veterans, disabled veterans, and Guard and Reserve issues.

There are well over a half a million veterans in the State of Arizona. The United States Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) estimates the current number of veterans to be approximately 545,000. This figure is expected to remain relatively steady through 2010. Beyond 2010, it is expected the state's veteran population will begin to decline. The anticipated veteran population in Arizona for fiscal year 2030, is 408,000. The only veteran population that is projected to grow between now and 2030 is the female veteran population. Projections show an anticipated increase in women veterans from nearly 44,000 in fiscal year 2007 to just over 53,000 in fiscal year 2030. As a percentage of veterans, the women veterans population will grow from 8% to just over 13% in that period.

Recommendations

By area, the research Council makes the following recommendations:

Homeless Veterans

1. Establish a Low-Income Housing Tax credit for veteran's permanent housing.
2. Give state procurement preferences for all procurements related to homeless services to organizations that provide transitional housing for homeless veterans as part of a proposed project.

Women Veterans

1. Identify women veterans, continue the current efforts to develop a comprehensive "Arizona Veteran and Military" registry.
2. Prepare and distribute to women veterans and information packet which includes contact information of the VA, ADVS, useful websites, and information pertaining to employment transition and women's health issues.
3. Appoint women veteran advocates within the Governor's office of Children, Youth, and Families; the Arizona Department of Housing, the Arizona Department of Health Services, and the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

Rural Veterans

1. Provide transportation assistance for rural veterans to get them to medical appointments.
2. Deploy ADVS Veteran Benefits Counselors (VBC) to the more rural parts of the state. This should be done through a combination of fixed offices in additional locations and through traveling offices on a routine basis.

Disabled Veterans

1. Similar to recommendation number 2 under Rural Veterans, the committee recommends the deployment of ADVS VBCs to additional locations to reduce the amount of travel for disabled veterans to get assistance. Specifically, the use of mobile offices such as a van or motor home to reach remote veterans is recommended.
2. Disabled veterans should be granted a property tax exemption in a percent equal to the percentage of disability awarded by the VA.
3. Service connected disabled veteran owned small businesses should receive a preference for state contracts. It is recommended that the state follow the federal government's example of setting aside three percent of state contracts.

Guard and Reserve

1. Modify ARS 41-608.04, The Military Family Relief Fund, to include as beneficiaries, service members and families of those who entered the military from Arizona, but are stationed outside Arizona. Further, reserve component troops from Arizona should be covered. Finally, the committee should be exempt from the open meeting laws and applications for assistance should be exempted from disclosure under the state public records law.
2. ARS 26-167, which prohibits employment discrimination against members of the Arizona National Guard should be amended to extend its protection to all members of the reserve components.
3. ARS 26-168, which protects the employment rights of members of the Arizona National Guard, should be amended to include protection for all members of the reserve components.
4. ARS 15-1808, which provides tuition waivers for members of the Arizona National Guard who received the Purple Heart Medal should be amended to provide tuition waivers for all service members from Arizona who receive the Purple Heart.

5. ARS 43-1079.01 and 43-1167.01 allow tax credits of \$1,000 to employers of deployed members of the Arizona National Guard. The Council recommends these statutes be amended to provide the same tax benefit to all Arizona employers who employ any deployed reserve component members.

Miscellaneous Recommendations

1. A comprehensive directory of organizations offering services to veterans should be developed, maintained, and published.
2. The state should substantially increase its state income tax exemption of military retired pay to attract more veterans to Arizona.
3. Limited gambling licenses should be available to Veterans Service Organizations to provide a source of revenue to support veterans programs. Specifically, recommended are licenses to permit "pull tab" games. Texas and Ohio permit these types of games in veteran's halls/posts.

Funding Priorities

Recognizing that not all recommendations having a fiscal impact can be acted on all at once, the Council recommends the following priority:

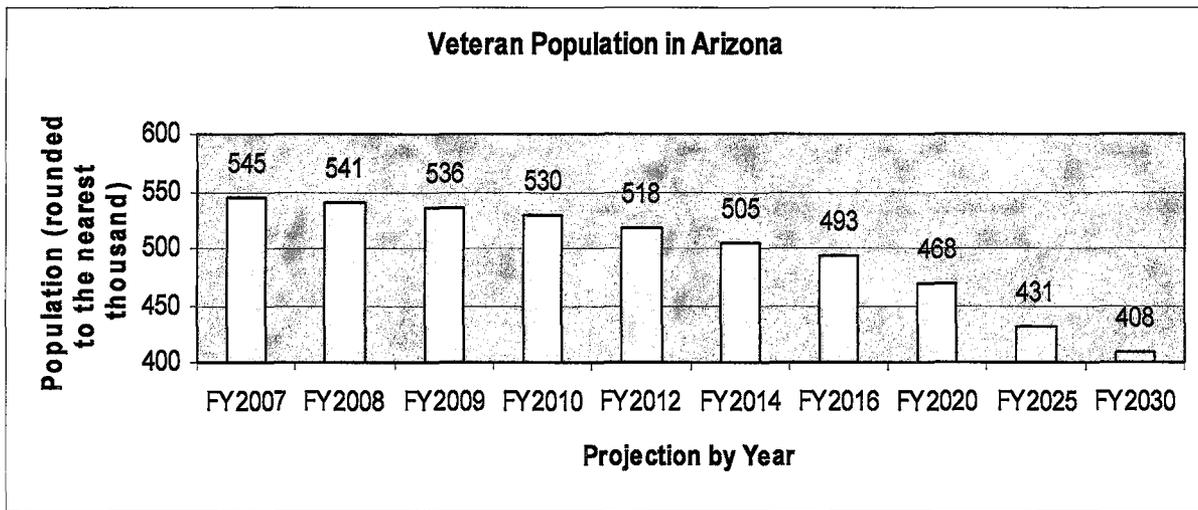
1. Funding for the transportation of rural veterans to medical appointments.
2. Tax credits for Arizona employers of deployed service members.
3. Property tax exemptions based on the percentage of rated disabilities.
4. Tuition waivers for all Arizona Purple Heart recipients.
5. Low-Income Housing Tax Credit for homeless veteran housing programs.
6. Increased tax exemption for military retired pay.

**ARIZONA VETERAN'S RESEARCH COUNCIL
FINAL REPORT TO
GOVERNOR JANET NAPOLITANO**

Background Data Concerning Veterans in Arizona Department of Veterans' Services

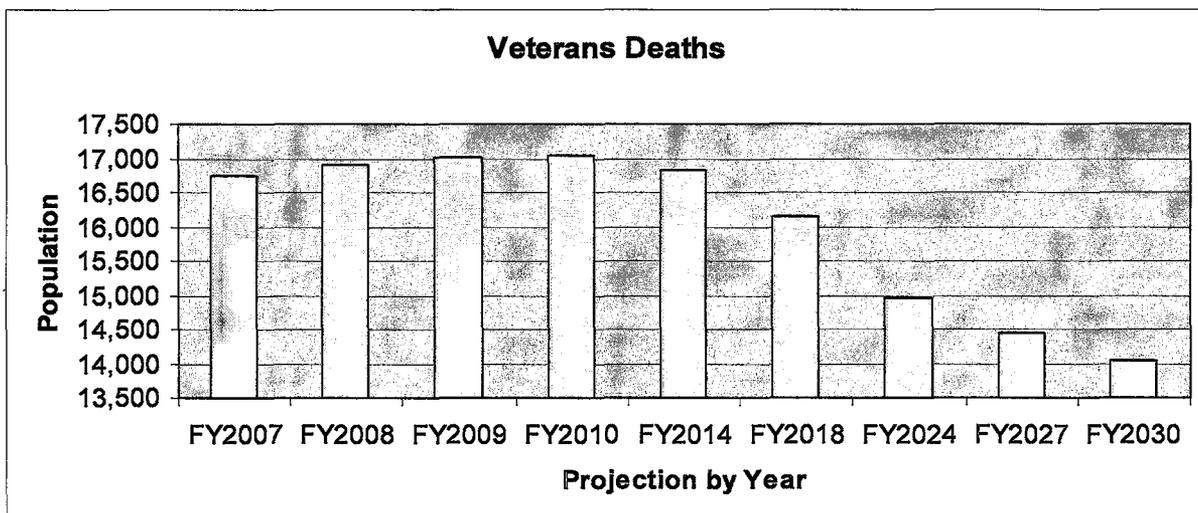
The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) estimates that the number of veterans in Arizona peaked in the year 2000, with a reported population of 562,978. Current estimates show 545,960 veterans reside in Arizona [Table 1]. See Appendix A for detailed data.

TABLE 1



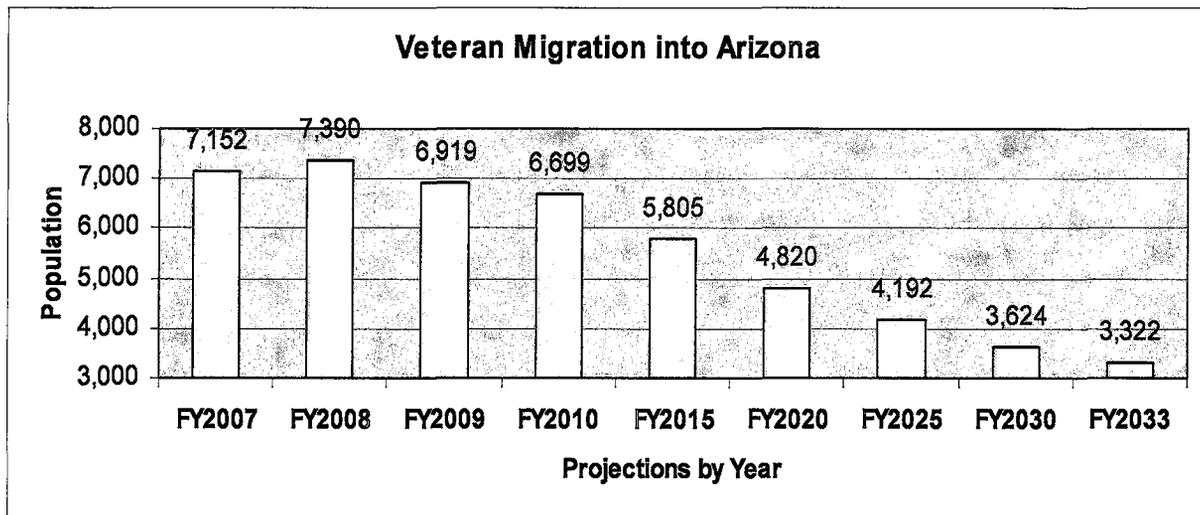
The VA projects that by 2030, the veteran population in Arizona will be just below 408,000. The VA estimates that between 16,000 and 17,000 veterans will die each year through 2018 and the number of deaths will decline each year until 2030, when an estimated 14,000 veterans will die [Table 2]. See Appendix B for detailed data

TABLE 2



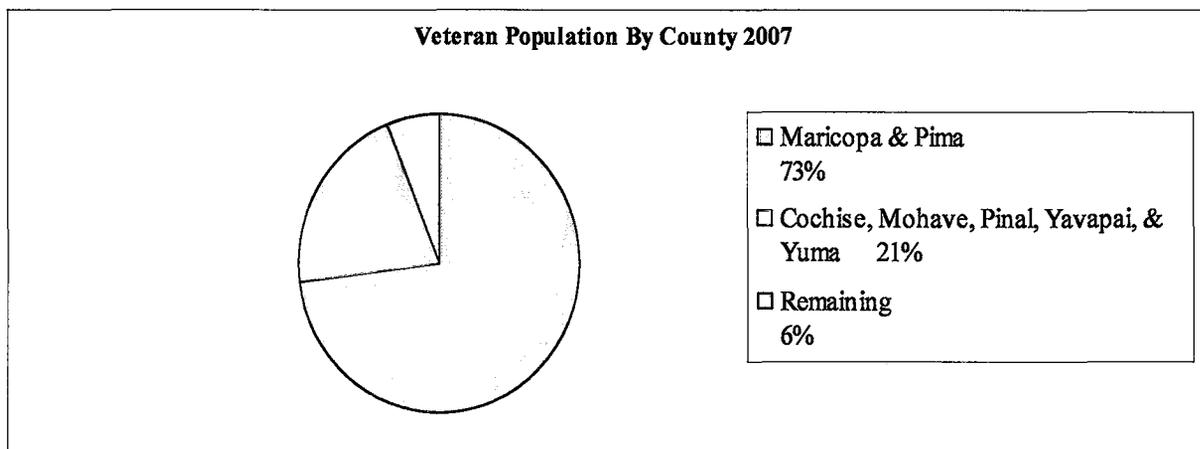
Similarly, the VA estimates that from 2000 to 2033, between 135,000 and 140,000 veterans will migrate to Arizona [Table 3]. It is further estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 Arizonans will be separated from military service in each year through 2033. See Appendix C for detailed data on migration percentages.

