GAO

B-254977

July 11, 1994

The Honorable Norman Rice
Mayor of Seattle
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mayor Rice:

At the request of the Chairman, Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, we reviewed the role of federal McKinney Act programs in assisting the homeless in four cities, including Seattle.[1] This letter responds to requests from program administrators and providers of services for the homeless for certain information we gathered during our work in Seattle. This information concerns the city's (1) efforts to assist the homeless before the McKinney Act's enactment; (2) use of McKinney Act programs to meet the needs of the city's homeless; and (3) unmet needs identified by local service providers, including the need for affordable housing.

We developed the information presented in this letter through a case study approach that relied on three principal techniques: individual interviews with a wide range of local people who were assisting the homeless, focus groups with providers of services funded by McKinney Act programs, and a panel discussion with local experts on homelessness. We conducted our work between June 1992 and February 1994. Enclosure I lists the persons we interviewed.

In summary, we were told that emergency services and other social service programs have been available to the homeless in Seattle for many years through the efforts of long-standing coalitions of service organizations working with low-income and homeless people. These services were supported primarily by funds from local and state governments and from private sources, such as churches.

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[1] Homelessness: McKinney Act Programs Provide Assistance, but Are Not Designed to Be the Solution (GAO/RCED-94-37, May 31, 1994) presents the results of our work in Baltimore, San Antonio, Seattle, and St. Louis.

McKinney program funding has played an important role in the city's efforts to assist the homeless since 1987. Service providers credit McKinney Act programs with (1) supplementing existing food and emergency shelter services; (2) funding the development of transitional housing, health care services in shelters, and outreach to the mentally ill; and (3) expanding employment and education programs. McKinney dollars appeared to represent a small but important portion of the overall funds provided in the city for food, shelter, and health care and a major portion of the funds provided for education and employment programs targeted directly to the homeless. Service providers told us that without McKinney program funds, some services and programs would be greatly reduced or discontinued, including case management services, health care outreach services, programs for preventing homelessness, and programs that provide transitional housing and education.

Local service providers told us that they still cannot meet the special needs of some homeless clients. The providers believe that more affordable housing linked to services, funds for substance abuse programs, services targeted to youth aged 11 to 15, employment training and education, and prevention efforts are needed. Service providers and advocates for the homeless believe that a shortage of housing affordable to low-income people contributes to homelessness in Seattle and that ways to create additional low-income units should be sought.

BACKGROUND

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (P.L. 100-77) was enacted on July 22, 1987, and was reauthorized in 1988, 1990, and 1992. It provided a national response to a growing public concern for the country's homeless. Since the act's enactment, new programs have been added, some programs have been consolidated, and several programs have been eliminated. At the time of our review, there were a number of different McKinney Act programs designed to (1) provide emergency food and shelter, (2) provide longer-term housing and supportive services for assistance toward independent living, and (3) develop and test new approaches to more effectively assist the homeless. The McKinney Act acknowledged that states, localities, and nonprofit organizations already worked in partnership in local areas. Therefore, the federal government's role under the act has been primarily to complement and enhance existing local services.

From 1987 through 1991, Seattle received more than $37 million through 13 McKinney Act programs. In enclosure II, we summarize the funding allocated to

services in four basic categories: (1) food and shelter, (2) health care, (3) employment, and (4) education.

Seattle officials estimate that approximately 14,000 people are homeless in the city each year. Single men make up the largest group of homeless people, representing 59 percent of the homeless population. Seattle officials estimate that about 60 percent of the homeless people in shelters are minorities and that the number of runaways and street youth is growing.

ORGANIZATIONS IN SEATTLE ASSISTED THE HOMELESS BEFORE THE McKINNEY ACT'S ENACTMENT

Efforts to assist the homeless in Seattle were under way well before the McKinney Act's enactment. Through most of the 1970s and 1980s, churches and missions provided emergency food and shelter with private funds. The city government began contributing Community Development Block Grant funds in the late 1970s, and additional local and state resources were made available in the late 1980s.

Before 1985, homeless people in need of medical attention could access the county hospital as well as several low-income health clinics located near shelters. However, service providers indicated that it was difficult to get the homeless to use these services. Providers credit the Health Care for the Homeless program,[2] instituted in 1985 by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Pew Memorial Trust, with initiating on-site health care services at shelters. Early efforts in the mental health area included those of the Community Psychiatric Clinic (CPC), which offered a wide range of services to low-income individuals. In 1985, CPC established a psychosocial rehabilitation program called "Clean Start" for mentally ill adults in the downtown area.

