

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Homeless Policy Exchange Participants (partial) (1 page)	10/26/1995	P6/b(6)
002. list	Homeless Policy Exchange Federal Attendees (partial) (4 pages)	10/26/1995	P6/b(6)
003. list	Homeless Policy Exchange Advocacy Attendees (partial) (6 pages)	10/26/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Molly Brostrom
OA/Box Number: 8395

FOLDER TITLE:

ICH [Interagency Council on the Homeless]/WH Homelessness Forum, 10/95

2012-0326-S

kc728

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

**Homelessness Policy Exchange:
Moving Forward in a Changing Environment**

White House Conference Center, Truman Room
October 26, 1995
1:00 - 3:00 pm

AGENDA

1:00 **Opening and Introductions**

- Carol H. Rasco, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
- Tipper Gore

1:15 **Discussion 1: What are the implications of current trends toward mainstreaming and blockgranting?**

- Introduction: Nan Roman, Vice President for Policy and Programs, National Alliance to End Homelessness

1:50 **Discussion 2: How can federal coordination/collaboration in homelessness assistance be improved?**

- Introduction: Mary Ann Gleason, Executive Director, National Coalition for the Homeless

2:25 **Discussion 3: How can we ensure the civil rights of homeless people are protected?**

- Introduction: Maria Foscarinis, Executive Director, National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty

3:00 **Adjourn**

- Carol H. Rasco, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

October 24, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL H. RASCO

CC: Jeremy Ben-Ami
FROM: Molly Brostrom *mb*
RE: Homelessness Forum

On Thursday, October 26, from 1:00 to 3:00 you will host a forum on homelessness in the Truman Room of the White House Conference Center.

The meeting has multiple purposes: an opportunity for us to hear from advocates and providers about new policy issues that agencies can/should be considering; an opportunity for groups to give input to the White House; and an opportunity to strengthen communication that will be important in the coming year.

We have had very good response to the invitations -- at this point, I expect about 40 representatives of outside groups, and 35 federal representatives. Mrs. Gore will attend (will give brief remarks during the welcome); Andrew Cuomo will represent HUD (I asked Jacque to see whether he wanted to add to opening remarks); and Peter Edelman will represent HHS.

The forum has been described as a discussion and I hope that it will be a free-wheeling one. Each discussion area will be initiated by one of the advocates (Nan, Mary Ann, or Maria). The discussion will then be open to the rest of the advocates. I hope and expect that agency representatives will jump in with specific responses and comments. If not, I have asked specific agencies to be ready to respond (HHS will be ready for 1, HUD for 2, and DOJ for 3).

Discussion topic 3 is much more discrete and of importance to a smaller community (the Law Center in particular). I expect the other discussions to flow over their allotted time and into Discussion 3's time -- and I think that would be okay.

Follow-up: Recommendations and issues will be reported to the next full Council meeting of the ICH. In addition, staff have already discussed the possibility of organizing a January post-legislative session to walk through changes with groups and providers.

Attached are:

- Draft of your opening remarks (if you have changes that you would like me to make, let me know; otherwise I will increase the size and add other logistical points for your final book)
- Draft lists of attendees
- Draft of ICH/HUD prepared interim report on implementation of the Federal plan (this will be available as a handout at the meeting)
- Chart on federal homeless assistance funding across agencies

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Participants

✓ AIDS Action Council
Aimee Robin Berenson
Legislative Counsel

✓ Valerie Jimenez
Advocate, Housing Works
(Member, AIDS Action Council)

✓ Catholic Charities
Deborah Renee Stevenson
Project Director for Housing Services
Catholic Charities USA

✓ Robert Crittenden
Director of Homeless Services
Catholic Charities of D.C.

✓ Housing Assistance Council
Joe Belden
Deputy Executive Director

✓ National Alliance to End Homelessness
Thomas Kenyon
Executive Director

✓ Nan Roman
Vice President of Policy and Programs

Front line
Maureen Friar
SRO Providers Group
(Member, National Alliance to End
Homelessness)

✓ National American Indian Housing Council
Judith A. Borden
Communications Consultant

✓ National Association of Community Action
Agencies
Avril F. Weisman
Director of Membership

✓ National Association of Community Health
Centers
Vincent Keane
Executive Director, Health Care for the
Homeless Project

✓ National Association of Housing and
Redevelopment Officials
Becky Sherblom
Community Development Programs Officer

Everlena Hendrix
Occupancy Supervisor
Housing Authority of North Little Rock
(Member, NAHRO)

National Association of State Mental Health
Program Directors
Sarah Perez
Policy Analyst

✓ National Coalition for Homeless Veterans
Stephen Chisholm
Executive Director

Arthur Borham
Board President

Stanley Edward Jaros, Jr.
D.C. Projects Director

Tim Cantwell
Executive Director, L.A. Veterans Initiative

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✓ National Coalition for the Homeless
Mary Ann Gleason
Acting Executive Director

Dana Riedeman
Hope, Inc.
Fairmount, WV

✓ National Community Development Association
Dianne Elizabeth Taylor
Director

✓ National Community Mental Healthcare Council
Andrew Sperling
Deputy Director of Government Relations

✓ National Council of Churches
Mary Anderson Cooper
Associate Director

✓ National Criminal Justice Association
Gwen Holden
Executive Vice President

✓ National Health Care for the Homeless Council
John Newman Lozier
Executive Director

Jeff-Neal Singer
Outreach Worker/Director of Community Relations
Health Care for the Homeless of Baltimore

✓ National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty
Maria Foscarinis
Executive Director

Laurel Denise Weir
Policy Director

Craig Champ
Board Member, NLCHP

✓ National Low Income Housing Coalition
Robert Adams
President

Janet Thompson
Associate Director

✓ National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness
Deirdre Oakley
Research Associate

✓ National Urban League, Inc.
Robert McAlpine
Director, Policy and Government Relations

✓ The Salvation Army
Donald Charles Bell, Major
Asst. National Community Relations and Development Secretary

Travelers Aid International
Wendell Mark Clark
President

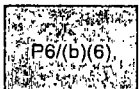
✓ United Way of America
Sharon Bailey
Director, Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program

Don McKee
Vice President, Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program

Yvonne Walker
Sr. Associate, Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program

Veterans of Foreign Wars
Bill Bradshaw
Assistant Director of Field Services

Vietnam Veterans Assistance Fund
Linda Schwartz
President



Vietnam Veterans of America

Robert Piaro

Chair, National Task Force on Homeless
Veterans

Volunteers of America

Richard Salyer

President & CEO

THE WHITE HOUSE

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Homelessness Policy Exchange
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White House Conference Center, Truman Room
October 26, 1:00-3:00 pm

Federal Participants

White House

Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

Tipper Gore

Jeremy Ben-Ami
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

Molly Brostrom
Senior Policy Analyst

Araceli Ruano
Policy Advisor

Agriculture

Maureen Kennedy
Administrator
Rural Housing Community Development
Service

John Pentecost
Chief, Special Authorities Branch
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Commerce

Nampeo McKinney
Assistant Chief, Populations Division
Census Bureau

Annetta Clark
Demographic Statistician
Census Bureau

Corporation for National Service

Steve Selby
Federal Liaison

Defense

Rob Hertzfeld
Special Assistant for Base Reuse

Education

Mary Jean LeTendre
Director, Compensatory Education Programs

Energy

Dr. Margaret Batchelor-White
Manager, Special Emphasis Programs
Division, Office of Civil Rights

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Dennis H. Kwiatkowski
Deputy Associate Director,
Preparedness, Training & Exercises
Directorate

Carolyn Coleman
Program Officer

General Services Administration

Aram H. Kailian
Special Assistant to the Commissioner

Health and Human Services

Peter Edelman
Acting Assistant Secretary for Planning and
Evaluation

Susanne Stoiber
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program
Systems
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning
and Evaluation

Mary Ellen O'Connell
Senior Program Analyst

Housing and Urban Development
Andrew Cuomo
Assistant Secretary for Community Planning
& Development

Jacquie Lawing
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic
Development

Fred Karnas
Director, HIV/AIDS Housing Office

Maggie Taylor
Director, Office of Special Needs Assistance
Programs

Interior
Nancy Byrne
Special Assistant to the Secretary

Justice
Paul Hancock
Chief of Housing and Civil Enforcement
Section, Civil Rights Division

Joan Magagna
Deputy Chief of Disability Rights Section,
Civil Rights Division

Labor
Robert Litman
Deputy Administrator, Office of Policy and
Research

Gus Morrison
Acting Chief, Division of Research and
Demonstration

Office of Management & Budget
Steve Redburn
Chief, Housing Branch

Katherine Meredith
Program Examiner, Housing Branch

Postal Service
Robert F. Harris
Vice President, Diversity Services
Development

Social Security Administration
Carolyn Colvin
Deputy Commissioner for Programs, Policy,
Evaluation and Communications

Cassandra Wilkins
Senior Advisor to the Commissioner

Transportation
John Lieber
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation
Policy