TABLE 3



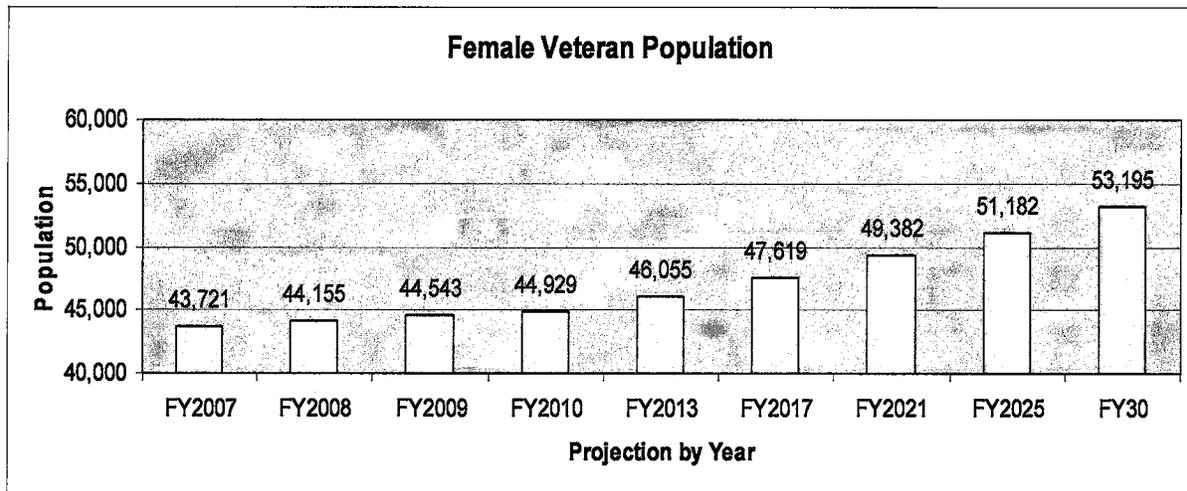
By County, as to be expected, Maricopa and Pima counties have the largest veteran population with an estimated total of 393,500 veterans. A combined total of 113,000 veterans live in Cochise, Mohave, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma counties, with just over 35,000 veterans living in the remaining counties [Table 4]. Detailed projections for veteran population by county through fiscal 2030 are included in Appendix D.

TABLE 4



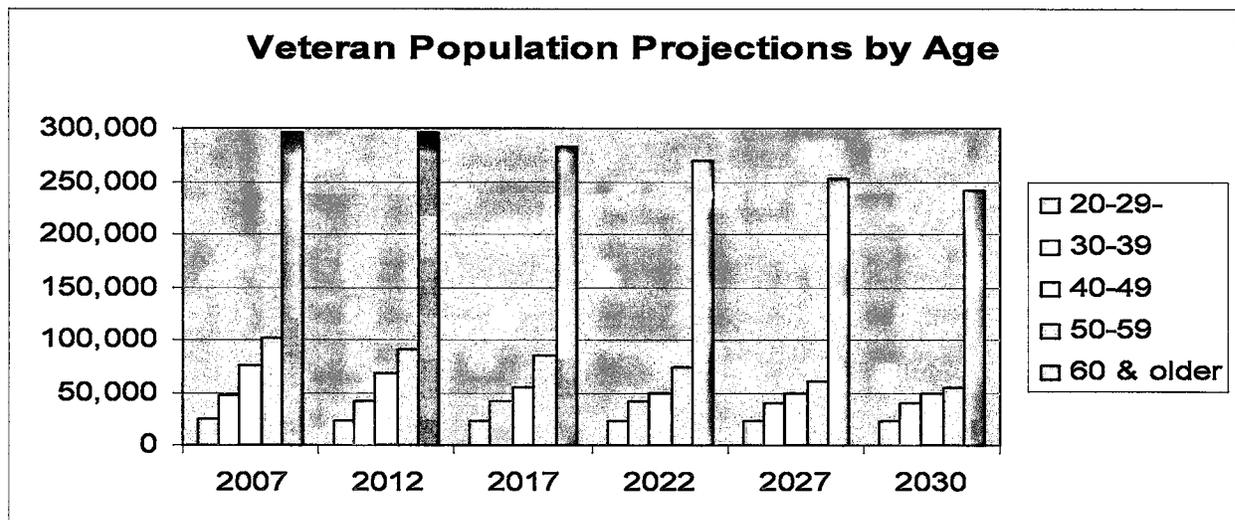
Contrary to the trend of a decreasing veterans population is the female veteran's population in Arizona. The VA estimates that between 2007 and 2030, the female veteran population will grow from 43,721 to 53,195. In 2007, the female veteran population represents 8.02 percent of the state veteran population. It is estimated that in 2030, the female veteran population will represent 13 percent of all veterans in the state. Appendix E contains detailed female veteran population figures by county.

TABLE 5



The largest age group of veterans, by far, is the 60 and older veteran. This demographic is not expected to change through 2030 [Table 6]. Detailed data separating age groups are included in Appendix F.

TABLE 6



Homeless Veterans

The VA has conducted an extensive study on homeless veterans. Through the “Community Homelessness Assessment, Local Educator and Networking Group” (CHALENG) the VA has estimated that there are just below 4,000 homeless veterans in Arizona, of which slightly more than 1,200 are considered to be chronically homeless. These figures are broken down by VA Medical Center regions [Tables 7 & 8]. Appendix G shows actual CHALENG survey results in greater detail.

TABLE 7

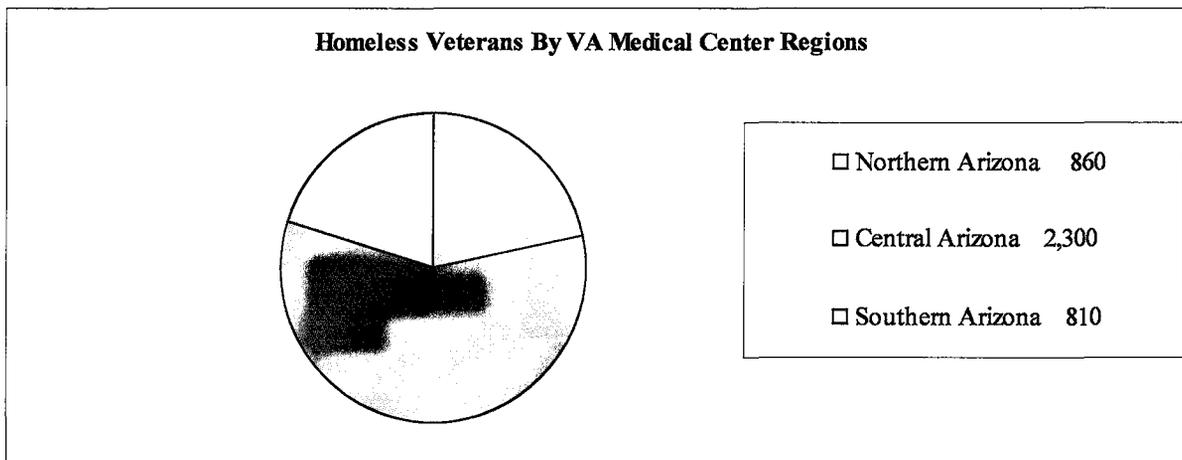
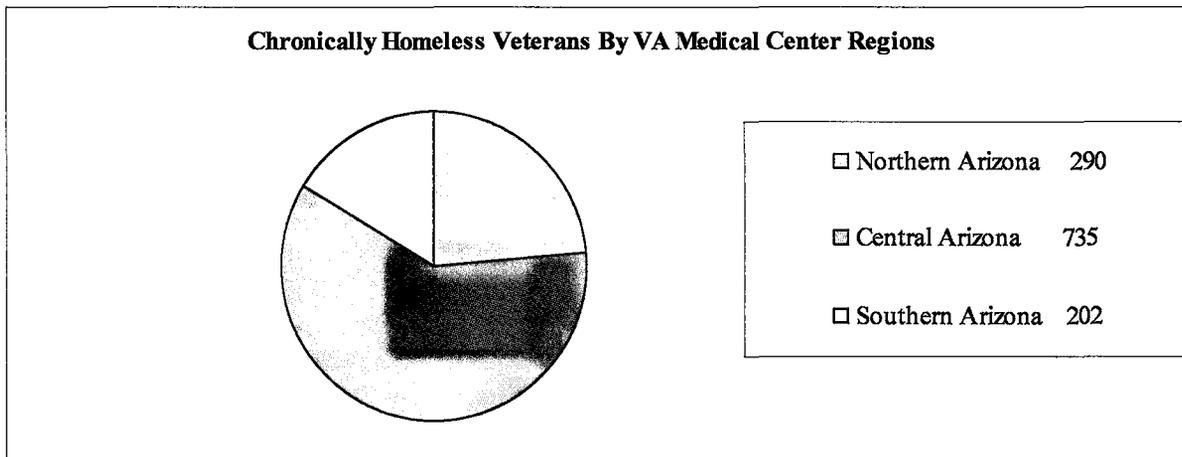


TABLE 8



The Research Council’s Homeless Veteran Sub-committee does not dispute these figures, but believe they may be understated. Additionally, it is believed the number of homeless veterans in Arizona increases substantially during the winter months. The sub-committee has identified the lack of sufficient long-term and permanent housing as the highest unmet need. The sub-committee identified fewer than 250 transitional housing beds throughout the state specifically set aside for homeless veterans. Similarly, the sub-committee identified just 54 permanent, affordable housing units targeting homeless veterans.

The sub-committee recommends two strategies for addressing this issue. First, establish a Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) “set-aside” for veteran’s permanent housing projects. It is recommended that this program would be supported in partnership with the Arizona Department of Housing. Appendix H explains the LIHTC program. Second, require all state agencies that procure homeless services to give a procurement preference, such as bonus points in bid/proposal evaluations, to organizations that provide transitional housing for homeless veterans as part of the proposed project.

Both of these recommendations provide incentives which will encourage private sector to address homeless veteran issues.

Women Veterans

As stated earlier in this report, Women Veterans is the only segment of the veteran population in Arizona that is expected to grow in the coming years. Women veteran issues are expected to become more pronounced. This is attributed to the growing percentage of the military that is comprised of women and the fact that, despite the combat exclusion policy, women are found throughout a force that is continuously exposed to battlefield and combat conditions. Physical disabilities and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) cases are expected to increase within the women veteran population.

The sub-committee has identified two key issues that need to be addressed. The first is to locate women veterans. The second is to inform them of the benefits and programs that are available to them.

Efforts to locate women veterans are currently underway through the development of the Arizona Veteran and Military Registry. This registry was developed through the consolidated efforts of the Arizona Department of Veterans’ Services (ADVS), the VA, and several Veteran Service Organizations (VSO). Other state agencies should be tasked with assisting in gathering veteran data for input. The Department of Economic Security (DES) would be one logical partner in the identification of veterans. As people request assistance from DES through various programs, they should be asked about their status as a veteran. The veterans should be asked to complete the registry form. Additionally, the Department of Revenue (DOR) could ask those filing individual tax returns if any member of their household is a veteran. If the answer is “yes”, the individual should be asked to give permission for the DOR to share their name and address with the ADVS. Similarly, the Department of Corrections could gather information on veteran status as inmates are processed into or out of the corrections system. Finally, the state could ask all departments to survey their employees to identify the veterans in their agency. While these methods will not capture information on all veterans, it will provide a clearer and more accurate picture of the actual veteran population in the state.

In addressing the second issue of informing women veterans about their benefits, a packet is currently being developed and assembled. The packet is designed to include contact information for the VA, ADVS, useful websites, and information for employment transition and women’s health issues.

This sub-committee recognizes there are issues which pertain to women veterans which overlap other areas being considered by other sub-committees, such as the homeless and disabled veterans. There are, however, some aspects of those areas which present unique issues for women veterans. For example, homeless women veterans are more likely to be responsible for children than their male counterparts. PTSD and cases of women veterans who have experienced sexual trauma are on the rise, making the need for female veteran's advisors critical. In the past year, the ADVS has increased the number of female Veteran's Benefits Counselors from eight to thirteen. If a female veteran expresses a desire to work with a female counselor, it is agency policy to assign the case to a female counselor.

The sub-committee believes there are several existing programs which should be asked to address issues unique to women veterans. Specifically, the Governor's Office on Children, Youth, and Families, should have a women veteran advisor. Women veteran advisors would be useful for the Department of Housing, particularly in the areas of affordable housing and homelessness and in the Department of Economic Security for employment and training.

Rural Veterans

Several issues were identified by this sub-committee. They are generally categorized as pertaining to access to employment assistance, services, and health care.

Employment Assistance is provided by Disabled Veteran Outreach Program (DVOP) personnel and Local Veteran Employment Representatives (LVER). These employment specialists work for the Department of Economic Security. Better coordination between these specialists and ADVS VBC's is encouraged. Veterans benefits Counselors should be co-located with DVOPs and LVERs where possible.