Before the McKinney Act's enactment, employment and education programs in Seattle were not specifically targeted to the homeless but assisted them as well as

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[2]In 1985, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Pew Memorial Trust awarded $25 million to establish Health Care for the Homeless demonstration projects in 19 large U.S. cities. Each project was to provide an array of services in community locations and facilities used by the homeless, such as shelters, soup kitchens, and neighborhood centers.

other low-income people in the city. The Millionair Club, a private social service organization, was the first to provide employment services. It has continued to do so since its inception in 1921. The Private Industry Council, established in 1982 under the Job Training Partnership Act, targeted low-income individuals. Local officials told us that in the early 1980s, community groups offered some educational assistance to low-income persons. Enclosure III highlights some of the key events in the evolution of services for homeless people that we identified in Seattle.

McKINNEY PROGRAM FUNDS SUPPORT
IMPORTANT EFFORTS TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS

The city of Seattle first received McKinney program funds in 1987. Officials told us that McKinney program funds supported the development of 24 of the city's 29 transitional housing projects and allowed the expansion of employment and health care programs. Service providers also credit McKinney Act programs with leveraging funds from other sources, funding the provision of services when other sources would fund only capital costs, raising the public's awareness of homelessness, and lending legitimacy to their projects for assisting the homeless.

Although we could not quantify funding from all sources, service providers told us that McKinney Act programs are, in their view, a relatively small but important source of funds for programs for the homeless in Seattle. Private, local, state, and other federal sources also provided significant funding for programs to assist the homeless. Private funding sources included churches, foundations, fund-raisers, and individuals. In the late 1980s, additional state and local funds became available from the voter-approved Seattle Housing Levy and State Trust Fund.

According to health care providers, McKinney program funding made it possible to provide (1) health care services at shelter sites, (2) dental and chiropractic care, (3) drug and alcohol treatment programs, and (4) case management and follow-up treatment. Service providers told us that McKinney program funds represented the largest portion of the funds for Seattle's biggest employment program targeted to assist the homeless. McKinney programs were also the major source of the funds used to provide employment services for homeless veterans. Additionally, service providers credit McKinney programs with starting and expanding basic adult education programs at shelters for the homeless. Enclosures IV and V categorize and list specific efforts in Seattle to serve the homeless. The following

two examples show how McKinney program funding has been used either to expand services or to establish programs.

Funds from the McKinney Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program for Single-Room-Occupancy Dwellings for Homeless Individuals were used to rehabilitate facilities and provide supportive services at The Westlake, a project offering affordable, services-enriched housing to homeless men over 55 years of age. Opened in the fall of 1988 as a joint project of Catholic Community Services and the Archdiocesan Housing Authority, The Westlake was established to serve a particularly vulnerable and visible group of homeless persons on Seattle's streets. According to an official, the McKinney program funds have been essential to The Westlake's successful operation. The official said that if the McKinney program had not provided guaranteed rent subsidies to help defray operating costs, The Westlake program would not have been able to assist this difficult-to-serve population. Services offered at The Westlake include case management, physical and mental health care, meals, veterans services, on-site treatment for alcohol abuse, and employment services both on-site and in the community.

McKinney program funds were also used to extend and expand Seattle's Health Care for the Homeless project. This project, started by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Pew Memorial Trust, built upon the existing community health system by contracting with health agencies to hire teams of nurses, mental health counselors, substance abuse counselors, and social workers to provide services at emergency shelters, day centers, and other locations where the homeless congregate. The project serves homeless men, women, children, and street youth at over 35 sites in Seattle and King County. One program official estimated that the project serves 9,000 to 10,000 people each year.