Betty Jackson
Program Analyst

Veterans Affairs
Marsha Martin
VHA Coordinator for Homeless Initiatives

Pete Dougherty
Homeless Programs Specialist

Interagency Council on the Homeless
George Ferguson
Special Assistant

Pat Morgan
Special Assistant

Heidi Chapman
Special Assistant

Andrea Hill
Special Assistant

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White House

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Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

Jeremy Ben-Ami

Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

Molly Brostrom

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Tipper Gore

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Eldie Acheson

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VHA Coordinator for Homeless Initiatives

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DOB [REDACTED] P6(b)(6)

Legislative Counsel

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Washington, DC 20009

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(United Way of America)

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Vice President

Yvonne Walker
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Senior Associate

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(member of National Health Care for the Homeless Council)
Jeff-Neal Singer
DOB [REDACTED]
Outreach Worker, Director of Community Relations

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Housing Authority of North Little Rock
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Everlena Hendrix
DOB [REDACTED]
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Housing Works
(member of AIDS Action Council)
Valerie Jimenez
DOB [REDACTED]
Advocate
Housing Works

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Fax:

National Alliance to End Homelessness
Thomas Kenyon
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Executive Director
1518 K Street, NW
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Nan Roman
Vice President of Policy and Programs
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National American Indian Housing Council

Judith A. Borden

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DOB [P6(b)(6)]

Community Development Programs Officer

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Stanley Edward Jaros, jr.

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Dianne Elizabeth Taylor

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National Criminal Justice Association

Gwen Holden

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1995

The Honorable Dan Glickman
Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Suite 200A
12th Street & Jefferson Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Glickman:

I write to invite you to a forum that I am hosting, in conjunction with the Interagency Council on the Homeless, to discuss current issues in homelessness policy. The forum, "Homelessness Policy Exchange: Moving Forward in a Changing Environment," will be held on October 26, 1:00-3:00 pm in the Truman Room of the White House Conference Center.

This meeting will be an opportunity for us to hear from and discuss with homeless assistance advocates and providers key concerns and challenges that homeless people and assistance providers face today.

If you cannot attend, please send a representative who can speak on behalf of your agency.

Please have your staff confirm your attendance or that of your representative by October 12, using the attached form. We will follow up with further details and an agenda in about two weeks. If you or your staff have questions, please call me or Molly Brostrom of my staff (456-5561).

Thank you and I hope you can join us for this important discussion.

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

10/25

Forn

Non: more emphasis on local planning
non-profits more resp. than public
expect: more attn to popular clients (kids)
need fed'l ship - in tightly resources to those
most in need
Need to encourage states + localities to incl h'less

Craig Channing: ^{how to} organize h'less pple?

Response: h'less @ local level; include h'less on bd of directors

Edelman

HHS - Reg'l Mtgs on M/g/B/g

AIDS Action Council -

NACAA: Nat'l Dialogue on Poverty

Emphasize poverty -> h'lessness is 1 effect

SRO Provider ^{the ap} solutions that are neg -

targeting imp't; permanent hsg needs to be

WVA - Adult Ed for H'less ^{part - + for h'less} program ending this y -

\$ from State Dept of Ed no tricking down to h'less

Main: ed for h'less kids critical improv

access imp't - h'less pple have been excluded

HVRP: h'less pple must be involved in prog

M Martin: inquiries abt moving ^{FEHMA} from emergency to prevention

how to introduce prev incentives?

Cover Hlder: Make problem everyone's problem - not just competing w/ each other

Chen B

Mayhew: Pres ^{must keep role} → conscience of nation

All of these things impact h'lessness -
starts w/ inc - lowest min wage

Inc Disparity

Story of 1 h'less family → cycle

CO: 22 agencies provide care to 1 family
37 streams of funding
holistic approach
Joint RFPs

E.g.'s → HHS in h'less
HUD's Super NOFA

but still with
each agency
↓
or single pot of

Gr Collab:

Locals req'd to do so
Lgr Role of DPC

Now, HUD provides not just hsg but also psych services

? 40% of HUD Super NOFA → Supportive Services

ICH: Consumers on Council

Silence of agencies

Training for Policy + Program staff → so they understand

Strong support for Pros vets - post-vet → 20-40% in hands

Africa → countries → not nation - fear for LI grants
Part II grant - took 4 yrs to get to h'less

VV Asst Fund: H'less symptom of decline of Am family - govt
becomes family - p'ship critical

Am. Red Cross grant → cont-of-care

HE for H'less: H'us critical → veto elim of Medicaid cut'mt

Craig: encourage work

John Lozier: What sort of admin. flexibility ^{in bl grants}?
Pete E: ^{limitations on what's done -} not possible to pool \$

Advocate of state + local levels for pooling

CHR: imp of grassroots wk @ state + local level

Andrew: Leg. ~~has~~ some pooling

^{so then} → admin'ly how to coord? pain in the neck

Bl grants go to popular causes

Now: there are tools feds can give them - require participation of L'ess, set asides

~~Andrew~~

Maria - Regret that 10 yrs later still working on this issue
^{criminalization of homelessness}
Cause of failure to address homelessness → ^{to look @} why ppl are out there
Raise const'l issues

Dade Cty: 1% tax → pt goes to add'l L'essness

Fed govt can counter destructive policies

- no fed'l funds

- impose regts

- withholding funds (e.g. Andrew in NYC)

- Civil Rts Policy Stmt (build on stmt in Prior'ly)

- Promote: Provide Models to Cities

- Amicus support

Craig Champ: DC Shelters full when 30 mins -

can't get into shelter when working - tired → results in being fined

Family L'ess → bec she had 2 kids → had access to hsg that other L'ess didn't

→ Mission Statement

copy of
stmt

Cont of Care nec'y

MH Care Council - congress oppose transfer of Fair Hsg
Act to DOJ

U.A. Vets -

Private for-profits need to be brought to table
- demonstrate clear benefit to communities

SRO PROVIDERS GROUP

NEW YORK STATE SUPPORTIVE SROs

September, 13, 1995

TOTAL # AGENCIES = 91
TOTAL # SROs = 132
TOTAL # SR/CR = 11

TOTAL UNITS = 9407
TOTAL # TENANTS = 9499

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TOTAL BEDS</u>	<u>SRO NAME</u>	<u>NYC BOR.</u>	<u>SRO UNITS</u>	<u>NO. BEDS</u>
1 ACCESS DEVELOPMENT FUND	115	Casa Mutua	M	54	54
		Access Houses (3)	X	61	61
2 ADDICTS REHABILITATION CENTER		Gabrial House	M		
3 AMERICAN BAPTIST CHURCHES	50	Flemister House	M	50	50
4 ANGELS BY THE SEA, INC.		No SROs at this time	B		
5 ASIAN AMERICANS FOR EQUALITY	22	Equality Houses	M	8	18
		Clinton Houses	M	4	4
6 ASSOC. FOR THE REHAB. OF MENTALLY ILL	24	Independence House (SR/CR)	M	24	24
7 BEACON OF HOPE HOUSE, INC.		(Provides Services at St. Anthony's)			
8 BERGEN STREET RESIDENCE	62	Bergen Street Residence	B	58	62
9 BRC HUMAN SERVICES CORP.	68	Clyde Burton House	M	33	33
		Los Vecinos	M	35	35
Also provides services in 3 SROs managed by Columba Kavanagh House					
10 BROOKLYN CATHOLIC CHARITIES	385	Most Holy Trinity	B	88	88
		Our Lady of Good Counsel	B	83	83
		St. Joseph's	B	55	55
		Mercy Gardens	B	78	78
		Monica House (SR/CR)	Q	81	81
11 CENTER FOR URBAN COMMUNITY SERVICES		RPMS	M		
Provides services in 5 SROs managed by Committee for Heights/Inwood Homeless & in The Times Square					
12 CLINTON HOUSING	115	46th Street SRO	M	59	66
		* 454-58 West 35th St.	M	49	49
13 COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS	38	166-170 West 77th St.	M	38	38
14 COLUMBA KAVANAGH HOUSE	260	Columba Hall	M	110	110
		Gema Hall	M	87	87
		EGA Hall	M	63	63
15 COMMUNITY COUNSELING & MEDIATION					
16 COMMITTEE FOR HEIGHTS/INWOOD HOMELESS	211	The Edgecombe	M	21	21
		The Delta	M	32	32
		The Heights	M	55	55
		The Stella	M	28	28
		The Rio	M	75	75
17 COMMON GROUND COMMUNITY	652	The Times Square	M	652	652
18 COMMUNITY ACCESS	237	258 East 4th Street	M	68	68
		107-109 Avenue D	M	46	46
		Gouverneur Court	M	123	123
19 CROWN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE FOR ADULTS	53	Crown Heights Residence	B	53	53
20 DOE FUND	95	Ready Willing & Able	M	55	67
		* A Better Place	M	28	28
21 DOROT HOMELESSNESS PREVENT. PROG.		(No SROs at this time)	M		
22 EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	83	Educational Alliance	M	83	83
23 ENCORE COMMUNITY SERVICES	90	Encore 49	M	90	90