Transportation for medical appointments has been, and continues to be, a major concern. The Disabled America Veterans(DAV) runs a transportation service to ferry veterans to their medical appointments at the VA. While the DAV does a remarkable job, they have resource limitations which preclude service to all veterans. The sub-committee recommends the state develop additional methods to assist veterans in getting to their medical appointments. The use of state facilities, such as DES offices as pick up and drop off points may partially assist in solving this problem. Solutions also include transportation vouchers and the procurement of vehicles by the state to transport veterans.

The VA has three medical facilities in the Arizona, located in Phoenix, Tucson, and Prescott. To further serve the veterans in this state, the VA operates clinics in the following locations: Anthem, Bellemont/Camp Navajo, Buckeye, Cottonwood, Globe, Green Valley, Kingman, Lake Havasu City, Mesa, Payson, Safford, Show Low, Sierra Vista, Sun City, and Yuma [Table 10]. While these clinics bring VA medical services to many veterans throughout the state, transportation issues still persist.

TABLE 10

Veterans Health Administration

VA Health Care System

Prescott: [Northern Arizona VA Health Care System](#)
Tucson: [Southern Arizona VA Health Care System](#)

VA Medical Center

Phoenix: [Carl T. Hayden VA Medical Center](#)

Community Base Outpatient Clinic

Anthem: [Anthem CBOC](#)
Bellemont: [Bellemont Clinic](#)
Buckeye: [Buckeye Clinic](#)
Casa Grande: [Casa Grande Clinic](#)
Cottonwood: [Cottonwood Clinic](#)
Globe: [Globe Clinic](#)
Green Valley: [Green Valley Clinic](#)
Kingman: [Kingman Clinic](#)
Lake Havasu City: [Lake Havasu City Clinic](#)
Mesa: [Mesa Clinic](#)
Payson: [Payson Clinic](#)
Safford: [Safford Clinic](#)
Show Low: [Show Low Clinic](#)
Sierra Vista: [Sierra Vista Clinic](#)
Sun City: [Sun City Clinic](#)
Yuma: [Yuma Clinic](#)

Vet Center

Chinle: [Chinle Vet Center Outstation](#)
Keams Canyon: [Hopi Vet Center Outstation 2](#)
Mesa: [Phoenix East Valley Vet Center](#)
Phoenix: [Phoenix Vet Center](#)
Prescott: [Prescott Vet Center](#)
Tucson: [Tucson Vet Center](#)

VISN

Mesa: [VISN 18: VA Southwest Health Care Network](#)

Veterans Benefits Administration [To Top](#)

Area Office

Phoenix: [Western Area Office](#)

Regional Office

Phoenix: [Phoenix Regional Office](#)

National Cemetery Administration [To Top](#)

National Cemetery

Phoenix: [National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona](#)
Prescott: [Prescott National Cemetery](#)

The sub-committee also concluded that many rural veterans have limited access to services aimed at ensuring they are receiving their benefits. ADVS is hiring more counselors and placing them around the state. The ADVS goal is to have every veteran in the state, no more than a one hour drive from an ADVS benefits counselor. To date, ADVS has offices in the following cities: Phoenix, (four locations), Bullhead City, Casa Grande, Cottonwood, Chandler, Flagstaff, Kingman, Lake Havasu City, Prescott (two locations), Sierra Vista, Sun City, Show Low, Tucson (four locations), and Yuma.

Plans are currently underway to open offices in the Apache Junction/Florence area, Safford, Page, Chinlee, and Parker. Other cities will be added as the need is identified. Being put into place, are plans to have ADVS counselors make regularly scheduled visits to outlying communities. Several different vehicles are being evaluated for purchase as mobile offices to support even the most remotely located veterans. Finally, ADVS is supporting the reestablishment of the Veterans Intertribal Council to improve our support to the Native American Communities across the state.

Disabled Veterans

The sub-committee on disabled veterans had a number of recommendations. Two are centered on outreach and VA claims processing assistance. The sub-committee felt that outreach for disabled veterans to provide information and assistance could be improved. The issues presented here are similar to the issues presented by the Rural Veteran sub-committee. Many of the concerns will be satisfactorily addressed as ADVS hires, trains, and deploys its full contingent of benefits counselors. The sub-committee's recommendation for the use of "Mobile Counseling Units", the mobile offices mentioned in the rural veterans section, will give access to remote or disabled veterans by going to them. This recommendation warrants serious consideration and ADVS is reviewing options and costs associated with providing this service.

Property tax exemptions for disabled veterans are proposed by the sub-committee. While 100% disabled veterans are exempt from property taxes, veterans with lesser degrees of disability, are not. It is recommended that disabled veterans be exempt from property taxes, applicable to the veteran's primary residence only, in the same percentage as their VA disability rating. For example, a 30% disabled veteran would receive a 30% property tax exemption. This would eliminate any needs or income based criteria for the exemption. This method has the advantage of being simple to calculate and easy to substantiate.

The final recommendation pertains to the state procurement process. The sub-committee recommends that any service connected disabled veteran owned business be given some form of preference for state contracts. It is recommended that a program, reserving three percent of the state procurement budget, be set-aside for service connected disabled veteran owned businesses. This program is similar to the set-aside programs of the federal government and the State of California. Both set-aside three percent of their total procurement budgets for service connected disabled veteran owned small businesses. These programs do not create a mandatory requirement, but rather establish a procurement goal which is monitored for compliance.

Guard and Reserve

The Guard and Reserve sub-committee recommends a number of changes to existing Arizona Statutes to provide better protection for the National Guard and Reserve Component service members.

A number of changes to the newly enacted Military Family Relief Fund Act (ARS 41-606.04) are recommended. The concern is that, as drafted, troops from the Reserves and those who entered the military from Arizona (Home of Record is Arizona), but are stationed outside of the state, are not eligible for support from the fund. The sub-committee is also concerned that the statute does not cover non-combat injured troops or troops who become seriously ill during their deployment. Finally, there are concerns about the fund not being exempt from the open meeting law. The belief is that people who are eligible and in need of assistance, will be reluctant to disclose personal financial information if that information would become available to the public. ADVS has been working with the legislative counsel on proposed changes to address these concerns.

A recommendation is made to revise ARS 26-167, which prohibits employment discrimination against members of the Arizona National Guard. The sub-committee believes this protection should be extended to include all members of the Reserve Components. The sub-committee also recommends ARS 26-168, be amended to protect the employment rights of all Reserve Component service members and not just the Arizona National Guard. The proposed changes also incorporate a technical correction to recognize the Federal Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994.

The sub-committee also recommends ARS 15-1808, which provides for tuition waivers for members of the Arizona National Guard who are awarded the Military Purple Heart for combat wounds, be expanded to include all members of the military who claim Arizona as their official Home of Record or who deployed from an Arizona military installation.

Two final statutes are recommended for modification. ARS 43-1097.01 and 43-1167.01, currently allow employers a \$1,000 annual tax credit for each employee who is also a member of the Arizona National Guard, when that employee is placed on active duty. The sub-committee recommends that the statutes include all reserve component service members. This measure is seen as being necessary to help protect against an employer's reluctance to hire a "citizen soldier", regardless of service component.

Miscellaneous Recommendations

Three additional measures which didn't fit neatly under any sub-committee's areas are proposed.

First, it is recommended that a comprehensive directory of organizations offering services to veterans be compiled, published, and updated. This is currently being addressed by ADVS.

Second, is the issue of state income tax exemption for federal military retired pay; the state currently exempts the first \$2,500. It was the sense of the council that such an exemption may encourage more military retirees to remain in, or relocate to, Arizona and that this group represents a substantial economic opportunity for the state.

Third, the committee strongly recommends the state authorize Veterans Service Organizations (VSO) to obtain a limited gambling license for activities in their local posts. The purpose of this license would be to allow for fundraising opportunities to permit VSOs to provide outreach programs for veterans. Of particular interest is a form of gambling called "pull tabs". Texas and Ohio both authorize this form of gambling in VSO halls. It raises funds for the organization and provides revenue for the state. The Texas and Ohio statutes are provided in Appendices I and J.

Priorities

Understanding the fiscal realities of the committee's proposals, the committee has developed a proposed priority list for those items that would either require funding or have a fiscal impact. In order of priority, the committee recommends the following initiatives be pursued:

1. Funding for the transportation of veterans to medical appointments.
2. The granting of tax credits for employers of deployed Reserve Component troops.
3. Property tax exemptions based on the percentage of rated disabilities.
4. Tuition waivers for all Arizona Purple Heart recipients.

The gambling proposals are seen as having positive revenue impact of the state as they would either generate revenue or would avoid costs by creating a fund to help cover the costs of veteran support programs. The other recommendations were seen as being revenue neutral and simply reflect a public policy change or a means of providing informational support.

Appendix A

Veteran Population Projection in Arizona

As provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs

(Rounded to the nearest thousands)

2007	545,000
2008	541,000
2009	536,000
2010	530,000
2011	524,000
2012	518,000
2013	512,000
2014	505,000
2015	499,000
2016	493,000
2017	486,000
2018	480,000
2019	474,000
2020	468,000
2021	462,000
2022	455,000
2023	449,000
2024	443,000
2025	437,000
2026	431,000
2027	425,000
2028	419,000
2029	413,000
2030	408,000

Appendix B

Veteran Deaths by State

As provide by the Department of Veteran Affairs

2007	16,750	2019	15,938
2008	16,902	2020	15,732
2009	17,002	2021	15,527
2010	17,052	2022	15,329
2011	17,055	2023	15,140
2012	17,015	2024	14,960
2013	16,937	2025	14,790
2014	16,826	2026	14,629
2015	16,685	2027	14,477
2016	16,521	2028	14,330
2017	16,338	2029	14,187
2018	16,142	2030	14,045

Appendix C

Veteran Migration into Arizona

As provided by the Department of Veteran Affairs

2007	7,152
2008	7,390
2009	6,919
2010	6,699
2011	6,479
2012	6,307
2013	6,141
2014	5,975
2015	5,805
2016	5,625
2017	5,444
2018	5,268
2019	5,086
2020	4,920
2021	4,762
2022	4,612
2023	4,467
2024	4,324
2025	4,192
2026	4,068
2027	3,949
2028	3,838
2029	3,729
2030	3,624
2031	3,518
2032	3,418
2033	3,322

Appendix D

Veteran Population by County

As provided by the Department of Veteran Affairs

Apache

2007	4,500	2019	3,957
2008	4,521	2020	3,901
2009	4,534	2021	3,833
2010	4,514	2022	3,771
2011	4,463	2023	3,716
2012	4,398	2024	3,667
2013	4,347	2025	3,615
2014	4,290	2026	3,565
2015	4,223	2027	3,516
2016	4,160	2028	3,476
2017	4,083	2029	3,433
2018	4,019	2030	3,386

Cochise

2007	18,657	2019	15,128
2008	18,554	2020	14,829
2009	18,396	2021	14,527
2010	18,164	2022	14,242
2011	17,802	2023	13,985
2012	17,425	2024	13,739
2013	17,063	2025	13,501
2014	16,702	2026	13,261
2015	16,359	2027	13,038
2016	16,024	2028	12,817
2017	15,701	2029	12,610
2018	15,408	2030	12,421

Coconino

2007	9,757	2019	8,998
2008	9,737	2020	8,918
2009	9,725	2021	8,830
2010	9,702	2022	8,743
2011	9,623	2023	8,671
2012	9,551	2024	8,603
2013	9,508	2025	8,536
2014	9,453	2026	8,467
2015	9,379	2027	8,385
2016	9,275	2028	8,310

2017	9,173	2029	8,229
2018	9,080	2030	8,130

Gila

2007	7,382	2019	6,495
2008	7,377	2020	6,384
2009	7,351	2021	6,282
2010	7,290	2022	6,182
2011	7,238	2023	6,082
2012	7,171	2024	5,986
2013	7,083	2025	5,873
2014	6,995	2026	5,771
2015	6,906	2027	5,682
2016	6,805	2028	5,585
2017	6,712	2029	5,498
2018	6,601	2030	5,414

Graham

2007	3,143	2019	2,819
2008	3,155	2020	2,780
2009	3,169	2021	2,743
2010	3,160	2022	2,708
2011	3,133	2023	2,677
2012	3,102	2024	2,651
2013	3,064	2025	2,623
2014	3,020	2026	2,599
2015	2,987	2027	2,574
2016	2,948	2028	2,544
2017	2,908	2029	2,511
2018	2,866	2030	2,475

Greenlee

2007	777	2019	548
2008	757	2020	534
2009	740	2021	518
2010	717	2022	504
2011	693	2023	488
2012	671	2024	473
2013	649	2025	461
2014	632	2026	449
2015	613	2027	436
2016	594	2028	421
2017	577	2029	408
2018	562	2030	395

La Paz

2007	3,743	2019	2,925
2008	3,732	2020	2,847
2009	3,716	2021	2,772
2010	3,663	2022	2,699
2011	3,577	2023	2,625
2012	3,494	2024	2,557
2013	3,412	2025	2,490
2014	3,327	2026	2,426
2015	3,239	2027	2,366
2016	3,158	2028	2,309
2017	3,080	2029	2,253
2018	3,004	2030	2,204