Services provided through the project include primary health care, nursing, mental health assessment and counseling, substance (including alcohol) abuse assessment and counseling, and case management. McKinney program funds have allowed the project to double its service volume and expand outside the city of Seattle into King County. According to a program official, McKinney Act programs have enabled the project to offer a spectrum of services and to contract for mental health services, and they have brought health providers and shelter operators together.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES
CANNOT FILL SERVICE GAPS

Providers of services for the homeless in Seattle believe that their combined efforts--including efforts supported by McKinney Act programs--are meeting many basic food and shelter needs. However, they also believe that there are gaps in services that the current level of funding cannot fill. They told us, for example, that needs exceed available resources in the areas of housing, employment and training services, and social services, including specialized services for the mentally ill. Specifically, providers are seeking additional resources for shelters and services for youth, transitional housing, permanent housing for families and for individuals with mental illness, child care, case management, assistance for abused women, and services to help prevent homelessness.

Some providers of services for the homeless told us that a shortage of housing affordable to low-income people contributes to homelessness in Seattle. The providers, as well as the city's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), attributed this shortage to insufficient household incomes, increasing housing costs, and limited federal housing assistance. According to the CHAS, Seattle's low-income housing needs are high. Over the past decade, housing costs have risen faster than incomes and other costs of living. In addition, over the past 20 years, Seattle has lost much of its low-income housing to downtown redevelopment and neighborhood gentrification.

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I would like to thank you, your staff, and all of the local administrators of programs and providers of services for the homeless in Seattle for the support we received in your city.

We are sending copies of this correspondence to the agencies and organizations we contacted during our review and to Seattle officials responsible for determining the needs of the homeless and for formulating a strategy to meet those needs. We are also sending copies to the Members of Congress representing the Seattle area. Copies will be made available to others upon request.

If you or your staff have any questions about this correspondence, please contact me in Washington, D.C., at (202) 512-7631.

Sincerely yours,
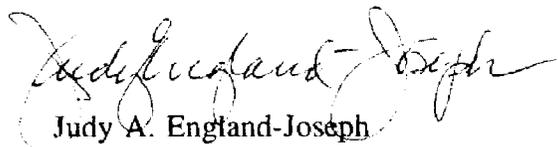
Judy A. England-Joseph
Director, Housing and
  Community Development Issues

Enclosures - 5

INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BY GAO ABOUT SERVICES
FOR THE HOMELESS IN SEATTLE

Name and title	Organization
Andrea Akita Senior Community Development Specialist	City of Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services
Susan de Alcorn Administrator, Special Schools and Special Programs	Seattle Public Schools
Sharon Atkin Director, Emergency Services	South King County Multi-Service Center
Josephine Archuleta Program Director, Housing and the Homeless	Church Council of Greater Seattle
Gary Barnett Community Planning and Development Representative	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Region 10
Ed Barton Program Manager	State of Washington Department of Community Development
Melora Battisti Housing Planner	King County Parks Planning and Resources Department
Grace Brooks Co-Chair	Seattle/King County Coalition for the Homeless
Christine Cassidy Executive Director	Washington Literacy Program
Joan Snopkowski Cole Senior Grants and Contracts Specialist	City of Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services
Annie Conant Emergency Housing Specialist	State of Washington Department of Community Development
Dr. Gary Cox Program Coordinator	University of Washington School of Medicine Department of Behavioral Sciences

Name and title	Organization
Karen Dawson Manager, Survival Services Unit	City of Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services
Frank Dieni Executive Director	Early Childhood and Assistance Program for Homeless Children
Martha Dilts Executive Director	Seattle Emergency Housing Service
Nancy Dorman Director, Homeless Project	Church Council of Greater Seattle
John Epler Director, Program Management Division	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Region 10
Rene Fellinger Director, Homeless Initiative Pilot Project	Private Industry Council
Corine Foster Homeless Coordinator	State of Washington Community Development Division
David Foster Community Planning and Development Representative	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Region 10
Steve Freng Systems Chief	King County Division of Substance Abuse Services
Bob Gordon Director	Millionair Club
Joan Haynes Manager, Seattle Homeless Families Project	Seattle/King County Department of Public Health
Bill Hobson Executive Director	Downtown Emergency Services Center
William Hobson Executive Director	Central Seattle Community Health Centers
John Hoskins Senior Planner	City of Seattle Department of Planning