* Project in Development or Under Construction

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TOTAL BEDS</u>	<u>SRO NAME</u>	<u>NYC BOR.</u>	<u>SRO UNITS</u>	<u>NO. BEDS</u>
24 EPISCOPAL SOCIAL SERVICES	352	Greenpoint Hotel	M	192	192
		Riverside SRO	M	160	160
25 FED. OF PUERTO RICAN ORGANIZATIONS	180	Mount Eden	X	180	180
26 FECS	112	108-112 West 124th St. (SR/CR)	M	60	60
		* 216th St./ White Plains Rd. (SR/CR)	X	52	52
27 FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH	80	Pacific House	B	68	80
28 FOOD FIRST, INC.		(No SROs at this time)			
29 FOUNTAIN HOUSE	27	Fountain House SRO	M	27	27
30 FRIENDS QUARTERLY					
31 GEEL	31	Union Avenue HDFC	X	31	31
32 GENESIS II	16	Genesis II Apartments	M	16	16
33 GEORGE DALY HOUSE	88	88 Bed Transitional Residence	M	88	88
34 GODDARD RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY CENTER	337	Capitol Hall	M	201	201
		The Senate	M	136	136
35 GREENPOINT YMCA	101	Greenpoint YMCA	B	101	101
36 HIRE	40	Dona Rosita House	B	40	40
37 H.O.M.E.E. CLINIC, INC.	35	* Ilene R. Smith Funding	X	35	35
38 HOUSING & SERVICES, INC.	615	The Cecil Hotel	M	89	115
		The Narragansett	M	100	100
		The Kenmore Hotel	M	400	400
39 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY LIVING	30	* Lawton Street (SR/CR)	B	30	30
		Also provides services at Volunteers of America 2643 Broadway SR/CR			
40 INST. FOR PUERTO RICAN HISP. ELDERLY	54	El Cemi Houses	M	51	54
41 JERICHO PROJECT	186	Devon Hotel	M	64	64
		Jericho Home	M	56	56
		Jericho Residence	X	33	33
		* 1840 Anthony Avenue	X	33	33
42 METRO. NY COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY	184	Abraham Residence	B	75	75
		* Abraham Residence II	M	41	41
		Metro House	M	68	68
43 MINORITY TASK FORCE ON AIDS	39	MTFA 115th St.	M	32	39
44 MIRACLE MAKERS	175	Miracle Makers Adult Hsng.	M	175	175
45 MORAVIAN CHURCH	42	Moravian Open Door	M	42	42
46 NEIGHBORHOOD COALITION FOR SHELTER	70	NCHP	M	70	70
47 NEW ERA VETERANS RESIDENCE	150	New Era Veterans Residence	X	150	150
48 NYC COALITION FOR FAIRNESS TO VETERANS		(No SROs at this time)			
49 PAES	74	Oak Hall	B	74	74
50 PIBLY RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	40	Kizzy House (SR/CR)	X	40	40
51 POSTGRADUATE CENTER FOR MH	210	Veterans Residence	M	175	175
		Richard Dicker (SR/CR)	M	35	35
52 PROJECT FIND	286	Woodstock Hotel	M	286	286
53 PROJECT GREENHOPE	48	Greenhope Housing	M	48	48
54 PROJECT RENEWAL	307	* Holland Hotel	M	307	307
55 PROJECT RETURN FOUNDATION		(No SROs at this time)	M		
56 PUEBLO NUEVO HSNQ. & DEVEL. CORP.	45	* El Unique Apts.	M	45	45
57 RYER AVENUE HDFC	70	San Miguel Residence	X	70	70
58 SENIOR HOUSING RESOURCE CORP.	36	Buckingham House	S	36	36
59 SERVICES FOR THE UNDERSERVED	48	SUS (SR/CR)	B	48	48
60 ST. ANTHONY'S RESIDENCE	65	St. Anthony's Residence	X	65	65
61 ST. FRANCIS FRIENDS OF THE POOR	288	St. Francis Residence I	M	97	97
		St. Francis Residence II	M	111	111
		St. Francis Residence III	M	80	80

* Project in Development or Under Construction

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TOTAL BEDS</u>	<u>SRO NAME</u>	<u>NYC BOR.</u>	<u>SRO UNITS</u>	<u>NO. BEDS</u>
62 ST. JOHN'S HOUSE	42	St. John's House	X	42	42
63 STAR OF THE SEA HOUSING	20	Star of the Sea (3)	Q	20	20
64 TURNING POINT		713-715 Henry Street	M		
65 UNITED JEWISH COUNCIL OF EAST SIDE	22	219 Henry Street	M	22	22
66 URBAN PATHWAYS, INC.	103	Cluster House (SR/CR)	M	48	48
		* 459 West 46th Street (SR/CR)	M	55	55
67 VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA-GNY	501	305 West 97th Street	M	94	94
		Brandon Residence	M	135	135
		2643 Broadway (SR/CR)	M	72	72
		1075 Webster Avenue	X	200	200
68 WASH. HTS./W. HARLEM MENTAL HEALTH	140	Hudson Hotel	M	140	140
69 WEST END INTERGENERATIONAL RES.	40	West End Inter. Residence	M	40	40
70 WEST SIDE FEDERATION FOR SR. HSNB.	492	Kowal House	M	72	72
		Westbourne	M	128	128
		Euclid Hall	M	292	292
71 YWCA OF BROOKLYN	215	Judson Post Hall	B	215	215
TOTAL NYC UNITS	8596			8515	8596

UPSTATE PROVIDERS

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TOTAL BEDS</u>	<u>SRO NAME</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>SRO UNITS</u>	<u>NO. BEDS</u>
72 ASSOCIATION FOR NEIGHBORHOOD REHAB.	22	Gardenview	Ogdensburg	22	22
73 BENEDICT HOUSE OF WNY, INC.	12	Benedict House	Buffalo	12	12
74 CAPITAL DISTRICT YMCA	188	Schenectady YMCA	Schenectady	188	188
75 CATTARAUGUS PRESERVATION CORP.	22	Derby SRO	Ellicottville	22	22
76 CATHOLIC CHARITIES - DIOCESE OF ALBANY	119	29 Maiden Lane	Albany	26	26
		St. Peter's	Troy	34	34
		45 Eagle Street	Troy	4	4
		DePaul Residence	Albany	50	50
		Swyer House	Albany	5	5
77 CATHOLIC CHAR. DELAWARE & OSTEGO	16	52 Maple Street	Oneonta	10	10
		22 State Street	Oneonta	6	6
78 CHRISTOPHER COMMUNITY, INC.	24	Chadwick Residence, Inc.	Syracuse	18	18
		Lincoln Elms I	Syracuse	6	6
79 HUDSON RIVER HOUSING, INC.	55	Hillcrest House	Poughkeepsie	55	55
80 INTERFAITH NUTRITION NETWORK	20	Interfaith Nutrition Network	Hempstead	20	20
81 MINISTRY FOR HOPE, INC.	45	Community House	Port Jefferson	35	35
		Wisdom House	Port Jefferson	4	4
		Sienna House	Port Jefferson	6	6
82 NEIGHBORS OF WATERTOWN, INC.	30	Neighbors of Watertown	Watertown	30	30
83 REG. ECONOMIC COMM. ACTION PROGRAM	51	24 Roberts Street	Middletown	8	8
		187 Ball Street	Port Jervis	20	20
		208 North Street	Middletown	23	23
84 SALVATION ARMY (SYRACUSE)	26	667 South Salina Street	Syracuse	26	26
85 VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA OF WNY, INC.	22	VOA of Western New York	Rochester	11	22
86 WESTHAB, INC.	63	New Windham Residence	Yonkers	63	63
87 YWCA OF JAMESTOWN	8	401 North Main Street	Jamestown	8	8
88 YWCA OF ROCHESTER & MONROE COUNTIES	47	175 North Clinton Avenue	Rochester	47	47
89 YWCA OF TROY & COHOES	83	21 First Street	Troy	83	83

* Project in Development or Under Construction

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TOTAL BEDS</u>	<u>SRO NAME</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>SRO UNITS</u>	<u>NO. BEDS</u>
90 YWCA OF WESTERN NEW YORK	7	Cottage Program	Buffalo	7	7
91 YWCA OF YONKERS	43	YWCA of Yonkers	Yonkers	43	43
TOTAL UPSTATE UNITS	903			892	903
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>9499</u>			<u>9407</u>	<u>9499</u>



National Coalition for the Homeless

FEDERAL COORDINATION/COLLABORATION IN HOMELESS ASSISTANCE

Mary Ann Gleason, National Coalition for the Homeless

Outline of remarks:

1. Visuals on the "wheel of homelessness"
 - a. Contributing factors, current proposals (health, income, education, support services)
2. Fragmentation of perspective, policy, program development
 - a. Consequence to homeless people
 - b. Consequence to a system of care (multiple agencies/bureaucracies; multiple grant writing/annual reports; funds distributed by one agency that support the traditional "work"/focus of another agency (i.e., HUD funds paying for supportive services that traditionally came out of HHS, which potentially results in less money for housing coming from HUD)
3. Suggestions for improvements:
 - a. Joint RFPs
 - b. Greater true collaboration on Interagency Council - Domestic Policy Council playing larger role
 - c. Modelling collaboration for the states
 - d. Alternative suggestion for post-veto negotiations which protect the neediest (federal government retains some role in distribution of funds/creation of policy)

Molly - obviously I will speak quickly! Thanks for organizing this so well.