Maricopa

2007	296,034	2019	258,993
2008	292,826	2020	256,075
2009	289,349	2021	253,111
2010	286,170	2022	250,080
2011	283,228	2023	247,025
2012	280,244	2024	244,029
2013	277,136	2025	241,054
2014	274,093	2026	238,017
2015	271,106	2027	234,861
2016	268,057	2028	231,704
2017	264,980	2029	228,536
2018	261,956	2030	225,393

Mohave

2007	26,333	2019	24,362
2008	26,426	2020	24,029
2009	26,439	2021	23,728
2010	26,348	2022	23,430
2011	26,228	2023	23,150
2012	26,063	2024	22,799
2013	25,859	2025	22,417
2014	25,634	2026	22,086
2015	25,406	2027	21,862
2016	25,199	2028	21,658
2017	24,965	2029	21,463
2018	24,689	2030	21,302

Navajo

2007	8,252	2019	7,796
2008	8,302	2020	7,734
2009	8,348	2021	7,681
2010	8,353	2022	7,602
2011	8,312	2023	7,535
2012	8,275	2024	7,452
2013	8,256	2025	7,379
2014	8,192	2026	7,299
2015	8,114	2027	7,213
2016	8,037	2028	7,145
2017	7,960	2029	7,065
2018	7,869	2030	6,981

Pima

2007	97,515	2019	80,800
2008	96,316	2020	79,467
2009	95,087	2021	78,135
2010	93,735	2022	76,889
2011	92,224	2023	75,677
2012	90,751	2024	74,469
2013	89,294	2025	73,267
2014	87,813	2026	72,102
2015	86,334	2027	70,984
2016	84,890	2028	69,845
2017	83,521	2029	68,721
2018	82,148	2030	67,617

Pinal

2007	25,333	2019	23,111
2008	25,403	2020	22,836
2009	25,436	2021	22,592
2010	25,289	2022	22,319
2011	25,098	2023	22,031
2012	24,868	2024	21,737
2013	24,672	2025	21,458
2014	24,458	2026	21,190
2015	24,178	2027	20,873
2016	23,931	2028	20,565
2017	23,668	2029	20,256
2018	23,394	2030	19,916

Santa Cruz

2007	1,763	2019	1,333
2008	1,714	2020	1,304
2009	1,659	2021	1,276
2010	1,617	2022	1,251
2011	1,593	2023	1,229
2012	1,561	2024	1,207
2013	1,528	2025	1,185
2014	1,492	2026	1,173
2015	1,453	2027	1,157
2016	1,421	2028	1,141
2017	1,389	2029	1,123
2018	1,359	2030	1,104

Yavapai

2007	26,649	2019	24,330
2008	26,475	2020	24,059
2009	26,244	2021	23,757
2010	26,082	2022	23,482
2011	25,952	2023	23,164
2012	25,814	2024	22,873
2013	25,653	2025	22,575
2014	25,473	2026	22,276
2015	25,275	2027	21,994
2016	25,052	2028	21,698
2017	24,814	2029	21,412
2018	24,573	2030	21,098

Yuma

2007	16,123	2019	12,252
2008	15,737	2020	11,981
2009	15,359	2021	11,745
2010	15,026	2022	11,512
2011	14,694	2023	11,279
2012	14,361	2024	11,056
2013	14,032	2025	10,824
2014	13,706	2026	10,600
2015	13,380	2027	10,406
2016	13,081	2028	10,225
2017	12,804	2029	10,056
2018	12,532	2030	9,911

Appendix E

Female Veteran Population on Arizona

As provided by the Department of Veteran Affairs

2007	43,721
2008	44,155
2009	44,543
2010	44,929
2011	45,305
2012	45,678
2013	46,055
2014	46,433
2015	46,815
2016	47,209
2017	47,619
2018	48,041
2019	48,479
2020	48,929
2021	49,382
2022	49,837
2023	50,291
2024	50,742
2025	51,182
2026	51,615
2027	52,038
2028	52,444
2029	52,830
2030	53,195

Female Population by County

Apache

2007	584	2019	712
2008	602	2020	726
2009	621	2021	737
2010	637	2022	747
2011	646	2023	754
2012	653	2024	763
2013	662	2025	768
2014	667	2026	775
2015	671	2027	785
2016	678	2028	794
2017	687	2029	796
2018	699	2030	794

Cochise

2007	2,473	2019	2,435
2008	2,500	2020	2,433
2009	2,509	2021	2,427
2010	2,512	2022	2,424
2011	2,504	2023	2,423
2012	2,489	2024	2,413
2013	2,475	2025	2,403
2014	2,467	2026	2,393
2015	2,466	2027	2,384
2016	2,457	2028	2,373
2017	2,449	2029	2,361
2018	2,441	2030	2,349

Coconino

2007	2,473	2019	2,435
2008	2,500	2020	2,433
2009	2,509	2021	2,427
2010	2,512	2022	2,424
2011	2,504	2023	2,423
2012	2,489	2024	2,413
2013	2,475	2025	2,403
2014	2,467	2026	2,393
2015	2,466	2027	2,384
2016	2,457	2028	2,373
2017	2,449	2029	2,361
2018	2,441	2030	2,349

Gila

2007	353	2019	438
2008	366	2020	439
2009	374	2021	440
2010	377	2022	441
2011	383	2023	444
2012	390	2024	445
2013	395	2025	443
2014	402	2026	440
2015	412	2027	440
2016	422	2028	436
2017	428	2029	433
2018	433	2030	435

Graham

2007	110	2019	163
2008	111	2020	164
2009	114	2021	165
2010	117	2022	167
2011	122	2023	169
2012	127	2024	169
2013	131	2025	167
2014	138	2026	165
2015	146	2027	164
2016	152	2028	162
2017	157	2029	159
2018	161	2030	160

Greenlee

2007	38	2019	39
2008	37	2020	39
2009	36	2021	39
2010	36	2022	39
2011	36	2023	39
2012	36	2024	40
2013	37	2025	40
2014	37	2026	40
2015	38	2027	40
2016	38	2028	39
2017	38	2029	38
2018	39	2030	37

La Paz

2007	200	2019	214
2008	201	2020	218
2009	200	2021	221
2010	198	2022	224
2011	200	2023	226
2012	203	2024	229
2013	205	2025	231
2014	207	2026	232
2015	209	2027	235
2016	211	2028	237
2017	212	2029	238
2018	213	2030	239

Maricopa

2007	23,990	2019	26,650
2008	24,272	2020	26,903
2009	24,505	2021	27,161
2010	24,723	2022	27,417
2011	24,924	2023	27,677
2012	25,118	2024	27,936
2013	25,308	2025	28,198
2014	25,504	2026	28,442
2015	25,723	2027	28,681
2016	25,936	2028	28,914
2017	26,164	2029	29,148
2018	26,400	2030	29,362

Mohave

2007	1,072	2019	1,312
2008	1,074	2020	1,331
2009	1,071	2021	1,347
2010	1,075	2022	1,363
2011	1,095	2023	1,377
2012	1,115	2024	1,384
2013	1,139	2025	1,384
2014	1,167	2026	1,389
2015	1,195	2027	1,391
2016	1,226	2028	1,391
2017	1,250	2029	1,390
2018	1,272	2030	1,394

Navajo

2007	665	2019	742
2008	691	2020	739
2009	714	2021	732
2010	728	2022	726
2011	736	2023	716
2012	742	2024	708
2013	746	2025	706
2014	747	2026	705
2015	746	2027	705
2016	744	2028	706
2017	745	2029	708
2018	744	2030	706

Pima

2007	8,940	2019	9,641
2008	8,990	2020	9,727
2009	9,042	2021	9,808
2010	9,092	2022	9,899
2011	9,138	2023	9,985
2012	9,184	2024	10,075
2013	9,235	2025	10,166
2014	9,290	2026	10,257
2015	9,340	2027	10,347
2016	9,403	2028	10,433
2017	9,473	2029	10,514
2018	9,555	2030	10,591

Pinal

2007	1,698	2019	2,047
2008	1,733	2020	2,070
2009	1,776	2021	2,098
2010	1,813	2022	2,123
2011	1,842	2023	2,148
2012	1,874	2024	2,172
2013	1,906	2025	2,192
2014	1,932	2026	2,216
2015	1,952	2027	2,236
2016	1,979	2028	2,258
2017	2,002	2029	2,278
2018	2,026	2030	2,300

Santa Cruz

2007	127	2019	121
2008	127	2020	121
2009	127	2021	121
2010	126	2022	120
2011	125	2023	120
2012	126	2024	119
2013	126	2025	118
2014	125	2026	117
2015	125	2027	116
2016	124	2028	116
2017	123	2029	116
2018	122	2030	116

Yavapai

2007	1,653	2019	1,916
2008	1,649	2020	1,944
2009	1,647	2021	1,982
2010	1,660	2022	2,025
2011	1,689	2023	2,068
2012	1,720	2024	2,112
2013	1,745	2025	2,158
2014	1,773	2026	2,206
2015	1,801	2027	2,250
2016	1,832	2028	2,294
2017	1,860	2029	2,342
2018	1,888	2030	2,392

Yuma

2007	819	2019	809
2008	779	2020	820
2009	753	2021	830
2010	752	2022	839
2011	763	2023	846
2012	776	2024	855
2013	787	2025	862
2014	792	2026	872
2015	791	2027	880
2016	795	2028	891
2017	798	2029	898
2018	803	2030	904

Appendix F

Veteran Population in Arizona by Age Group

	under 20	20-29y	30-39y	40-49y	50-59y	60 & Older	Total- state
2007	255	24,006	47,773	75,713	102,709	295,505	545,961
2008	233	23,989	45,915	74,942	97,213	298,743	541,035
2009	220	23,683	44,325	73,669	93,241	300,414	535,552
2010	220	23,325	43,062	71,971	91,588	299,665	529,831
2011	219	22,880	42,231	70,194	90,635	297,699	523,858
2012	218	22,413	42,180	67,309	89,819	295,812	517,751
2013	218	22,208	42,194	64,330	90,032	292,572	511,554
2014	218	22,164	41,872	61,735	89,553	289,738	505,280
2015	217	22,109	41,921	59,489	87,846	287,372	498,954
2016	217	21,989	41,966	57,501	85,886	285,072	492,631
2017	218	21,897	41,996	55,530	84,059	282,633	486,333
2018	219	21,814	41,982	53,500	82,839	279,706	480,060
2019	220	21,776	41,798	51,742	81,168	277,143	473,847
2020	221	21,763	41,469	50,290	79,255	274,680	467,678
2021	220	21,757	41,032	49,421	77,073	272,026	461,529
2022	219	21,766	40,570	49,338	73,865	269,660	455,418
2023	219	21,790	40,365	49,348	70,534	267,080	449,336
2024	219	21,818	40,336	49,079	67,553	264,292	443,297
2025	218	21,844	40,282	49,158	65,024	260,737	437,263
2026	218	21,867	40,154	49,269	62,772	257,000	431,280
2027	219	21,878	40,068	49,332	60,621	253,230	425,348
2028	219	21,873	40,000	49,352	58,457	249,542	419,443
2029	219	21,858	39,985	49,158	56,560	245,795	413,575
2030	219	21,836	39,993	48,806	54,974	241,917	407,745

Appendix G

CHALENG

2006 Survey Results Summary

US Department of Veteran Affairs

CHALENG 2006 Survey Results Summary

Site: VA Northern Arizona HCS - 649

Note: CHALENG data is collected from two surveys. The CHALENG Point of Contact (POC) Survey is a self-administered questionnaire completed by the local VA homeless veteran coordinator. The CHALENG Participant Survey is completed by federal, state, county, city, non-profit and for-profit agency representatives, as well as local VA staff and homeless veterans themselves. Data was collected in summer/fall of 2006.

A. Homeless Veteran Estimates (CHALENG Point of Contact Survey):

1. Estimated Number of Homeless Veterans: 860

2. Estimated Number of Veterans who are Chronically Homeless: 290

The federal Interagency Council on Homelessness defines chronic homelessness as follows:

A person experiencing chronic homelessness is defined as an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness over the last three years. A disabling condition is defined as a diagnosable substance abuse disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions (Federal Register Vol. 70, No. 53, March 21, 2005, page 13588; <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/nofa05/gensec.pdf>).

We used the following formula to obtain this number:

860 (estimated number of homeless veterans in service area) x **chronically homeless rate: 34 %** (percentage of individuals who have been homeless for a year or more or had at least four homeless episodes during the past three years AND have a mental health or substance abuse disorder). (Note: # of homeless veterans in the service area comes from 2006 CHALENG POC survey. "Chronically homeless rate" comes from FY 2006 homeless veteran intake data provided by the VA Northeast Program Evaluation Center. [Special thanks to Dr. Wes Kaspro, NEPEC investigator for providing this data.])

Our estimate is conservative. It DOES NOT also include veterans who may not have had a substance abuse/mental health disorder but did have a disabling medical condition (VA does record information on medical conditions but not on whether the condition is "disabling").