Name and title	Organization
Pam Hyde Director	City of Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services
Sharon Lee Housing Director	Fremont Public Association
Betty Lock Program Specialist	U.S. Department of Labor Region 10
Robert Mann Mission Outreach Coordinator	Atlantic Street Center
Bill Marshman Lead Public Service Staff	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Region 10
Joe McDonald Program Manager	The Westlake
Sylvia McGee Project Coordinator	King County Department of Human Services
Nellie Ann Mills Emergency Services Specialist	Federal Emergency Management Agency Region 10
Tim Murphy Food Program Specialist	U.S. Department of Agriculture Seattle Field Office
Tina Narr Housing Development Specialist	King County Parks Planning and Resources Department
Carla Okigwe Executive Director	Seattle/King County Housing Development Consortium
Ron Oldham Director, Housing Management	Seattle Housing Authority
Bonnie Olson Administrator	Health Care for the Homeless
Alan Painter Homeless Coordinator	City of Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services

Name and title	Organization
Carolyn Pringle Director	First Place
John Prinos Director	Seattle Conservation Corporation
John Reiss Housing Specialist	King County Department of Human Services Mental Health Division
Craig Rennebohn Chaplain	Mental Health Chaplaincy
Diane Richards Case Manager	Homeless Employment Project
Jim Rising Program Manager	State of Washington Department of Veterans Affairs
Helen Schwedenberg Executive Director	Community Psychiatric Clinic
Eric Steiner Project Director, Homeless Programs	Seattle Indian Center
Hilary Stern-Sanchez Director	Seattle Education Center
Marcy Summers Director	New Beginnings
Elizabeth Swain Executive Director	45th Street Community Health Center
Michael Tate Program Assistant	State of Washington Board for Community and Technical Colleges
Mona Tschurwald Director	YWCA Angeline's Day Center
Patricia Twomey Executive Director	University District Food Bank

Name and title	Organization
Jacalyn Walton Human Services Information and Grants Manager	United Way
Linda Weedman Program Administrator	YWCA
David Wertheimer Social Services Coordinator	King County Department of Human Services Mental Health Division
Harold Whitehead Director	Seattle Veterans Action Center
Collin Williams Director, Special Schools and Special Programs	Seattle Public Schools
Dennis Zyzoloski Supervisor, Jail Diversion Program	Community Psychiatric Clinic

McKINNEY PROGRAMS, ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, AND FUNDING IN SEATTLE (1987-91)

Type of assistance/program	Administrator	Funding
Food and shelter		
Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program	Washington Department of Community Development	$ 184,039
Emergency Food and Shelter	United Way	4,031,771
Emergency Shelter Grants	City of Seattle	990,000
Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program	Seattle Housing Authority	9,086,400
Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless	Seattle Housing Authority	938,091
Supportive Housing Demonstration Program	City of Seattle	13,718,095
Health		
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Demonstration Projects	University of Washington Medical Center	1,700,502
Health Care for the Homeless	Central Seattle Community Health Center	2,863,913
Projects for Assistance in Transition From Homelessness	Community Psychiatric Clinic	599,248
Employment		
Homeless Veterans Reintegration Projects	Seattle Department of Human Services	441,000
Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration Program	Seattle/King County Private Industry Council	1,850,718
Education		
Adult Education for the Homeless	State Board for Community and Technical Colleges	235,201
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	Seattle Public Schools	249,548
Total McKinney program funding		**$37,267,810**

KEY EVENTS IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS IN SEATTLE

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1970s	Churches and missions provided food and shelter.	Public health clinics and missions provided health care.	Employment programs for low-income people, such as the Comprehensive Employment Training Assistance (CETA), became available.	Community groups and missions provided limited efforts.
	Seattle Emergency Housing Service was the first family shelter in the state.	CDBG funds helped establish a shelter-based mental health program targeted to single adults.		
	Shelters were funded with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) money.			
	Local experts estimated there were five city-funded shelters and 20 privately funded food programs.			

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1980s	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funds became available for shelters and food programs.	The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation funded Health Care for the Homeless (HCH). Before HCH was established, there was no systematic outreach to the homeless.	A study done by the Seattle/King County Private Industry Council (PIC) found that a limited amount of employment assistance was available to the homeless.	The homeless were served by some adult education programs, but these programs were not specifically targeted to the homeless.
	The Mayor established a task force to address the problem of street people in the downtown commercial district.	Clean Start, a psychosocial rehabilitation program for the mentally ill, was established.	The Alliance Resource Group for Employment Training (TARGET) was one of the first employment services for the homeless.	
	Funding became available from the city's general revenue fund and the state's Emergency Shelter Assistance Program. Food and shelter efforts began to expand.	The Jail Diversion Program provided intensive case management services to mentally ill people who had committed misdemeanors.	The Millionair Club offered self-esteem courses linking participants to TARGET. The program operated on private donations.	