Mainstreaming/Block Granting/Budget Cuts

Congress and the Administration are making changes which will alter the nature of homeless assistance in our nation. It is critical, in the process of reinventing and streamlining and making government more efficient, that we not neglect homeless people. People who are difficult to serve -- either because they require a lot of service; or because their problems are complex; or because they are hard to reach; or because they are unpopular to serve -- may be lost in the effort to improve efficiency, especially coupled with budget cuts.

◆ Mainstreaming

- It is good to try to get more resources to homeless people by making the mainstream programs available to them.
- However, mainstreaming cannot simply mean saying that the mainstream programs have to serve homeless people.
- These programs didn't serve vulnerable people well -- that is why we had to do the McKinney programs.
- What changes will you make to mainstream programs that will make them accessible to homeless people

Solutions

- Require grantees to describe and meet needs of homeless people
- Have mainstream programs do outreach
- Maintain workers who can help homeless people meet their comprehensive needs (housing, services, incomes)
- Go where people are.
- Monitoring/Sanctions. Require explicit planning for homeless people because their needs are different.
- Sign-offs

◆ Block granting

- It is good to encourage states and localities to plan and coordinate to meet particular local needs.
- However, homeless people have not historically been popular to serve at the local level.
- Mayors and governors are getting more conservative.
- We have seen that their response is often to move people out of the locality rather than to try to help them cope within the locality.
- We need federal protection on these issues of civil rights and justice.
- We also believe that their reaction to increased responsibilities for social programs coupled with decreased resources and pressures from business communities to get homeless people off the streets will be to establish more shelters, which are cheaper than permanent solutions.

Solutions:

- Make sure that local homeless providers have to participate in planning efforts to help homeless people.
- Work with providers to assess and identify barriers.

- Set-asides
- Make sure that localities have to properly identify their needs in terms of homeless people, and then meet these needs.
- Restrict amount of money that can be spent on emergency solutions.
- Provide incentives for permanent solutions.

◆ Budget cuts

- Aforementioned tendency to go to short term, cheaper solutions.
- Tendency to serve more popular constituencies (families).
- Tendency not to serve single men, especially those with illnesses.
- Tendency to "rush toward the bottom" and not provide services that are seen as attracting homeless people.

Solutions:

- Require that scarce resources are targetted to those in most need.
- Require that needs are addressed by spending.
- Incentives for permanent solutions.

**Homelessness Policy Exchange:
Moving Forward in a Changing Environment
White House Conference Center
October 26, 1995**

Ensuring the civil rights of homeless people are protected

Maria Foscarinis, Esq., Executive Director, National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty

I. Cities are increasingly enacting ordinances and adopting policies that essentially criminalize homelessness.

A. Examples:

1. Miami, San Francisco--many ordinances used to arrest homeless people for sleeping, bathing, eating in public
2. Dallas, Santa Ana, New Orleans (proposed)--ordinances prohibiting sleeping or camping in public
3. Seattle--ordinance prohibiting sitting on downtown sidewalks
4. Milwaukee, Berkeley--ordinances prohibiting begging in public

B. Context: Cities adopting such policies do not have sufficient basic survival resources for their homeless residents. In virtually every case, bare emergency space meets only a fraction of the need.

II. These laws and practices raise major constitutional, policy, and real life concerns, by:

A. Constitution: potentially violating the Eight Amendment, Equal Protection Clause, Due Process Clause, and First Amendment

B. Policy: fostering divisive battles that detract attention and resources (fiscal and political) from constructive efforts to address the conditions that cause people to be on the streets to begin with: e.g., lack of housing, jobs, treatment.

C. Real life: Punishing people for conduct they have no choice but to engage in; making life on the streets even harder; making it harder to escape homelessness

III. Solutions

A. Constructive city policies. Examples:

1. Dade County--meal tax

2. Las Vegas--police outreach
3. Nashville--withdrew panhandling ordinance in favor of outreach and cooperation between advocates and merchants

B. Federal policies

1. Do not allow federal funds to support such actions
 - a. withhold funding from cities that violate the civil rights of their homeless residents.
 - b. include and enforce respect for civil rights as a criterion in funding decisions wherever federal agencies have authority to do so.
 - c. include civil rights requirements in regulations.
 - d. adopt a civil rights policy statement which builds and expands upon the "Fighting Discrimination" section in "Priority: Home!"
2. Actively promote constructive alternatives by providing models for cities to use.
3. Provide amicus support to homeless plaintiffs in key cases.



National Coalition for the Homeless

A Journey into Homelessness¹

The Sjobloms are homeless. They have not been homeless for long; in fact, they lost their home in Matawan, New Jersey, on September 25, 1995. Several months before that date, Diane Sjoblom found the National Coalition for the Homeless home page on the Internet and sent an email asking for help to prevent their eviction. Between July and September, the Sjobloms kept in contact with NCH staff through email conversations, informing us of their visits to various welfare, legal aid, and church offices. Unfortunately, no amount of advice could stop the warrant for removal which the Sjobloms found attached to their door on September 12. Through email, letters, and telephone conversations, we have reconstructed the Sjobloms' journey into homelessness. Follow the events which led to their eviction, then join the Sjobloms in their ongoing search for a steady source of income and permanent housing.

The Sjobloms

Russell and Diane Sjoblom considered themselves fortunate. In return for services as superintendent of the Balmoral Arms apartment complex, Russell received a salary of \$1,375/month and free rent and electric for his family. In addition to her part-time job at K-mart, Diane worked alongside her husband, assisting him with lawn mowing and light maintenance duties, for which she received a small stipend. The Sjobloms were able to make ends meet and still have enough left over for hobbies such as model airplanes, basketball, and tennis. Realizing the importance of giving their children (Alicia, age 11, and Russell, age 9), every opportunity to succeed, the Sjobloms even bought a computer in 1993 and joined Prodigy online services.

An Injury on the Job

Russell's job required him to be a jack-of-all-trades-- maintenance man, engineer, plumber, electrician, and mover. Moving heavy objects, including toilets, sinks, kitchen countertops, and stoves, was part of his daily routine. One day in January 1994, Russell had to move an old refrigerator into the basement of the apartment complex. With his brother John assisting, Russell slowly guided the refrigerator down the stairs. After a few steps, Russell felt a surging pain in his back. His legs gave out from

¹This essay was written by Barbara Duffield, NCH staff member. It will soon be posted on the NCH Home Page of the World Wide Web (<http://nch.ari.net>) and updated weekly to reflect the Sjoblom family's progress. The page will include the full text of email conversations, pictures of the Sjobloms, and links to documentation such as medical records, written correspondence, and the warrant of removal. This project was undertaken with the full cooperation of the Sjoblom family.

beneath him and he fell, with just enough time to shout to his brother to move out of the way. The refrigerator crashed down the steps, flipping Russell over, and crushing his back from the force of the fall. The official diagnosis was compression fractures in three vertebrae and severe strain to the lower back. Russell would spend the next 5 months in traction.

Fortunately, the application for worker's compensation was processed quickly, and Russell began receiving weekly checks for \$225.75. Despite a skyrocketing bill at the local pharmacy and Diane's lay-off from her job at K-Mart, the Sjobloms were able to pay their bills and looked forward to better days ahead. Even when Russell's worker's compensation reached its limit in August, state disability and Diane's part-time salary from her new job at Shop-Rite filled the gap until the day when Russell could work again.

Back to Work

That day came in October 1994, when Russell returned to work on light duty. Knowing her husband would need extra assistance, Diane quit her job at Shop-Rite to help him fulfill his duties. It wasn't long, however, until another accident would change their lives forever. Russell reinjured his back while standing on a step-ladder putting animal repellent in a crawl space in the building. The second injury has left Russell completely unable to work. His physician concluded that Russell would have a "lifetime of pain." Because of his disability, Russell lost his job on December 6, 1994. Diane lost her job at the building at the same time, since the position was considered part of a "package deal." The Sjobloms were now charged for the rent and electric that had been included as part of Russell's salary. The total amount owed for rent was \$685/month; the electricity bill varied, but usually was well over \$100 per month.