B. Families, Housing, and Action Plans (CHALENG Point of Contact Survey)

1. Number of Homeless Veteran Families (veterans with minor dependents) Served in FY 2006 by local VA homeless program: 0

2. Housing Inventory

Housing Inventory	Beds*	# of additional beds site could use
Emergency Beds	79	0
Transitional Housing Beds	168	20
Permanent Housing Beds	40	0

*These are the number of beds that veterans can access, including both veteran-specific and non-veteran specific.

3. CHALENG Point of Contact Action Plan for FY 2007*

Long-term, permanent housing	Continue to work cooperatively with new housing units that develop. Resources are limited due to its remoteness from larger metropolitan areas and the size of the community is small.
Services for emotional or psychiatric problems	We were awarded a grant to provide a peer support program for persons with mental illness, and another grant to develop a PTSD program.
Dental care	We will provide dental care to homeless veterans with funding from VHA Directive 2002-080.

*The Action Plan outlines proposed strategies the local VA program and its community partners will use to address its priority needs in FY 2007.

C. Data from the CHALENG Participant Survey

Number of Participant Surveys: 33 Non-VA staff Participants: 6.3%
 Homeless/Formerly Homeless: 54.5%

1. Needs Ranking (1=Need Unmet 5= Need Met)

Need	Site Mean Score	% want to work on this need now*	VHA Mean Score (nationwide)**
Personal hygiene	4.07	0.0%	3.42
Food	4.29	3.3%	3.73
Clothing	4.16	0.0%	3.59
Emergency (immediate) shelter	3.6	3.3%	3.25
Halfway house or transitional living facility	3.5	10.0%	3.02
Long-term, permanent housing	2.62	33.3%	2.46
Detoxification from substances	3.11	13.3%	3.32
Treatment for substance abuse	4.21	20.0%	3.50
Services for emotional or psychiatric problems	3.83	30.0%	3.43
Treatment for dual diagnosis	3.82	10.0%	3.25
Family counseling	3.26	3.3%	2.98
Medical services	3.94	30.0%	3.76
Women's health care	3.41	0.0%	3.25
Help with medication	3.97	6.7%	3.44
Drop-in center or day program	2.65	6.7%	2.98
AIDS/HIV testing/counseling	3.64	0.0%	3.50
TB testing	4.32	3.3%	3.68
TB treatment	4.08	0.0%	3.54
Hepatitis C testing	4.23	0.0%	3.60
Dental care	2.89	23.3%	2.64
Eye care	3.07	6.7%	2.93
Glasses	3.1	13.3%	2.92
VA disability/pension	3.75	6.7%	3.38
Welfare payments	3.2	0.0%	3.05
SSI/SSD process	3.56	3.3%	3.07
Guardianship (financial)	3.2	3.3%	2.83
Help managing money	3	0.0%	2.86
Job training	3.93	3.3%	3.09
Help with finding a job or getting employment	3.78	13.3%	3.20
Help getting needed documents or identification	3.73	6.7%	3.28
Help with transportation	3.11	23.3%	3.01
Education	3.48	3.3%	3.05
Child care	2.05	0.0%	2.47
Legal assistance	2.58	6.7%	2.78
Discharge upgrade	3.56	0.0%	3.01
Spiritual	3.9	6.7%	3.37
Re-entry services for incarcerated veterans	3.29	3.3%	2.71
Elder Healthcare	3.4	3.3%	3.07

* % of site participants who identified this need as one of the top three they would like to work on now.

**VHA: Veterans Healthcare Administration (138 reporting POC sites, n=4,578).

2. Level of Collaboration Activities Between VA and Community*

Implementation Scale 1 = None , no steps taken to initiate implementation of the strategy. 2 = Low , in planning and/or initial minor steps taken. 3 = Moderate , significant steps taken but full implementation not achieved. 4 = High , strategy fully implemented.	Site Mean Score	VHA (nationwide) Mean Score**
Interagency Coordinating Body - Representatives from the VA and your agency meet formally to exchange information, do needs assessment, plan formal agreements, and promote access to services.	2.5	2.53
Co-location of Services - Services from the VA and your agency provided in one location.	4	1.88
Cross-Training - Staff training about the objectives, procedures and services of the VA and your agency.	3	1.94
Interagency Agreements/ Memoranda of Understanding - Formal and informal agreements between the VA and your agency covering such areas as collaboration, referrals, sharing client information, or coordinating services.	2.5	2.26
Interagency Client Tracking Systems/ Management Information Systems - Shared computer tracking systems that link the VA and your agency to promote information sharing, referrals, and client access.	1	1.69
Pooled/Joint Funding - Combining or layering funds from the VA and your agency to create new resources or services.	1.5	1.66
Uniform Applications, Eligibility Criteria, and Intake Assessments – Standardized form that the client fills out only once to apply for services at the VA and your agency.	2	1.80
Interagency Service Delivery Team/ Provider Coalition - Service team comprised of staff from the VA and your agency to assist clients with multiple needs.	3	2.16
Consolidation of Programs/ Agencies - Combining programs from the VA and your agency under one administrative structure to integrate service delivery.	2	1.97
Flexible Funding – Flexible funding used to fill gaps or acquire additional resources to further systems integration; e.g. existence of a VA and/or community agency fund used for contingencies, emergencies, or to purchase services not usually available for clients.	1.5	1.64
Use of Special Waivers - Waiving requirements for funding, eligibility or service delivery to reduce barriers to service, eliminate duplication of services, or promote access to comprehensive services; e.g. VA providing services to clients typically ineligible for certain services (e.g. dental) or community agencies waiving entry requirements to allow clients access to services.	2	1.68
System Integration Coordinator Position - A specific staff position focused on systems integration activities such as identifying agencies, staffing interagency meetings, and assisting with joint proposal development.	2	1.89

*Scores of non-VA community agency representatives only. **VHA: Veterans Healthcare Administration (138 reporting POC sites, n=3,055).

3. VA/Community Integration*

Integration Scale: 1 (low) to 5 (high)	Site Mean Score	VHA (nationwide) Mean Score**
VA Accessibility: In general, how accessible do you feel VA services are to homeless veterans in the community?	3.5	3.58
VA Service Coordination: Rate the ability of the VA to coordinate clinical services for homeless veterans with your agency.	3.5	3.58

*Scores of non-VA community agency representatives only.

**VHA: Veterans Healthcare Administration (138 reporting POC sites, n=3,055).

CHALENG 2006 Survey Results Summary

Site: VAMC Phoenix, AZ - 644

Note: CHALENG data is collected from two surveys. The CHALENG Point of Contact (POC) Survey is a self-administered questionnaire completed by the local VA homeless veteran coordinator. The CHALENG Participant Survey is completed by federal, state, county, city, non-profit and for-profit agency representatives, as well as local VA staff and homeless veterans themselves. Data was collected in summer/fall of 2006.

A. Homeless Veteran Estimates (CHALENG Point of Contact Survey):

1. Estimated Number of Homeless Veterans: 2300

2. Estimated Number of Veterans who are Chronically Homeless: 735

The federal Interagency Council on Homelessness defines chronic homelessness as follows:

A person experiencing chronic homelessness is defined as an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness over the last three years. A disabling condition is defined as a diagnosable substance abuse disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions (Federal Register Vol. 70, No. 53, March 21, 2005, page 13588; <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/nofa05/gensec.pdf>).

We used the following formula to obtain this number:

2300 (estimated number of homeless veterans in service area) x **chronically homeless rate: 32 %** (percentage of individuals who have been homeless for a year or more or had at least four homeless episodes during the past three years AND have a mental health or substance abuse disorder). (Note: # of homeless veterans in the service area comes from 2006 CHALENG POC survey. "Chronically homeless rate" comes from FY 2006 homeless veteran intake data provided by the VA Northeast Program Evaluation Center. [Special thanks to Dr. Wes Kaspro, NEPEC investigator for providing this data.]

Our estimate is conservative. It DOES NOT also include veterans who may not have had a substance abuse/mental health disorder but did have a disabling medical condition (VA does record information on medical conditions but not on whether the condition is "disabling").

B. Families, Housing, and Action Plans (CHALENG Point of Contact Survey)

1. Number of Homeless Veteran Families (veterans with minor dependents) Served in FY 2006 by local VA homeless program: 10

2. Housing Inventory

Housing Inventory	Beds*	# of additional beds site could use
Emergency Beds	537	200
Transitional Housing Beds	129	100
Permanent Housing Beds	12	200

*These are the number of beds that veterans can access, including both veteran-specific and non-veteran specific.

3. CHALENG Point of Contact Action Plan for FY 2007*

Long-term, permanent housing	Identify all HUD subsidized programs, including working through the Regional Behavioral Health Association for housing services. Continue to work with the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness and programs like Good Shepherd to place veterans into long-term, housing. Monitor U.S. Vets in their process to establish 12-bed facility.
Transitional living facility or halfway house	Continue to collaborate with Society of St. Vincent De Paul's Ozanam Manor transitional shelter. Identify halfway programs that will collaborate in housing veterans. Help establish an integrated mental health service approach at VA involving substance abuse treatment and domiciliary resources.
Dental care	Establish memorandum of understanding with Central Arizona Shelter Services Dental Clinic to serve our homeless veteran population.

*The Action Plan outlines proposed strategies the local VA program and its community partners will use to address its priority needs in FY 2007.

C. Data from the CHALENG Participant Survey

Number of Participant Surveys: 48 Non-VA staff Participants: 58.7%
 Homeless/Formerly Homeless: 50.0%

1. Needs Ranking (1=Need Unmet 5= Need Met)

Need	Site Mean Score	% want to work on this need now*	VHA Mean Score (nationwide)**
Personal hygiene	3.85	2.1%	3.42
Food	3.94	6.3%	3.73
Clothing	3.92	4.2%	3.59
Emergency (immediate) shelter	3.71	14.6%	3.25
Halfway house or transitional living facility	3.63	14.6%	3.02
Long-term, permanent housing	2.47	43.8%	2.46
Detoxification from substances	3.29	4.2%	3.32
Treatment for substance abuse	3.81	8.3%	3.50
Services for emotional or psychiatric problems	3.72	6.3%	3.43
Treatment for dual diagnosis	3.64	4.2%	3.25
Family counseling	3.04	2.1%	2.98
Medical services	4.06	8.3%	3.76
Women's health care	3.31	4.2%	3.25
Help with medication	3.7	0.0%	3.44
Drop-in center or day program	2.91	2.1%	2.98
AIDS/HIV testing/counseling	3.5	2.1%	3.50
TB testing	4.08	0.0%	3.68
TB treatment	3.72	0.0%	3.54
Hepatitis C testing	3.69	2.1%	3.60
Dental care	1.96	31.3%	2.64
Eye care	2.36	16.7%	2.93
Glasses	2.2	22.9%	2.92
VA disability/pension	2.81	12.5%	3.38
Welfare payments	2.43	0.0%	3.05
SSI/SSD process	2.59	2.1%	3.07
Guardianship (financial)	2.54	4.2%	2.83
Help managing money	3.17	2.1%	2.86
Job training	3.54	14.6%	3.09
Help with finding a job or getting employment	3.72	14.6%	3.20
Help getting needed documents or identification	3.57	4.2%	3.28
Help with transportation	3.4	10.4%	3.01
Education	3.13	8.3%	3.05
Child care	2.13	8.3%	2.47
Legal assistance	2.94	4.2%	2.78
Discharge upgrade	3.11	0.0%	3.01
Spiritual	3	4.2%	3.37
Re-entry services for incarcerated veterans	2.6	10.4%	2.71
Elder Healthcare	3	0.0%	3.07

* % of site participants who identified this need as one of the top three they would like to work on now.

**VHA: Veterans Healthcare Administration (138 reporting POC sites, n=4,578).

2. Level of Collaboration Activities Between VA and Community*

Implementation Scale 1 = None, no steps taken to initiate implementation of the strategy. 2 = Low, in planning and/or initial minor steps taken. 3 = Moderate, significant steps taken but full implementation not achieved. 4 = High, strategy fully implemented.	Site Mean Score	VHA (nationwide) Mean Score**
Interagency Coordinating Body - Representatives from the VA and your agency meet formally to exchange information, do needs assessment, plan formal agreements, and promote access to services.	2.7	2.53
Co-location of Services - Services from the VA and your agency provided in one location.	2.19	1.88
Cross-Training - Staff training about the objectives, procedures and services of the VA and your agency.	2.11	1.94
Interagency Agreements/ Memoranda of Understanding - Formal and informal agreements between the VA and your agency covering such areas as collaboration, referrals, sharing client information, or coordinating services.	2.78	2.26
Interagency Client Tracking Systems/ Management Information Systems - Shared computer tracking systems that link the VA and your agency to promote information sharing, referrals, and client access.	2.3	1.69
Pooled/Joint Funding - Combining or layering funds from the VA and your agency to create new resources or services.	2.26	1.66
Uniform Applications, Eligibility Criteria, and Intake Assessments - Standardized form that the client fills out only once to apply for services at the VA and your agency.	2.56	1.80
Interagency Service Delivery Team/ Provider Coalition - Service team comprised of staff from the VA and your agency to assist clients with multiple needs.	2.78	2.16
Consolidation of Programs/ Agencies - Combining programs from the VA and your agency under one administrative structure to integrate service delivery.	2.7	1.97
Flexible Funding - Flexible funding used to fill gaps or acquire additional resources to further systems integration; e.g. existence of a VA and/or community agency fund used for contingencies, emergencies, or to purchase services not usually available for clients.	2.52	1.64
Use of Special Waivers - Waiving requirements for funding, eligibility or service delivery to reduce barriers to service, eliminate duplication of services, or promote access to comprehensive services; e.g. VA providing services to clients typically ineligible for certain services (e.g. dental) or community agencies waiving entry requirements to allow clients access to services.	2.11	1.68
System Integration Coordinator Position - A specific staff position focused on systems integration activities such as identifying agencies, staffing interagency meetings, and assisting with joint proposal development.	2.27	1.89

*Scores of non-VA community agency representatives only. **VHA: Veterans Healthcare Administration (138 reporting POC sites, n=3,055).