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1980s (cont.)	McKinney program funds became available. The Emergency Shelter Grants program was viewed as an additional funding source. Funds from the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program were instrumental in developing transitional housing. The city developed a homeless strategy, the Homeless Priority Agenda.	McKinney Health Care for the Homeless funds became available, enabling HCH to double its service volume. The Mental Health Chaplaincy offered outreach to link the mentally ill to services.	The McKinney Homeless Veterans Reintegration Projects offered outreach, case management, and job search and placement assistance. Funds from the McKinney Job Training for the Homeless demonstration program became available.	The McKinney Adult Education for the Homeless program was credited with establishing education services specifically for homeless adults. A pilot program to serve homeless children called Kids Organized on Learning in School (KOOLIS) was established. The program became the model for the McKinney Homeless Children and Youth Exemplary Grant program.

GAO/RCED-94-237R, Efforts to Assist the Homeless in Seattle

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1980s (cont.)	Seattle Housing Levy funds were used as matching funds for transitional housing projects.	The McKinney Community Mental Health Services for the Homeless Block Grant provided intensive case management and services for the homeless mentally ill.	Without McKinney program funds, PIC would not have provided employment for the homeless.	The state's Early Childhood Assistance for Homeless Children Program was created. This was a comprehensive program with services such as classroom instruction and health care.
	State Housing Trust Funds were used as matching funds.		The Millionair Club began offering employment services for women.	
	The Seattle Homeless Family Assistance Program was funded by the city.		The McKinney Job Training for the Homeless demonstration program funded an additional program.	
	The Seattle Homeless Families Project was funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The program offered intensive case management and Section 8 housing.			

GAO/RCED-94-237R, Efforts to Assist the Homeless in Seattle

ENCLOSURE III

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1990s	The Seattle Housing Levy funded a permanent housing project for the mentally ill and a transitional housing project for single men in recovery.	Funds from the McKinney Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Demonstration Projects were used to provide intensive case management.	PIC developed an employment strategy for the homeless.	Seattle was awarded a grant under the McKinney Education for Homeless Children and Youth program. Without these initial funds, there would not have been a school program for homeless children. Funds for the program were reduced in the second year of the grant.
	The city sought additional ways to provide shelter in response to a demonstration by the homeless (erection of a "Tent City").	King County reorganized the structure of programs for the mentally ill. The Downtown Access Engagement and Transition Network (DAETN) was the first concentrated effort to coordinate services for the homeless.		
	City officials were involved in planning efforts to use the existing barracks on San Point Naval Base, which was scheduled for closure.			

SUMMARY OF EFFORTS IN SEATTLE TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS IN 1992

Service area	Number of projects/programs
Emergency shelters	43
Food programs	64
Transitional housing projects	29
Permanent housing for the handicapped projects	7
McKinney-supported single-room-occupancy (SRO) projects	4
Health programs	6
Employment programs	3
Education programs	3

Note: This count includes only formal projects and/or programs targeted to serve the homeless. Programs were counted if their primary focus was on the homeless, even if the programs also served other low-income people.

SPECIFIC EFFORTS TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS IN SEATTLE IN 1992, BY TYPE OF SERVICE

EMERGENCY SHELTERS (43)

Aloha House
Bethlehem House
Bread of Life
Bread of Life Mission
Bright Morning Star
Broadview Emergency Shelter
Catherine Booth House
CCS - Denny Place
CCS - Emergency Services
CCS - Women's Program
Central Area Motivation Program
Downtown Emergency Service Center
El Centro de la Raza
First Avenue Service Center
Fremont Public Association
Immaculate Conception
Immanuel Lutheran
Jewish Family Services
Jubilee Women's Center
Lutheran Compass Center (Men)
Lutheran Compass Center (Women)
New Beginnings
NW AIDS Transitional
Operation Nightwatch
Peniel Mission
Providence Hospitality House
Sacred Heart Shelter
Salvation Army
Salvation Army - Harbor Light
Seattle Emergency Housing Service
Seattle Indian Center
St. Vincent de Paul
St. Martin de Porres
The Shelter
Travelers' Aid Society