The Welfare Maze

Again, Russell was awarded worker's compensation, this time for \$250.75/week, or \$1003 per month. But with no other regular income, and with food, pharmacy, and other bills accumulating, the Sjobloms needed more money. Diane began to look for evening work, because she needed to be available during the day to transport Russell to his Doctor's appointments and therapy sessions. However, there was no employment available for which Diane was qualified that would pay more than \$5.35/hour, and that pay rate would not be nearly enough to meet the Sjobloms' monthly expenses. She applied for unemployment benefits, but was denied because she had voluntarily left her job at Shop-Rite. Diane protested that she was seeking unemployment as a result of her termination from Balmoral Arms, not Shop-Rite. She filed an appeal, but was denied on the grounds that her salary at Balmoral Arms (\$130/month for 6 years) was not enough for her to collect unemployment.

The Sjobloms' next thought was to apply for help with their rent. They

contacted HUD's Department of Community Affairs in Freehold, New Jersey and were told that there was no assistance available; in fact the waiting list for Section 8 rental assistance is currently 6 years. The Department stopped taking applications in 1992. Diane and Russell then contacted the Monmouth County welfare offices to apply for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the most common form of government assistance to poor families with children. The Sjobloms' application was denied, however, because their monthly income of \$1,003, which was derived from worker's compensation, exceeded the limit for eligibility. On December 31, 1994, the Sjobloms' medical insurance from their former employer was terminated.

A Generous Community

The Sjobloms' community immediately pitched in to help the family. Organizations, such as St. Vincent de Paul, St. Benedict's church, the PTA, the Elks, and the Cub Scouts, contributed funds toward rent, utilities, and the pharmacy bill. The family began receiving food baskets from the United Methodist church, and the Marine Corps helped provide toys for the children for Christmas. Still, the Sjobloms knew that the community's generosity was not the answer to their current problems.

In January 1995, the family applied for Food Stamps and Medicaid. In the meantime, St. Vincent de Paul supplied vouchers for the Calico Cat, a food and clothing pantry that supplies canned goods, dry cereal, and used clothing. The Calico Cat could not provide meat, eggs, cheese, or milk, but was a tremendous help for the family until their food stamps began to arrive. Diane was also able to find clothing for the children there. The Sjobloms contacted another community organization, Project Paul of Keansburg, for help with the rent and electric bills, but were told that they must first have an eviction notice (for the rent) or a shut-off notice (for the electricity). Although the Sjoblom made a partial payment for rent in February, the summons for tenancy court came the following month. Project Paul was then able to help the family, and provided, on a one-time basis, an amount sufficient to cover the remainder owed for February's rent and all of March's rent. The family almost made rent for April, but again faced a set-back: this time, the truck broke down. Because the truck was the only means of transporting Russell to the doctor and to therapy, the Sjobloms had no choice but to repair it.

Homeless Prevention?

Denied Section 8 rental assistance and facing growing bills, the Sjobloms knew that it would be only a matter of time before they lost their home. On May 4, 1995, Diane Sjoblom called her local office of HUD's Department of Community Affairs Homeless Prevention Program. She was told that the family's records would be reviewed and that the family would receive a call in a few weeks. Just two days later, the Sjobloms received another setback -- this time a letter informing Russell that as of May 13, he would no

longer receive worker's compensation because he had reached "maximum benefits." Thus, the family found itself two months behind in rent with no source of income other than Food Stamps, which could only be spent on food (toilet paper, soap, and other necessities are excluded). Diane was able to find work babysitting for a friend's child for \$100 a week, yet this income would not enable the family to make rent and electric payments. Desperate, Diane tried to call the Homeless Prevention Program again to see if there was any word on their application. Diane was told that the Homeless Prevention office was processing the family's application and would call them once a decision had been reached. She was also told not to call again.

Because the family was no longer receiving income from worker's compensation, they were now eligible for AFDC. In early June, the Sjobloms applied for AFDC and additional Food Stamps, and in mid-June were found eligible for an AFDC grant of \$298/month (this amount was lowered from the maximum grant amount of \$488/month because of Diane's babysitting income) and \$311/month in Food Stamps. Still, \$298 per month from AFDC and \$400 per month from babysitting would hardly enable the Sjobloms to pay for even one month's rent, much less the three months they now owed. In this same month, Russell applied for Social Security Disability (SSD) and state disability benefits.

Knowing that it would take some time for the SSD and state disability applications to be processed, the Sjobloms became increasingly anxious. A tenancy court date for June 23 prompted yet another call from Diane to the Homeless Prevention office. Despite having been told not to call back, the Sjobloms needed to know whether they could expect assistance from the Homeless Prevention office because they would have had to inform the judge of this expected source of income. Diane again asked whether their application had been processed and was assured that she would receive an answer that same afternoon. No call came. At 4:00 pm, Diane called the Homeless Prevention office and was told that the worker with whom she had previously spoken and who was supposed to call her back that day had gone on vacation and would not be back until after July 4. Because they could not represent to the court that they would have assistance to pay their back rent and because they had no other means of paying it, the Sjobloms did not attend court on the assigned court date. Accordingly, they were found in default of rent.

Diane made one last attempt to contact the Homeless Prevention office in early July and was informed that her family's application had been denied because the family was no longer receiving worker's compensation and their AFDC grant would not cover future rent payments. Because of their inadequate income, assistance from the Homeless Prevention program would only delay, not prevent, their eviction. Their poverty thus disqualified them from Homeless Prevention assistance.

"(Husband Disabled) We Are About to Become Homeless"

The Sjobloms learned that the welfare office had an Emergency Response Unit that provides emergency services to families receiving AFDC. The assistance may include helping with back rent, placing families temporarily in motels or shelters, and/or giving children money for transportation to school. In July, Diane Sjoblom contacted this office for help. She was told that Emergency Response could help once the family is served with a lock-out notice, but that the family would be responsible for storage and moving costs. The Emergency Response office encouraged Diane to fill out an application, so that when the lock-out notice did come, she would simply have to make a phone call to receive help.

At this point, the Sjobloms felt they had no place left to turn. Taking advantage of the computer and the Prodigy service, Diane sent the NCH an email on July 27, 1995: (INSERT LINK TO EMAILS)

The Check's in the Mail

In August, things started to look a little better for the Sjobloms. The welfare office offered to send Diane to school to learn data entry, which would enable her to find a higher paying job. Diane would need such a job, because the friend for whom the Sjobloms were babysitting found some one else to watch her child. The Sjobloms would therefore lose the \$400 a month they had been earning from babysitting. Fortunately, the state disability that Russell had applied for in June arrived: on August 24, a check for \$1100 arrived. Knowing that moving to another apartment would require a good credit history, the Sjobloms used this check to pay off the bills that had been accumulating, including a large payment of a bill for over \$1400 from the pharmacy. Besides, the Sjobloms expected a large final settlement from worker's compensation to arrive any day; they reasoned that this large check, together with contributions from area churches, would be enough to cover the back rent they owed and ultimately prevent their eviction.

On August 28, the check arrived. To their shock, the Sjobloms found that the worker's compensation check was only \$1700. Their attorney had told them that the settlement was to include compensation for the rent and electric that was not initially calculated as part of Russell's salary after his first injury, and the prescription medications. Unfortunately, the worker's compensation check only took into account a "room and board" allotment that was owed from the second injury. Realizing that this amount would not be enough to cover the back rent owed, the Sjobloms frantically tried to cancel the checks that had just been sent. They were too late-- the money was gone. To make matters much, much worse, the worker's compensation payment of \$1700 disqualified the Sjobloms from receiving AFDC. The Sjobloms were informed that they were to live off the worker's compensation check for 5 months, at which time they would be eligible to reapply for AFDC. In the meantime, the family was served with a notice to go to tenancy court on Sept. 1.

Trying to Beat the Clock

Upon advice from NCH, the Sjobloms visited a legal services attorney. The legal services attorney, however, could provide assistance only if the Sjobloms had the amount necessary to pay the aggregate rent due. Because they had less than half of the money they owed, and no future source of income, the Sjobloms stood no chance with the tenancy court. The warrant of removal was to come within days.

"Today we were supposed to go to court if we had the full amount to pay for the rent.... The judge will still not find in our favor, even with my husband's condition or the fact that we have 2 children. According to the legal services attorney, the courts will issue a warrant of removal three working days after tenancy court. If we come up with money between now and next Thursday, we'll be able to stay. If not, there'll be a sheriff here to lock us out. Wish us luck, I'll check our mail tomorrow." Diane Sjoblom
Email correspondence of September 1, 1995

As a last ditch attempt, Diane contacted the Emergency Services of the welfare office again -- this time the office responsible for helping families pay back rent, but the Sjobloms were denied assistance. There were two main reasons for the denial: 1) the office only supplies retroactive rent assistance if the assistance will prevent actual eviction. But the Sjobloms now had no source of income, and, therefore the retroactive rent assistance would not prevent their eviction, because they could not pay future rent; and 2) the office only helps with three months back rent; at this point, the Sjobloms were five months behind in their rent payments.