3. VA/Community Integration*

Integration Scale: 1 (low) to 5 (high)	Site Mean Score	VHA (nationwide) Mean Score**
VA Accessibility: In general, how accessible do you feel VA services are to homeless veterans in the community?	3.7	3.58
VA Service Coordination: Rate the ability of the VA to coordinate clinical services for homeless veterans with your agency.	3.81	3.58

*Scores of non-VA community agency representatives only.

**VHA: Veterans Healthcare Administration (138 reporting POC sites, n=3,055).

CHALENG 2006 Survey Results Summary

Site: VA Southern Arizona HCS - 678

Note: CHALENG data is collected from two surveys. The CHALENG Point of Contact (POC) Survey is a self-administered questionnaire completed by the local VA homeless veteran coordinator. The CHALENG Participant Survey is completed by federal, state, county, city, non-profit and for-profit agency representatives, as well as local VA staff and homeless veterans themselves. Data was collected in summer/fall of 2006.

A. Homeless Veteran Estimates (CHALENG Point of Contact Survey):

1. Estimated Number of Homeless Veterans: 810

2. Estimated Number of Veterans who are Chronically Homeless: 202

The federal Interagency Council on Homelessness defines chronic homelessness as follows:

A person experiencing chronic homelessness is defined as an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness over the last three years. A disabling condition is defined as a diagnosable substance abuse disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions (Federal Register Vol. 70, No. 53, March 21, 2005, page 13588; <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/nofa05/gensec.pdf>).

We used the following formula to obtain this number:

810 (estimated number of homeless veterans in service area) x **chronically homeless rate: 25 %** (percentage of individuals who have been homeless for a year or more or had at least four homeless episodes during the past three years AND have a mental health or substance abuse disorder). (Note: # of homeless veterans in the service area comes from 2006 CHALENG POC survey. "Chronically homeless rate" comes from FY 2006 homeless veteran intake data provided by the VA Northeast Program Evaluation Center. [Special thanks to Dr. Wes Kaspro, NEPEC investigator for providing this data.])

Our estimate is conservative. It DOES NOT also include veterans who may not have had a substance abuse/mental health disorder but did have a disabling medical condition (VA does record information on medical conditions but not on whether the condition is "disabling").

B. Families, Housing, and Action Plans (CHALENG Point of Contact Survey)

1. Number of Homeless Veteran Families (veterans with minor dependents) Served in FY 2006 by local VA homeless program: 6

2. Housing Inventory

Housing Inventory	Beds*	# of additional beds site could use
Emergency Beds	270	100
Transitional Housing Beds	440	150
Permanent Housing Beds	715	100

*These are the number of beds that veterans can access, including both veteran-specific and non-veteran specific.

3. CHALENG Point of Contact Action Plan for FY 2007*

Transitional living facility or halfway house	Continue to partner with community agencies, seek out new partnerships, apply for VA HUD grants to expand number of available beds.
Long-term, permanent housing	Work towards increasing our HUD Shelter Plus Care bed allocation. Continue to pursue long-term housing options through participation in local homeless planning council meetings.
Dental care	Continue dialogue with VA Dental Services towards goal of increasing access for our veterans. Pursue new informal agreements with community providers.

*The Action Plan outlines proposed strategies the local VA program and its community partners will use to address its priority needs in FY 2007.

C. Data from the CHALENG Participant Survey

Number of Participant Surveys: 35 Non-VA staff Participants: 65.7%
 Homeless/Formerly Homeless: 11.4%

1. Needs Ranking (1=Need Unmet 5= Need Met)

Need	Site Mean Score	% want to work on this need now*	VHA Mean Score (nationwide)**
Personal hygiene	3.57	0.0%	3.42
Food	3.76	6.5%	3.73
Clothing	3.62	3.2%	3.59
Emergency (immediate) shelter	3.09	16.1%	3.25
Halfway house or transitional living facility	3.2	22.6%	3.02
Long-term, permanent housing	2.62	51.6%	2.46
Detoxification from substances	3.43	12.9%	3.32
Treatment for substance abuse	3.51	12.9%	3.50
Services for emotional or psychiatric problems	3.49	16.1%	3.43
Treatment for dual diagnosis	3.56	3.2%	3.25
Family counseling	3.26	0.0%	2.98
Medical services	3.71	3.2%	3.76
Women's health care	3.24	0.0%	3.25
Help with medication	3.24	0.0%	3.44
Drop-in center or day program	2.82	6.5%	2.98
AIDS/HIV testing/counseling	3.61	0.0%	3.50
TB testing	3.85	0.0%	3.68
TB treatment	3.55	0.0%	3.54
Hepatitis C testing	3.8	0.0%	3.60
Dental care	1.79	41.9%	2.64
Eye care	2.46	16.1%	2.93
Glasses	2.63	3.2%	2.92
VA disability/pension	3.44	3.2%	3.38
Welfare payments	3.19	3.2%	3.05
SSI/SSD process	2.94	6.5%	3.07
Guardianship (financial)	3.03	0.0%	2.83
Help managing money	2.94	6.5%	2.86
Job training	3.19	9.7%	3.09
Help with finding a job or getting employment	3.29	0.0%	3.20
Help getting needed documents or identification	2.97	3.2%	3.28
Help with transportation	2.7	6.5%	3.01
Education	2.88	0.0%	3.05
Child care	2.55	3.2%	2.47
Legal assistance	2.38	9.7%	2.78
Discharge upgrade	2.84	3.2%	3.01
Spiritual	3.25	0.0%	3.37
Re-entry services for incarcerated veterans	2.7	12.9%	2.71
Elder Healthcare	3.03	6.5%	3.07

* % of site participants who identified this need as one of the top three they would like to work on now.

**VHA: Veterans Healthcare Administration (138 reporting POC sites, n=4,578).

2. Level of Collaboration Activities Between VA and Community*

Implementation Scale 1 = None, no steps taken to initiate implementation of the strategy. 2 = Low, in planning and/or initial minor steps taken. 3 = Moderate, significant steps taken but full implementation not achieved. 4 = High, strategy fully implemented.	Site Mean Score	VHA (nationwide) Mean Score **
Interagency Coordinating Body - Representatives from the VA and your agency meet formally to exchange information, do needs assessment, plan formal agreements, and promote access to services.	3.29	2.53
Co-location of Services - Services from the VA and your agency provided in one location.	1.67	1.88
Cross-Training - Staff training about the objectives, procedures and services of the VA and your agency.	1.86	1.94
Interagency Agreements/ Memoranda of Understanding - Formal and informal agreements between the VA and your agency covering such areas as collaboration, referrals, sharing client information, or coordinating services.	2.67	2.26
Interagency Client Tracking Systems/ Management Information Systems - Shared computer tracking systems that link the VA and your agency to promote information sharing, referrals, and client access.	1.7	1.69
Pooled/Joint Funding - Combining or layering funds from the VA and your agency to create new resources or services.	2.24	1.66
Uniform Applications, Eligibility Criteria, and Intake Assessments - Standardized form that the client fills out only once to apply for services at the VA and your agency.	1.8	1.80
Interagency Service Delivery Team/ Provider Coalition - Service team comprised of staff from the VA and your agency to assist clients with multiple needs.	2.81	2.16
Consolidation of Programs/ Agencies - Combining programs from the VA and your agency under one administrative structure to integrate service delivery.	2.24	1.97
Flexible Funding - Flexible funding used to fill gaps or acquire additional resources to further systems integration; e.g. existence of a VA and/or community agency fund used for contingencies, emergencies, or to purchase services not usually available for clients.	1.81	1.64
Use of Special Waivers - Waiving requirements for funding, eligibility or service delivery to reduce barriers to service, eliminate duplication of services, or promote access to comprehensive services; e.g. VA providing services to clients typically ineligible for certain services (e.g. dental) or community agencies waiving entry requirements to allow clients access to services.	1.75	1.68
System Integration Coordinator Position - A specific staff position focused on systems integration activities such as identifying agencies, staffing interagency meetings, and assisting with joint proposal development.	1.95	1.89

*Scores of non-VA community agency representatives only. **VHA: Veterans Healthcare Administration (138 reporting POC sites, n=3,055).

3. VA/Community Integration*

Integration Scale: 1 (low) to 5 (high)	Site Mean Score	VHA (nationwide) Mean Score**
VA Accessibility: In general, how accessible do you feel VA services are to homeless veterans in the community?	3.43	3.58
VA Service Coordination: Rate the ability of the VA to coordinate clinical services for homeless veterans with your agency.	3.3	3.58

*Scores of non-VA community agency representatives only.

**VHA: Veterans Healthcare Administration (138 reporting POC sites, n=3,055).

LOW INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT

Program Description

As part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the United States Congress created the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) (IRC Section 42) Program to promote the development of affordable rental housing for low-income individuals and families. To date, it has been the most successful rental housing production program in Arizona, creating thousands of residences with very affordable rents. The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, rather than a direct subsidy, encourages investment of private capital in the development of rental housing by providing a credit to offset an investor's federal income tax liability.

How Tax Credits Work

A low-income housing tax credit is a dollar-for-dollar credit against the federal income tax liability of the owner (developer or investor) of a low-income housing development. Tax credits that are allocated to a development are claimed in equal amounts for a 10-year period. The rental property generating the credit must remain in compliance with the program guidelines and rent restriction requirements for a period of not less than 30 years from the first taxable year of the credit period.

The amount of tax credits available for allocation each year by the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) is established pursuant to certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. Tax Credits are awarded for specific developments pursuant to ADOH's LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan. Tax Credits must be allocated by ADOH to a specific development in order for such credits to be claimed by the developer or investor. The procedures followed by ADOH in awarding credits are described in the current Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP).

Eligible Developments

In order to be considered for Tax Credits in Arizona, the proposed development must involve new construction, substantial rehabilitation or acquisition and substantial rehabilitation. A development qualifies for low-income housing tax credits if it is residential rental property and meets one of the following requirements:

- At least 20% or more of the residential units in the development are both rent restricted and occupied by individuals whose income is 50% or less of the area median gross income (AMGI)*, or

- At least 40% or more of the residential units in the development are both rent restricted and occupied by individuals whose income is 60% or less of the area median gross income (AMGI)*.

Tax Credits may only be claimed on units that have been set aside for participation under the program. Since Tax Credits are awarded on a competitive basis, ADOH's Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) encourages "targeting" of the units to income levels lower than the federal limits described above.

* The median income tables are established and adjusted annually by HUD.

Appendix I

State of Texas

Occupations Code

Title 13. Sports, Amusements, and Entertainment

Subtitle A. Gaming

Chapter 2001. Bingo

Subchapter A. General Provisions

OCCUPATIONS CODE

TITLE 13. SPORTS, AMUSEMENTS, AND ENTERTAINMENT

SUBTITLE A. GAMING

CHAPTER 2001. BINGO

SUBCHAPTER A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 2001.001. SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as the Bingo Enabling Act.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.002. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

(1) "Authorized commercial lessor" means a person eligible for a commercial license to lease bingo premises under Subchapter D.

(2) "Authorized organization" means a person eligible for a license to conduct bingo.

(3) "Automated bingo services" means a computer program or system for:

(A) registering or accounting for bingo sales, prizes, inventory, and prize fees;

(B) generating required reports to the commission; and

(C) providing the conductor of a game with other information requested for accounting or other business purposes.

(4) "Bingo" or "game" means, except as provided by Section 2001.551, a specific game of chance, commonly known as bingo or lotto, in which prizes are awarded on the basis of designated numbers or symbols conforming to randomly selected numbers or symbols.

(5) "Bingo equipment" means equipment used, made, or sold for the purpose of use in bingo. The term:

(A) includes:

(i) a machine or other device from which balls or other items are withdrawn to determine the letters and numbers or other symbols to be called;

(ii) an electronic or mechanical cardminding device;

(iii) a pull[0]-tab[0] dispenser;

(iv) a bingo card;

(v) a bingo ball; and

(vi) any other device commonly used in the direct operation of a bingo game; and

(B) does not include:

(i) a bingo game set commonly manufactured and sold as a child's game for a retail price of \$20 or less unless the set or a part of the set is used in bingo subject to regulation under this chapter; or

(ii) a commonly available component part of bingo equipment such as a light bulb or fuse.