Union Gospel Mission
Union Gospel Mission - Friendly Inn
United Mission of Seattle
University Church Emergency Fund
WAC Refugee Housing Project
YWCA - Downtown
YWCA - East Cherry
YMCA - YAIT

FOOD PROGRAMS (64)

Ballard Food Bank
Beacon Avenue Food Bank
(Bethany) Queen Anne Food Bank
Blessed Sacrament Church
Blessed Sacrament Food Bank
Bread of Life Mission
Cambodian Feeding Program
CAMP
Capitol Hill/First Hill Home Delivery Service
Cascade Immanuel Food Bank
Central Community Lunch
Community House
The Compass Center
Downtown Emergency Service Center
Downtown Food Bank
El Centro de la Raza Food Bank
Emergency Feeding Program
Family Kitchen
Filipino Senior Services
First Avenue Service Center
First Covenant Church
Fremont Food Bank
Fremont Soup Kitchen
Friendly Island of Tonga Seniors
Georgetown Food Bank
Harbor Light Mission
Immanuel Lutheran Church
International Dist. Food Bank (ACRS)
Jubilee Dinners

Jubilee Supper
Junction Community Food Bank
Korean Feeding Program
Labor Agency - AFL-CIO Community Food Bank
Mass Feeding Program
Matt Talbot Center
Millionair Club
Monday Feeding Program
New Horizons Ministries
North Seattle Neighbors in Need
Northwest Community SVS
Operational Emergency Center (O.E.C.)
Orion Multi-Purpose Center
Outreach Breakfast
Peniel Mission
Phinney Ridge Food Bank
Providence Regina House
Sacred Heart/St. Vincent de Paul
Samoan-Pacific Islander Senior Association
Saturday Kitchen
Seattle Indian Center
Seattle Indian Center Hot Meals
Soup Line
South Park Food Bank
St. Mary's Food Bank
Strand Helpers
Union Gospel Mission
University District Street Ministries Teen Feed
University District
Vietnamese Friendship Association
Volunteers of America Broadview Food Bank
Wallingford Volunteer Food Committee
West Seattle Food Bank
Westminster Presbyterian Church
White Center Food Bank

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROJECTS (29)

AHA/CCS Women's Project
AIDS Housing

Aloha House
Aloha Motel
BLAADE
Broadview Shelter
CACASAC
Capitol Hill Teen House
Church Council of Greater Seattle
Columbia Court YMCA
Community House
El Centro de la Raza
El Rey Treatment Facility
Goodwill Baptist Church
Hickman House
Lutheran Compass Center (Magnolia House)
Lutheran Compass Center (Mary Witt)
Lutheran Compass Center (Miracle Manor)
Lutheran Compass Center (Rosa Parks)
Manaway House
Salvation Army - Harbor Light
Seattle Children's Home
Seattle Emergency Housing Service - E. Union St.
Seattle Emergency Housing Service - 23rd St.
Straley House
SYCS Shelter
United Indians of All Tribes
Univ. Unitarian Church and CPC
Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program

McKINNEY PROGRAM SINGLE-ROOM-OCCUPANCY (SRO) PROJECTS (4)

Arion Court
Gatewood Hotel
Scargo Hotel
The Westlake

PERMANENT/HANDICAPPED HOUSING PROJECTS (7)

Community Home Health Care
Community Psyciatric Clinic - Ballard House
Community Psyciatric Clinic - Beacon Hill

Community Psyciatric Clinic - Linden House
Community Psyciatric Clinic - Meadowbrook
Community Psyciatric Clinic - Roosevelt House
Seattle's Homeless Families Project

HEALTH PROGRAMS (6)

City Center (formerly Washington Street Project)
Clean Start
Health Care for the Homeless
Jail Diversion Program
Mental Health Chaplaincy
Systems Alliance and Support Project

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS (3)

Homeless Initiatives Pilot Project
Millionair Club
Seattle Veterans Action Center

EDUCATION PROGRAMS (3)

Adult Education for the Homeless
Early Childhood and Assistance Program for Homeless Children
Effective Schools Initiative for Homeless Children and Youth

Note: The efforts to assist the homeless listed in this enclosure are formal projects/and or programs targeted to serve the homeless. Food and meal programs may serve both homeless and other low-income people. Programs are listed if their primary focus is on the homeless.

(385371)