"Last week, I had both phone lines going, one with welfare and the other, a church that has been working with us from the beginning. When I got off the with welfare and went to go on to speak with the church, I just broke down and cried. After that, I was fine. The woman from the church says maybe that's what I needed." Diane Sjoblom
Email correspondence of September 7, 1995

The Search for Shelter

Faced with the inevitability of their eviction, the Sjobloms began to seek shelter. They contacted the welfare department's Emergency Response Unit responsible for placing families in shelter (the same office they had contacted in July and for which they had filled out an application). This office, however, requires that families have less than \$1000 in savings. The \$1700 worker's compensation check disqualified the Sjobloms. They would have to look for shelter elsewhere.

The Sjobloms literally had nowhere to go. They had no friends or family in the area with whom they could stay, and area family shelters were only for women and children. The family would have to split up to stay at any of these facilities. Diane investigated the possibility of staying at a shelter in Middlesex County, but was told that because the family received welfare assistance (Food Stamps) from Monmouth County, they could not stay in any

Middlesex County shelter. It appeared that the only place the Sjobloms could stay together was in the family truck.

"Russell spoke to the social worker who handles the grant and food stamps this afternoon, he explained to her that we may wind up living in the truck and that that would be our address. She said that there would be someone checking up on us to see if we have a physical address because it is against the law to send the medicaid card and food stamps to anywhere else, and that if we did not have a physical address, the kids would be taken from us and put into foster homes and we would be put into separate shelters: one for men, and one for women." Diane Sjoblom

Email correspondence from September 8, 1995

Despite not knowing where they would stay, the Sjobloms began to pack and make arrangements. Just as they had faced difficulty finding a place for themselves, the Sjobloms found that there were waiting lists for storage facilities in the area. It seemed like time was truly running out, and that they would soon be on the streets and forced to sell their belongings. To make matters worse, Diane's chance to learn data entry now appeared threatened.

"I was supposed to start school yesterday, I had to call the social worker on Tuesday and have it rescheduled to January because of having to pack. Another case worker was assigned to me from that department and called me yesterday, she said her supervisor told her to call me and tell me that being homeless doesn't give me any reason to keep me from attending school. I explained my situation again to her as well as the other worker. I also told her that I wish I didn't miss out on this opportunity."

Email correspondence of September 7, 1995

The Warrant Arrives

On September 12, the official eviction notice, or warrant of removal, arrived. The Sjobloms had three days to "move all persons and property from the premises." Time had run out. Publicizing their plight seemed to be the only way to get more time to find places to stay for themselves and their belongings. The Sjobloms contacted their local tv stations and newspapers, but it seemed no one wanted to get involved.

"The News Tribune doesn't seem to have any interest in our story, nor does the channel 9 news. They said that they can't be placed as an advocate unless there are more stories that can go with ours that that would be the only way. The way the system is run through the government, no one wants to get involved in the politics."

Email correspondence of September 12, 1995

At this point, the Sjobloms just needed time to find a place to stay. Having followed the family's efforts and frustrations via email, staff at the National Coalition for the Homeless felt compelled to act. An NCH staff member spoke with the Vice President of the company that owned the Balmoral Arms

apartment complex and persuaded the landlord to give the Sjobloms an extra week -- the Sjobloms now had until September 25 to move out of their apartment. In addition, one of the reporters from The News Tribune did interview the Sjobloms, and profiled the family in his weekly column. (LINK TO ARTICLE)

The Spirit Inn

In the eight days between September 15 (the original eviction date) and September 25, the Sjobloms were able to secure shelter and storage. A family acquaintance allowed the Sjobloms to use his garage for storage, but charged them \$150/month. The Sjobloms were told not to leave valuables in this garage, and so had to leave other possessions with family and friends-- the computer was left at the Sjobloms' neighbors' apartment, and the t.v. and stereo were stored at Russell's brothers' homes.

The most important thing, however, is that the family is together-- thanks to the St. Vincent de Paul Society and St. Joseph's church in Keyport, New Jersey. Many years earlier, a small two-bedroom house on church property had fallen into disrepair and was vacant. The parish renovated the house and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, operating out of St. Joseph's church, used the house ("The Spirit Inn") to shelter families in need. However, because the St. Vincent de Paul Society is run entirely by volunteers and has limited financial resources, the project proved to be more than they could handle. In 1990, St. Joseph's parish entered into an agreement with the Monmouth County Department of Social Services, and for five years the Department moved families in and out of The Spirit Inn as temporary shelter. The funding for this project was to run out at the end of September 1995-- precisely the time when the Sjobloms so desperately needed a place to stay. Staff at the St. Vincent de Paul Society, who had been working with the Sjobloms since January, quickly seized upon this opportunity by appealing to St. Joseph's parish for use of the house. The parish in turn contacted the Monmouth County Department of Social Services and learned that the Department had no funds with which to continue the project. The Spirit Inn was returned to St. Joseph's and made available to the Sjobloms just in time-- the family moved into the house the day they were evicted. The Sjobloms will be able to stay in the house provided that they are actively looking for housing and employment.

"Madeline, from St. Vincent de Paul (the organization that is run out of St. Joseph's), brought me over a form for me to fill out to get the kids gifts for Christmas which was handed to her from another organization. We've been so grateful for all the help everyone has given us so far with food, shelter, and advice. Without it, we don't know where we would be right now. I shudder to think."

Email correspondence of October 10, 1995

CONTINUING CHALLENGES

Health

Since the Sjobloms moved into the Spirit Inn, they've faced a series of problems. One of the most serious problems has been Russell's health. His injuries have left his back and legs very weak. On September 30, 1995, Russell was making his way down the stairs, when his legs gave out from beneath him and he fell down the steps. Although his doctor wanted to put him in the hospital for total bed rest, Russell had an upcoming appointment with a different doctor who was to examine him to determine his eligibility for Social Security Disability benefits. Knowing that this source of income would be critical for his family to find housing and thereby escape homelessness, Russell insisted that he not go into the hospital until after the appointment with the SSD doctor. On October 10, the pain in his back was so great that he let Diane take him to the hospital. Upon examination, Russell's doctors discovered that he had had a mild heart attack within the last seven weeks. Russell was released from the hospital on October 18, but continues to suffer from pain and poor health.

Education

The Sjobloms' children, Alicia and Russell, have had a difficult time trying to understand what's happened to their family. Despite all the trauma involved in losing their home, the children have had a few important sources of stability: the love and care of their parents, and their school. The Sjoblom children have always attended the Ravine Drive Elementary School. Considered one of the best schools in the area, both children like school and receive top grades. The Spirit Inn, however, is located just a few miles outside of the school district. Diane Sjoblom informed the school social worker of the family's situation, and asked whether it would be possible for the children to be bussed to the school. The social worker told Diane that because the family was not receiving AFDC, the children could not be transported to school. To make matters much worse, she informed Diane that in a few weeks, the children would have to transfer to the school district in Keyport. Desperate not to disrupt their children's schooling, the Sjobloms described the situation in an email to NCH (the Sjobloms occasionally drove to their neighbor's apartment to use their computer to send email). NCH staff explained that a federal law (the McKinney Act) provides some protection for homeless children so that they may continue to attend the school they were attending when they became homeless:

"As for the children's schooling, the law says that 'to the extent feasible,' parents who become homeless may choose which school their children attend. You should definitely contact your state office about this matter. The person in New Jersey who handles homeless children's education is Anne Corwell. Her number is (609) 633-1304. She, or someone in her office, should be able to help you and perhaps even negotiate with the school or give you assistance with transportation.... your children should NOT have to transfer schools in a month just because they are homeless." NCH Staff

Email correspondence of September 30, 1995

Diane contacted the state coordinator for homeless children's education, who referred her to a local homeless education coordinator. The local coordinator in turn called the school social worker and informed her of the law and its

provisions. The social worker had been unaware of the McKinney Act; once informed, she understood that the children would not have to transfer.

Money

At present, the Sjobloms have no source of income other than \$311 a month for Food Stamps. They have been living off of the worker's compensation check that they received in August, the last state disability check, and the last AFDC grant. This last AFDC grant (\$488) was mistakenly sent to the Sjobloms on September 1 because the welfare office did not find out about the worker's compensation check until too late in the month (August 28) to change the next month's grant amount. As a result, the Sjobloms were told that when they reapply for assistance in five months, they will be obliged to pay back this money. The welfare office will accomplish this by taking \$44 out of each monthly check until the full \$488 is paid back.

This Sjobloms' bank account, however, is running low. In addition to costs incurred for moving and storage, the truck's transmission and brakes gave out, and the insurance on the truck came due. The family truck is an absolute necessity, as Diane transports Russell to the doctor and the children to school each day. As of October 21, the family had only \$300 left to live on for 4 more months. Although the welfare office told the Sjobloms that they were not eligible for 5 months beginning in September, they have been advised by Legal Aid to reapply sooner and to show the welfare office that they have been spending their money wisely.

Storage

The Sjobloms recently learned that they will have to remove their possessions from storage at the end of October; apparently, the acquaintance who was renting the space to them found another use for his garage. At this point in time, the Sjobloms simply cannot afford to pay for moving and storage. They thus have no choice but to sell their furniture and some of their other belongings.