(6) "Bingo occasion" means all activities incident to the conduct of a series of bingo games by a licensed authorized organization, including the organization's licensed times and any preparatory or concluding activities incident to the conduct of bingo.

(7) "Charitable purpose" means a purpose described by Section 2001.454.

(8) "Commission" means the Texas Lottery Commission.

(9) "Distributor" means a person who obtains, by purchase or otherwise, bingo equipment or supplies for use in bingo in this state and sells or furnishes the items to another person for use, resale, display, or operation.

(10) "Executive director" means the executive director of the commission.

(11) "Fraternal organization" means:

(A) a nonprofit organization organized to perform and engaged primarily in performing charitable, benevolent, patriotic, employment-related, or educational functions that meet the other requirements of this chapter; or

(B) a nonprofit National Historical District Association representing the owners and lessees of a majority of the real property located in a National Historical District designated for not less than five years by the National Register of Historic Places, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the United States Department of the Interior, if the association's net proceeds are used for restoration, construction, maintenance, and security in the district. The term "fraternal organization" does not include an organization whose members are predominantly veterans or dependents of veterans of the armed services of the United States.

(12) "Governing body" means the commissioners court with regard to a county or justice precinct or the city council or other chief legislative body with regard to a municipality.

(13) "Gross receipts" means the total amount received from the sale, rental, transfer, or use of bingo cards and entrance fees charged at premises at which bingo is conducted.

(14) "Licensed authorized organization" means an authorized organization that holds a license to conduct bingo.

(15) "Licensed commercial lessor" means a person licensed to lease premises and act as a commercial lessor.

(16) "Manufacturer" means:

(A) a person who assembles from raw materials or subparts a completed piece of bingo equipment or supplies for use in bingo games in this state; or

(B) a person who converts, modifies, adds to, or removes parts from any bingo equipment, item, or assembly to further its promotion or sale for or use in a bingo game in this state.

(17) "Municipal secretary" means the officer of a municipality performing the duties of municipal secretary.

(18) "Net proceeds" means:

(A) in relation to the gross receipts from one or more bingo occasions, the amount remaining after deducting the reasonable sums necessarily and actually expended for expenses under Section 2001.458 and the fee on prizes under Section 2001.502; and

(B) in relation to the gross rent or other consideration received by a licensed authorized organization for the use of its premises, fixtures, or equipment by another license holder, the amount remaining after deducting the reasonable sums necessarily and actually expended for any janitorial services and utility supplies directly attributable to the use of the premises, fixtures, or equipment.

(19) "Nonprofit organization" means an unincorporated association or a corporation that is incorporated or holds a certificate of authority under the Texas Non-Profit Corporation Act (Article 1396-1.01 et seq., Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes). The organization:

(A) may not distribute any of its income to its members, officers, or governing body, other than as reasonable compensation for services; and

(B) must have obtained tax exempt status under Section 501(c), Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(20) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, or other group.

(21) "Political subdivision" means a county, justice precinct, or municipality.

(22) "Premises" means the area subject to the direct control of and actual use by a licensed authorized organization or group of licensed authorized organizations to conduct bingo. The term includes a location or place.

(23) "Primary business office" means the location at which all records relating to the primary purpose of a licensed authorized organization are maintained in the ordinary course of business.

(24) "Pull[0]-tab[0] bingo" means a form of bingo played using tickets with perforated break-open tabs, made of paper or paper products, the face of which is covered or otherwise hidden from view to conceal numbers, letters, or symbols, some of which have been designated in advance as prize winners. The term includes games commonly known as "instant bingo" and "break-open bingo."

(25) "Pull[0]-tab[0] dispenser" means an electronic or

mechanical device that dispenses a pull[0]-tab[0] bingo ticket after a person inserts money into the device and includes a device commonly known as a "ticket dispenser."

(26) "Religious society" means a church, synagogue, or other organization organized primarily for religious purposes.

(27) "Veterans organization" means a nonprofit organization:

(A) whose members are veterans or dependents of veterans of the armed services of the United States; and

(B) that is chartered by the United States Congress and organized to advance the interests of veterans or active duty personnel of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents.

(28) "Volunteer fire department" means a fire-fighting organization that:

(A) operates fire-fighting equipment;

(B) is organized primarily to provide fire-fighting service;

(C) is actively providing fire-fighting service; and

(D) does not pay its members compensation other than nominal compensation.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999. Amended by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 1114, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2003.

SUBCHAPTER B. COMMISSION POWERS AND DUTIES

§ 2001.051. CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF BINGO; BINGO DIVISION. (a) The commission shall administer this chapter.

(b) The commission has broad authority and shall exercise strict control and close supervision over all bingo conducted in this state so that bingo is fairly conducted and the proceeds derived from bingo are used for an authorized purpose.

(c) The commission shall execute its authority through a bingo division established by the commission to administer this chapter.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.052. DIRECTOR OF BINGO OPERATIONS. (a) The commission shall employ a director of bingo operations.

(b) The director of bingo operations shall administer the bingo division under the direction of the commission.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.053. OFFICERS AND INVESTIGATORS. The commission may employ officers or investigators the commission considers necessary to administer this chapter.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.054. RULEMAKING AUTHORITY. The commission may adopt rules to enforce and administer this chapter.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.055. REGULATION OF GAMES. The commission by rule may establish the number and type of bingo games that may be played during a bingo occasion.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.056. APPROVAL OF BINGO CARDS. (a) The commission by rule shall provide procedures for the approval of bingo cards.

(b) A license holder may not use or distribute a bingo card unless the card has been approved by the commission.

(c) The commission may set the price or adopt a schedule of prices for the sale or provision of bingo cards by a licensed authorized organization.

requesting an attorney general opinion under Section 402.042, Government Code. In the event the commission requests an attorney general opinion on a matter that is the subject of an advisory opinion request under this section, the deadlines established under SubSection (b) are tolled until 30 days following the issuance of the attorney general opinion.

(f) The commission may delegate all or part of the authority and procedures for issuing advisory opinions under this section to an employee of the commission.

Added by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 1114, § 2, eff. Sept. 1, 2003.

SUBCHAPTER C. LICENSE TO CONDUCT BINGO

§ 2001.101. AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATION. (a) The commission may license a person who is an authorized organization eligible for a license to conduct bingo if the person is:

- (1) a religious society that has existed in this state for at least eight years;
- (2) a nonprofit organization:
 - (A) whose predominant activities are for the support of medical research or treatment programs; and
 - (B) that for at least three years:
 - (i) must have had a governing body or officers elected by a vote of members or by a vote of delegates elected by the members; or
 - (ii) must have been affiliated with a state or national organization organized to perform the same purposes as the nonprofit organization;
- (3) a fraternal organization;
- (4) a veterans organization; or
- (5) a volunteer fire department.

(b) A fraternal organization:

- (1) must have been organized in this state for at least three years;
- (2) must have had during the three-year period a bona fide membership actively and continuously engaged as an organization in furthering its authorized purposes; and
- (3) may not have authorized a person on behalf of its membership, governing body, or officers to support or oppose a particular candidate for public office by:
 - (A) making political speeches;
 - (B) passing out cards or other political literature;
 - (C) writing letters;
 - (D) signing or circulating petitions;
 - (E) making campaign contributions; or
 - (F) soliciting votes.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.102. LICENSE APPLICATION. (a) An applicant for a license to conduct bingo must file with the commission a written, executed, and verified application on a form prescribed by the commission.

(b) The application must include:

- (1) the name and address of the applicant;
- (2) the names and addresses of the applicant's officers;
- (3) the address of the premises where and the time when the applicant intends to conduct bingo under the license sought;
- (4) the name and address of the licensed commercial lessor of the premises, if the applicant intends to lease premises to conduct bingo from a person other than an authorized organization;
- (5) the capacity or potential capacity for public assembly in any premises owned or occupied by the applicant;
- (6) the amount of rent to be paid or other consideration to be given, directly or indirectly, for each occasion for use of the premises of another licensed authorized organization or for use of the premises of a licensed commercial lessor;
- (7) all other items of expense intended to be incurred or paid in connection with conducting, promoting, and administering bingo and the names and addresses of the persons to whom, and the

dispensers, bingo machines, consoles, blowers, and flash boards directly from a licensed distributor.

(e) Except for a purchase made by a licensed authorized organization under Subsection (f), a licensed authorized organization or a person authorized to conduct bingo under Section 2001.551(b)(3) or (4) may not obtain by purchase or otherwise bingo equipment or supplies from a person other than a licensed distributor.

(f) With the prior written consent of the commission, a licensed authorized organization may make an occasional sale of bingo cards or of a used bingo flash board or blower to another licensed authorized organization.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.408. OTHER METHODS FOR PLAYING BINGO. Subject to the commission's rules, bingo may be played using a pull[0]-tab[0] bingo ticket.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.409. CARD-MINDING DEVICES. (a) A person may not use a card-minding device:

(1) to generate or determine the random letters, numbers, or other symbols used in playing the bingo card played with the device's assistance;

(2) as a receptacle for the deposit of tokens or money in payment for playing the bingo card played with the device's assistance; or

(3) as a dispenser for the payment of a bingo prize, including coins, paper currency, or a thing of value for the bingo card played with the device's assistance.

(b) Repealed by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 1114, § 33, eff. Sept. 1, 2003.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999. Amended by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 1114, § 33, eff. Sept. 1, 2003.

§ 2001.410. PULL[0]-TAB[0] DISPENSER. (a) A person may not use a pull[0]-tab[0] dispenser:

(1) to generate or determine the random letters, numbers, or other symbols used in playing bingo;

(2) to affect the chances of winning at bingo; or

(3) as a dispenser for the payment of a bingo prize, including coins, paper currency, or a thing of value for the game played.

(b) The price of a pull[0]-tab[0] ticket sold by a pull[0]-tab[0] dispenser may not exceed \$1.

(c) Not more than five pull[0]-tab[0] dispensers may be operated on one premises.

(d) A bingo game representation or combination of bingo games must be shown on a ticket dispensed from a pull[0]-tab[0] dispenser.

Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1999.

§ 2001.411. PERSONS OPERATING OR CONDUCTING BINGO. (a) Except as provided by this section, a person other than a bona fide member of a licensed authorized organization may not conduct, promote, or administer, or assist in conducting, promoting, or administering, bingo.

(b) Only an active member of a licensed authorized organization may be an operator responsible for conducting, promoting, or administering bingo.

(c) A person may not assist in conducting, promoting, or administering bingo except a person who is:

(1) an active member of the licensed authorized organization;

(2) a member of an organization that is an auxiliary to the licensed authorized organization;

(3) a member of an organization of which the licensed authorized organization is an auxiliary;

(4) a member of an organization that is affiliated with the licensed authorized organization by being, with it, auxiliary to another organization; or

Appendix J
State of Ohio
Ohio Revised Code
Chapter 2915
Gambling

Ohio Revised Code

Chapter 2915

Gambling

Ohio Revised Code Chapter 2915 governs gambling in the State of Ohio. This is a reprint of that provision of Ohio law. It is provided by the Charitable Law Section of the Ohio Attorney General's Office as a service to the citizens of this state.

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§2915.01 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(A) "Bookmaking" means the business of receiving or paying off bets.

(B) "Bet" means the hazarding of anything of value upon the result of an event, undertaking, or contingency, but does not include a bona fide business risk.

(C) "Scheme of chance" means a slot machine, lottery, numbers game, pool conducted for profit, or other scheme in which a participant gives a valuable consideration for a chance to win a prize, but does not include bingo, a skill-based amusement machine, or a pool not conducted for profit.

(D) "Game of chance" means poker, craps, roulette, or other game in which a player gives anything of value in the hope of gain, the outcome of which is determined largely by chance, but does not include bingo.

(E) "Game of chance conducted for profit" means any game of chance designed to produce income for the person who conducts or operates the game of chance, but does not include bingo.

(F) "Gambling device" means any of the following:

(1) A book, totalizer, or other equipment for recording bets;

(2) A ticket, token, or other device representing a chance, share, or interest in a scheme of chance or evidencing a bet;

(3) A deck of cards, dice, gaming table, roulette wheel, slot machine, or other apparatus designed for use in connection with a game of chance;

(4) Any equipment, device, apparatus, or paraphernalia specially designed for gambling purposes;

(5) Bingo supplies sold or otherwise provided, or used, in violation of this chapter.