"The thing about welfare is, they make you feel guilty for owning things. But, the truth is, it wasn't always like this. I worked hard for many years for the things I have, and now they're telling me that because I'm crippled, I should sell them. I'd really like to keep at least some of the stuff."

Russell Sjoblom

Telephone conversation of October 21, 1995

Future Strategies as of October 24, 1995

Gaining financial security is the Sjobloms' number one priority. With an adequate and steady source of income, the Sjobloms could begin to save enough money for a security deposit and then monthly rental payments. The family is currently awaiting a decision on Russell's SSD application. In the mean time, Diane has applied for evening work at K-Mart; however, at \$5.35/hour, she will

still not earn enough to support the family. Diane hopes to attend the data entry classes rescheduled for January in order to find a higher-paying job. Russell is investigating the possibility of telemarketing for a friend of a friend; he believes he could do the work at home with a cordless phone, taking breaks when needed.

Once the Sjobloms have a steady source of income, finding affordable housing will be the next challenge. The going rate for a 2-bedroom apartment in the area is \$700/month. Even if Diane worked full-time at \$5.35/hour (which, given Russell's need for transportation to the doctor's office, seems unlikely), the family would still need assistance to make monthly rent payments and meet basic needs. If Russell's SSD application were accepted, the Sjoblom's would stand a much better chance. Ideally, the family would like to move into an apartment complex that accepts Section 8 certificates-- that way, when the Section 8 office begins taking applications again, the Sjobloms could apply and not have to move again should they be accepted (the waiting list is so long that the office stopped taking applications in 1992 and will not begin taking applications again for three years). The family has identified three possible locations: a building across from their old apartment complex, and two buildings adjacent to the Ravine Drive School. The Sjobloms' goal is for the children to attend school in the same school district.

The Sjobloms will face many challenges on their way out of homelessness. NCH will update this page to reflect their ongoing efforts and to track their progress.

DRAFT

October 1995

INTERIM REPORT

IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITY: HOME! THE FEDERAL PLAN TO BREAK THE CYCLE OF HOMELESSNESS

BACKGROUND

The Clinton Administration's policy on homelessness was articulated in a May 1994 report entitled *Priority: Home! The Federal Plan to Break the Cycle of Homelessness*. *Priority: Home!* was prepared by the Interagency Council on the Homeless, a working group of the White House Domestic Policy Council. The Interagency Council is comprised of the heads of 18 Federal agencies with programs and other resources that can be used to assist the homeless. There was unprecedented consultation with representatives of State and local governments, service providers, and public interest and advocacy organizations, and other concerned individuals in writing the report.

Priority: Home! includes a thorough analysis of the nature and causes of homelessness and a comprehensive overview of Federal and local assistance and relief efforts. It acknowledges the importance of two broad and sometimes overlapping classes of problems--"crisis poverty" and chronic disabilities--which can interact and result in large-scale homelessness.

Priority: Home! proposes the development of a seamless system of services called the "continuum of care," a concept which encompasses early assessment, transitional housing and services, and permanent housing to promote long-term independence and self-sufficiency, as well as short-term emergency needs.

Other key recommendations include doubling the HUD McKinney homeless assistance budget, improving the mental and physical health systems, increasing Federal housing subsidies for homeless families, fighting illegal discrimination, and exploring the use of tax incentives to assist low-income households with housing costs.

To prevent future homelessness, *Priority: Home!* cites the need to increase education, job training, and employment opportunities while increasing the accessibility to social services and affordable housing for homeless people.

IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

Priority: Home! recommends a number of initiatives and agency actions to assist those who are currently homeless or at risk of homelessness through long-term "structural" changes and cross-cutting agency actions. Shortly after the publication of *Priority: Home!*, the Interagency Council established work groups to recommend specific action steps for implementing the various recommendations. The work groups were formed around the following topical areas: (1) making prevention equal to remediation in policy planning; (2) integrating the services system for homeless persons with mainstream programs so that it no longer operates as a parallel system; (3) expanding and enhancing access to long-term, affordable housing; (4) improving the delivery of mental health and substance abuse services for those who need them; (5) increasing access to health care and nutrition services; (6) addressing special needs in rural areas; and (6) improving interagency coordination.

The work groups were directed to take necessary steps to implement the recommendations in *Priority: Home!* The work groups assessed the adequacy of current Federal efforts in these areas, and also identified additional steps that Federal agencies could take to improve, build upon, or otherwise enhance this strategy. }

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

While some of these actions require legislative changes, others can be acted upon administratively. There have been numerous changes in key Federal policies and programs since the May 1994 publication of *Priority: Home!*, and the Administration and Congress are currently reviewing proposals for major revisions to key support programs such as welfare and Medicaid in connection with the F.Y. 1996 budget. However, there has been major progress in implementing the principles and recommendations in *Priority: Home!*. Highlights include the following accomplishments:

Increased Funding

- o The Administration was successful in more than doubling the HUD budget for targeted homelessness assistance programs under the McKinney Act from \$571 million in FY 1993 to \$1.12 billion in FY 1995. ✓
- o The Administration has strengthened the support network for homeless veterans by doubling the VA budget for homeless veterans from \$32 million in FY 1992 to \$76 million in FY 1995. ✓

Improved Data

- o Under the auspices of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, the Census Bureau and 11 other Federal agencies are co-sponsoring a **National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients** to provide current information on the providers of homeless assistance and the characteristics of homeless persons who use services. ✓
- o The **Census Bureau** is testing methods to ensure that homeless persons are adequately counted as part of the national decennial census in 2000.

Program Improvements

- o DoD and HUD have worked with Congress to enact the **Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act of 1994** to improve the process for making surplus property on closed military bases available for homeless assistance while allowing local reuse committees to balance homeless assistance needs with other economic and community development needs.
- o HUD developed a legislative proposal to **consolidate** all five of its McKinney homeless assistance programs into a single **Homeless Assistance Grant Program** to enhance local flexibility in designing effective programs and filling local gaps in the continuum of care. The proposal initially submitted to Congress in 1994 is still pending.
- o HUD awarded \$900 million to 818 projects in 228 cities in 1995 through a consolidated competition designed to foster community planning. These projects are key components in specific communities' continuum of care strategies to break the cycle of homelessness.
- o HHS has proposed **consolidating its mental health, substance abuse and primary health care programs** to provide greater local flexibility, encourage more comprehensive approaches and improve program administration. Grant recipients will be required to address the needs of homeless persons in their plans.
- o USDA is evaluating the results of \$2.8 million in small demonstration grants to 26 community organizations in 10 States to test innovative ways of providing outreach and enrollment assistance to homeless persons and other hard-to-reach groups in connection with the **Food Stamp Program**.
- o HHS has proposed consolidating three programs for **runaway and homeless youth** into a single, comprehensive program for this population.

Provision of Technical Information and Other Assistance

- o **USDA and FEMA** have co-sponsored three regional interactive workshops and a national conference to obtain information on the special nature of **homelessness in rural areas** and recommendations on ways to combat it.
- o Through its **CHALENG** (Community Homelessness Assessment, Local Education and Networking Groups) **for Veterans** initiative, **VA** has undertaken a nationwide assessment of the needs of homeless veterans through a series of VA-hosted mini-summits on homelessness at each of its 171 medical centers. All of the relevant agencies in each medical center catchment area are brought together at these meetings to energize community-wide efforts to improve assistance to homeless veterans and develop new strategies to address identified needs.
- o **HUD** is offering in 40 cities a nationwide series of technical assistance workshops to help service providers develop an effective **continuum of care**.
- o The **Department of Labor** required grantees under the Job Training for the Homeless Program to "partner" with and provide technical assistance to at least one **Job Training Partnership Act** administrative entity. This partnership would implement strategies likely to prove effective in increasing the number of homeless persons served by JTPA and enhancing the services that this mainstream program offers them.
- o **VA** has continued its support of two-three day **Stand Downs** to provide homeless veterans with clothing, food and linkages to programs and benefits. **VA** supported over 40 **Stand Downs** and **Benefit Fairs** in FY 1994, assisting over 16,000 homeless veterans.

Miscellaneous Actions

- o **FEMA** is working to encourage the 2,500 local boards and 11,000 agencies under the Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program to incorporate prevention activities into their local plans.
- o The **Corporation for National and Community Service** has created a partnership with **HUD** to match some of **HUD's** funds for the Supportive Housing program with human resources available through **AmeriCorps*** and **VISTA** volunteers to assist local, community-based organizations.

- o The Department of Justice filed an amicus brief on behalf of overturning a Santa Ana, California, ordinance that clearly targeted the homeless community by prohibiting sleeping in public with a blanket.
- o Because it administers key benefits that assist homeless people, the Social Security Administration was made a full member of the Interagency Council on the Homeless.