(G) "Gambling offense" means any of the following:

(1) A violation of section 2915.02, 2915.03, 2915.04, 2915.05, 2915.07, 2915.08, 2915.081, 2915.082, 2915.09, 2915.091, 2915.092, 2915.10, or 2915.11 of the Revised Code;

(2) A violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States substantially equivalent to any section listed in division (G)(1) of this section or a violation of section 2915.06 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996;

(3) An offense under an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States, of which gambling is an element;

(4) A conspiracy or attempt to commit, or complicity in committing, any offense under division (G)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(H) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, "charitable organization" means any tax exempt religious, educational, veteran's, fraternal, sporting, service, nonprofit medical, volunteer rescue service, volunteer firefighter's, senior citizen's, historic railroad educational, youth athletic, amateur athletic, or youth athletic park organization. An organization is tax exempt if the organization is, and has received from the internal revenue service a determination letter that currently is in effect stating that the organization is, exempt from federal income taxation under subsection 501(a) and described in subsection 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), 501(c)(8), 501(c)(10), or 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code, or if the organization is a sporting organization that is exempt from federal income taxation under subsection 501(a) and is described in subsection 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code. To qualify as a charitable organization, an organization, except a volunteer rescue service or volunteer firefighter's organization, shall have been in continuous existence as such in this state for a period of two years immediately preceding either the making of an application for a bingo license under section 2915.08

of the Revised Code or the conducting of any game of chance as provided in division (D) of section 2915.02 of the Revised Code. A charitable organization that is exempt from federal income taxation under subsection 501(a) and described in subsection 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is created by a veteran's organization, a fraternal organization, or a sporting organization does not have to have been in continuous existence as such in this state for a period of two years immediately preceding either the making of an application for a bingo license under section 2915.08 of the Revised Code or the conducting of any game of chance as provided in division (D) of section 2915.02 of the Revised Code.

(I) "Religious organization" means any church, body of communicants, or group that is not organized or operated for profit and that gathers in common membership for regular worship and religious observances.

(J) "Educational organization" means any organization within this state that is not organized for profit, the primary purpose of which is to educate and develop the capabilities of individuals through instruction by means of operating or contributing to the support of a school, academy, college, or university.

(K) "Veteran's organization" means any individual post or state headquarters of a national veteran's association or an auxiliary unit of any individual post of a national veteran's association, which post, state headquarters, or auxiliary unit has been in continuous existence in this state for at least two years and incorporated as a nonprofit corporation and either has received a letter from the state headquarters of the national veteran's association indicating that the individual post or auxiliary unit is in good standing with the national veteran's association or has received a letter from the national veteran's association indicating that the state headquarters is in good standing with the national veteran's association. As used in this division, "national veteran's association" means any veteran's association that has been in continuous existence as such for a period of at least five years and either is incorporated by an act of the United States congress or has a national dues-paying membership of at least five thousand persons.

(L) "Volunteer firefighter's organization" means any organization of volunteer firefighters, as defined in section 146.01 of the Revised Code, that is organized and operated exclusively to provide

(G) A manufacturer shall maintain, for a period of three years after the date of its sale or other provision, a record of each instance of its selling or otherwise providing bingo supplies for use in this state. The record shall include all of the following for each instance:

(1) The name and address of the distributor to whom the bingo supplies were sold or otherwise provided;

(2) A description that clearly identifies the bingo supplies, including serial numbers;

(3) Invoices that include the nonrepeating serial numbers of all paper bingo cards and sheets and all instant bingo deals sold or otherwise provided to each distributor.

(H) The attorney general or any law enforcement agency may do all of the following:

(1) Investigate any charitable organization or any officer, agent, trustee, member, or employee of the organization;

(2) Examine the accounts and records of the organization;

(3) Conduct inspections, audits, and observations of bingo or games of chance;

(4) Conduct inspections of the premises where bingo or games of chance are conducted;

(5) Take any other necessary and reasonable action to determine if a violation of any provision of sections 2915.01 to 2915.13 of the Revised Code has occurred and to determine whether section 2915.11 of the Revised Code has been complied with.

If any law enforcement agency has reasonable grounds to believe that a charitable organization or an officer, agent, trustee, member, or employee of the organization has violated any provision of this chapter, the law enforcement agency may proceed by action in the proper court to enforce this chapter, provided that the law enforcement agency shall give written notice to the attorney general when commencing an action as described in this division.

(I) No person shall destroy, alter, conceal, withhold, or deny access to any accounts or records of a charitable organization that have been requested for examination, or obstruct, impede, or interfere with any inspection, audit, or observation of bingo or a game of chance or premises where bingo or a game of chance is conducted, or refuse to comply with any reasonable request of, or obstruct, impede, or interfere with any other reasonable action undertaken by, the attorney general or a law enforcement agency pursuant to division (H) of this section.

(J) Whoever violates division (A) or (I) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

§2915.101 Instant bingo net profit distribution.

Except as otherwise provided by law, a charitable organization that conducts instant bingo shall distribute the net profit from the proceeds of the sale of instant bingo as follows:

(A)(1) If a veteran's organization, a fraternal organization, or a sporting organization conducted the instant bingo, the organization shall distribute the net profit from the proceeds of the sale of instant bingo, as follows:

(a) For the first seventy-five thousand dollars, or a greater amount prescribed by the attorney general to adjust for changes in prices as measured by the consumer price index as defined in section 325.18 of the Revised Code, or less of net profit from the proceeds of the sale of instant bingo generated in a calendar year:

(i) At least twenty-five per cent shall be distributed to an organization described in division (Z)(1) of section 2915.01 of the Revised Code or to a department or agency of the federal government, the state, or any political subdivision.

(ii) Not more than seventy-five per cent may be deducted and retained by the organization for reimbursement of or for the organization's expenses, as defined in division (LL) of section 2915.01 of the Revised Code, in conducting the instant bingo game.

(b) For any net profit from the proceeds of the sale of instant bingo of more than seventy-five thousand dollars or an adjusted amount generated in a calendar year:

(i) A minimum of fifty per cent shall be distributed to an organization described in division (Z)(1) of section 2915.01 of the Revised Code or to a department or agency of the federal government, the state, or any political subdivision.

(ii) Five per cent may be distributed for the organization's own charitable purposes or to a community action agency.

(iii) Forty-five per cent may be deducted and retained by the organization for reimbursement of or for the organization's expenses, as defined in division (LL) of section 2915.01 of the Revised Code, in conducting the instant bingo game.

(2) If a veteran's organization, a fraternal organization, or a sporting organization does not distribute the full percentages specified in divisions

(A)(1)(a) and (b) of this section for the purposes specified in those divisions, the organization shall distribute the balance of the net profit from the proceeds of the sale of instant bingo not distributed or retained for those purposes to an organization described in division (Z)(1) of section 2915.01 of the Revised Code.

(B) If a charitable organization other than a veteran's organization, a fraternal organization, or a sporting organization conducted the instant bingo, the organization shall distribute one hundred per cent of the net profit from the proceeds of the sale of instant bingo to an organization described in division (Z)(1) of section 2915.01 of the Revised Code or to a department or agency of the federal government, the state, or any political subdivision.

(C) Nothing in this section prohibits a veteran's organization, a fraternal organization, or a sporting organization from distributing any net profit from the proceeds of the sale of instant bingo to an organization that is described in subsection 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code when the organization that is described in subsection 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is one that makes donations to other organizations and permits donors to advise or direct such donations so long as the donations comply with requirements established in or pursuant to subsection 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

§2915.11 Persons prohibited from being bingo game operators.

(A) No person shall be a bingo game operator unless he is eighteen years of age or older.

(B) No person who has been convicted of a felony or a gambling offense in any jurisdiction shall be a bingo game operator.

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(D) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

§2915.12 Bingo for amusement only.

(A) Sections 2915.07 to 2915.11 of the Revised Code do not apply to bingo games that are conducted for the purpose of amusement only. A bingo game is conducted for the purpose of amusement only if it complies with all of the

requirements specified in either division (A)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1)(a) The participants do not pay any money or any other thing of value including an admission fee, or any fee for bingo cards or sheets, objects to cover the spaces, or other devices used in playing bingo, for the privilege of participating in the bingo game, or to defray any costs of the game, or pay tips or make donations during or immediately before or after the bingo game.

(b) All prizes awarded during the course of the game are nonmonetary, and in the form of merchandise, goods, or entitlements to goods or services only, and the total value of all prizes awarded during the game is less than one hundred dollars.

(c) No commission, wages, salary, reward, tip, donation, gratuity, or other form of compensation, either directly or indirectly, and regardless of the source, is paid to any bingo game operator for work or labor performed at the site of the bingo game.

(d) The bingo game is not conducted either during or within ten hours of any of the following:

(i) A bingo session during which a charitable bingo game is conducted pursuant to sections 2915.07 to 2915.11 of the Revised Code;

(ii) A scheme or game of chance, or bingo described in division (S)(2) of section 2915.01 of the Revised Code.

(e) The number of players participating in the bingo game does not exceed fifty.

(2)(a) The participants do not pay money or any other thing of value as an admission fee, and no participant is charged more than twenty-five cents to purchase a bingo card or sheet, objects to cover the spaces, or other devices used in playing bingo.

(b) The total amount of money paid by all of the participants for bingo cards or sheets, objects to cover the spaces, or other devices used in playing bingo does not exceed one hundred dollars.

(c) All of the money paid for bingo cards or sheets, objects to cover spaces, or other devices used in playing bingo is used only to pay winners monetary and nonmonetary prizes and to provide refreshments.

(d) The total value of all prizes awarded during the game does not exceed one hundred dollars.

(e) No commission, wages, salary, reward, tip, donation, gratuity, or other form of compensation, either directly or indirectly, and regardless of the source, is paid to any bingo game

operator for work or labor performed at the site of the bingo game.

(f) The bingo game is not conducted during or within ten hours of either of the following:

(i) A bingo session during which a charitable bingo game is conducted pursuant to sections 2915.07 to 2915.11 of the Revised Code;

(ii) A scheme of chance or game of chance, or bingo described in division (S)(2) of section 2915.01 of the Revised Code.

(g) All of the participants reside at the premises where the bingo game is conducted.

(h) The bingo games are conducted on different days of the week and not more than twice in a calendar week.

(B) The attorney general or any local law enforcement agency may investigate the conduct of a bingo game that purportedly is conducted for purposes of amusement only if there is reason to believe that the purported amusement bingo game does not comply with the requirements of either division (A)(1) or (2) of this section. A local law enforcement agency may proceed by action in the proper court to enforce this section if the local law enforcement agency gives written notice to the attorney general when commencing the action.

§2915.13 Veteran's, fraternal and sporting organizations instant bingo restrictions.

(A) A veteran's organization, a fraternal organization, or a sporting organization authorized to conduct a bingo session pursuant to sections 2915.01 to 2915.12 of the Revised Code may conduct instant bingo other than at a bingo session if all of the following apply:

(1) The veteran's organization, fraternal organization, or sporting organization limits the sale of instant bingo to twelve hours during any day, provided that the sale does not begin earlier than ten a.m. and ends not later than two a.m.

(2) The veteran's organization, fraternal organization or sporting organization limits the sale of instant bingo to its own premises and to its own members and invited guests.

(3) The veteran's organization, fraternal organization, or sporting organization is raising money for an organization that is described in subsection 509(a)(1), 509(a)(2), or 509(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is either a governmental unit or an organization that maintains its principal place of business in this state, that is exempt from

federal income taxation under subsection 501(a) and described in subsection 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and that is in good standing in this state and executes a written contract with that organization as required in division (B) of this section.

(B) If a veteran's organization, fraternal organization, or sporting organization authorized to conduct instant bingo pursuant to division (A) of this section is raising money for another organization that is described in subsection 509(a)(1), 509(a)(2), or 509(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is either a governmental unit or an organization that maintains its principal place of business in this state, that is exempt from federal income taxation under subsection 501(a) and described in subsection 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue code, and that is in good standing in this state, the veteran's organization, fraternal organization, or sporting organization shall execute a written contract with the organization that is described in subsection 509(a)(1), 509(a)(2), or 509(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is either a governmental unit or an organization that maintains its principal place of business in this state, that is exempt from federal income taxation under subsection 501(a) and described in subsection 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and that is in good standing in this state in order to conduct instant bingo. That contract shall include a statement of the percentage of the net proceeds that the veteran's, fraternal, or sporting organization will be distributing to the organization that is described in subsection 509(a)(1), 509(a)(2), or 509(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is either a governmental unit or an organization that maintains its principal place of business in this state, that is exempt from federal income taxation under subsection 501(a) and described in subsection 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and that is in good standing in this state.

(C)(1) If a veteran's organization, fraternal organization, or sporting organization authorized to conduct instant bingo pursuant to division (A) of this section has been issued a liquor permit under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code, that permit may be subject to suspension, revocation, or cancellation if the veteran's organization, fraternal organization, or sporting organization violates a provision of this chapter.

(2) No veteran's organization, fraternal organization, or sporting organization that enters into a written contract pursuant to division (B) of this

section shall violate any provision of this chapter, or permit, aid, or abet any other person in violating any provision of this chapter.

(D) A veteran's organization, fraternal organization, or sporting organization shall give all required proceeds earned from the conduct of instant bingo to the organization with which the veteran's organization, fraternal organization, or sporting organization has entered into a written contract.

(E) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal instant bingo conduct. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal instant bingo conduct is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this section, illegal instant bingo conduct is a felony of the fifth degree.

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