TARGETED HOMELESS ASSISTANCE FUNDING BY AGENCY 1/
(Budget Authority in Millions of Dollars)

	FY 1993 Enacted	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Pres. Budget
HUD:				
McKinney Act Programs	571.6	822.7	1,120.0	1,120.0
Non-McKinney Act Programs	<u>19.1</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>514.21</u> *	<u>==</u>
HUD Total.....	590.7	822.7	1,120.0	1,120.0
HHS:				
McKinney Act Programs.....	135.6	140.3	143.3	142.2
Non-McKinney Act Programs.....	<u>78.7</u>	<u>82.3</u>	<u>88.5</u>	<u>88.9</u>
HHS Total.....	214.3	222.6	231.8	231.1
FEMA:				
McKinney Act Programs	129.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
Labor:				
McKinney Act Programs.....	12.5	12.5	5.0	5.0
Education:				
McKinney Act Programs.....	34.4	35.1	38.3	39.5
Veterans Affairs:				
McKinney Act Programs	44.5	51.6	58.6	59.8
Non-McKinney Act Programs.....	<u>2.4</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>17.7</u>
VA Total.....	46.9	65.9	75.9	77.5
USDA				
Non-McKinney Act Programs.....	32.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Interagency Council on the Homeless				
McKinney Act Program.....	<u>0.9</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>
 Subtotal, McKinney Act Programs.....	 928.4	 1,192.2	 1,495.2	 1,496.5
Subtotal, Non-McKinney Act Programs....	<u>132.2</u>	<u>136.6</u>	<u>145.8</u>	<u>146.6</u>
Targeted Homeless Total	1,060.7	1,328.8	1,641.0	1,643.1

Note: This table provides agency totals only. See attached table for funding level of programs within each agency.

- * Earmarked within voucher program for homeless families. Because of new program design in 1996, no specific earmark can be identified.

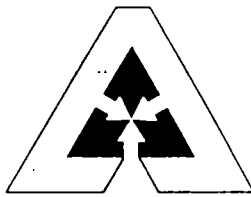
January 25, 1995

c:\work\wp\homeless\directble\96h\ab.wk3

Worksheet C

Feb.
Budget

Internal
use



THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO END HOMELESSNESS, INC.

703-3336

August 23, 1995

TO: Molly Brostrom
FROM: Nan Roman
SUBJECT: Homelessness Roundtable

Goals

- ◆ To provide information to the Interagency Council on the Homeless about future directions and issues, particularly in light of increased mainstreaming of homeless programs.
- ◆ To inform leaders in the homeless field of what the Council is doing.
- ◆ To establish a relationship between the White House and homeless assistance groups around the country so that they understand the White House's efforts to end homelessness.

Participants

Interagency Council

14 principles (assistant secretary level)
14 accompanying staff

National Homeless Groups (allow each to select 4 people to attend, either from staff, from membership, from other national organizations)

National Alliance to End Homelessness
National Coalition for the Homeless
National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty
National Coalition for Homeless Veterans

Other National Groups (one representative from each of these interested groups)

U.S. Conference of Mayors
Council of State Community Development Agencies
National Governors Association
National Community Development Association
National Association of Counties
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials

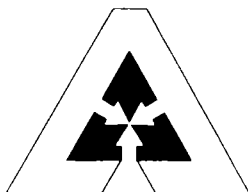
Catholic Charities
Salvation Army
National Health Care for the Homeless Council
Travellers Aid International
AIDS Action Council

Other possibilities:

House/Senate staff?
Congressman Vento

Format Options

- I. Divide the program into three areas representing the solutions to homelessness: housing, incomes and services. For each solution area, two or three relevant Council representatives would give 5 minute presentations on what they see as the issues that confront their agencies in that area. Then there would be three position papers (published in advance) from attending groups which would be summarized by their authors. These would be on the issues they see and possible solutions. This would take a total of 30-40 minutes. The remaining 20-30 minutes would consist of dialogue on that issue. Then move on to next issue.
- II. Divide the program into housing, incomes and services. Council members prepare briefing papers on these issues stating what they see as the challenges upcoming. Selected attendees do the same. Staff prepares a list of 5-10 questions on each area. Everyone gets the papers in advance. Dialogue on the questions.
- III. Ask each attendee to prepare three questions on issues of concern to them and submit them in advance. Then select ten questions for each of the three topics (housing, income, services) for discussion at the meeting.



THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO END HOMELESSNESS, INC.

October 3, 1995

Nan P. Roman
Vice President of
Policy and Programs

TO: Molly Brostrom

FROM: Nan Roman

SUBJECT: Issues for Interagency Council Meeting

Theme: Given budget reductions, reinvention, consolidation, devolution and a general revamping of social programs, it is critical that the most vulnerable of Americans -- those who are homeless -- not be lost in the shuffle. What is the overall philosophy that your department is adopting to address homelessness, given these changes? What are the top three priorities you will pursue in the coming fiscal year in your efforts to end homelessness?

- I. Mainstreaming: what does mainstreaming mean to agencies -- what provisions are they making to ensure that homeless people are served by mainstream programs?
- II. Performance measures: how can we look at outcomes with hold programs accountable for outcomes without setting up disincentives to helping those most in need?
- III. Block granting: how can we require states and localities to assist homeless people when they are not popular to serve at the local level; what guidance/TA will be given to states/localities to help them know how to set up systems for homeless people.
- IV. Targetting to individual populations: how can we meet the individual needs of particular populations without so sub-dividing the programs that they are not useful?

- V. Permanent vs. temporary assistance: with the magnitude of cuts coming down from the federal government, there will be a great tendency at the local level to implement cheaper, band-aid programs such as shelters -- how will this be countered.
- VI. Coordinated activity: local groups continue to complain about lack of federal coordination -- what can be done to improve coordination and make sure that each agency is assuming its appropriate responsibility?

4/19/00

NATIONAL LAW CENTER ON HOMELESSNESS & POVERTY

October 2, 1995

Molly Brostrum
Senior Policy Analyst
Domestic Policy Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Brostrum:

Here are some suggestions for issues to be raised at the Domestic Policy Council's Homelessness Forum.

1. Impact of legislative changes. Given the trend in Congress to eliminate and block grant programs, we should discuss how federal agencies can protect homeless persons and ensure they are not excluded from the new processes. In addition, we should discuss a mechanism for the White House and Interagency Council for the Homeless, in coordination with non-profits, to monitor any impact these cuts and reforms will have on homelessness.

2. White House public positions on homelessness. What can the White House do to build public support for solutions to homelessness -- and provide some protection from budget cutters in Congress?

3. Civil rights of homeless persons. What can the federal agencies do to encourage local governments to address homelessness rather than punishing homeless persons? How can the federal government protect the civil rights of homeless persons?

4. Mental Health Issues. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration seems to be moving away from making homelessness and mental illness a priority for funding. What can be done to reverse this? How can we ensure federal agencies do not overlook homeless persons when the agencies administer programs not specifically targeted at homeless persons? How can the federal government help increase the treatment resources available to homeless and poor people?

5. Housing. How can the federal government use its housing resources to help homeless people into permanent housing? This should include existing housing programs, base conversion, and use of other vacant properties. How can the federal government encourage the private sector to create

housing for homeless people? How can the federal government encourage state and local governments to do so?

6. Income. How can the federal government help ensure that income is sufficient to meet housing and other basic needs? Relevant topics include:

- raising minimum wage to aid working homeless people;
- ensuring Job Training Partnership Act and any other job training programs help homeless people;
- creating jobs -- either by the federal government or encouraging private sector creation -- that can be filled by homeless people; and
- income support for those who are unemployed or unable to work.

I believe these are all very critical topics that need to be addressed in any serious attempt to end homelessness. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or Laurel Weir at the Law Center.

Sincerely,



Maria Foscarnis
Executive Director

CHR remarks:

- Fed Plan → this interferes w/ issues from you -
we'd love to hear new rules/plan
first respond in writing, call for plan
- good collect

S. level on pub hsg, op's
Preserv - cap grants approach

(income exclusions in job hsg - pt of S, not H
- savings assoc'd w/?)

Maybe
Moving on auth's so as to present united front
Mack/Lazio - Sec. 8 → H-pot; S-bl gr

Feasibly, push more riders - e.g. inc targeting
Brooke

S. → Pub Hsg Demos - Deepak: scale too large/fast

Priorities → Incremental - tied to h'lessness

EDI → Mayor's issue

H'less Farm

⇒ Th' you ltr from Pres
for newsletters -
incl'g few pts

1 -

2 -

VA: Discharge planning

they have a true role
@ hold'g states acc'tble

DOC - job training

Admin trying to get nat'l role/g'lines on together
→ they need to begin bldg coalitions @ State Level
→ we need their help w/ grassroots

CHR: we are fighting in app'ops - 1 of our priorities
h'less

Corp → next yr - aggressive p'ships in h'lessness

→ Given loss of ^{incl} Sec. 8 → more h'less
but we're still here

CHR → What will agencies role be in bld'g's?

What will
the Admin
talk?

→ Link w/ other interagency councils:

• Violence / ~~Emp~~ ^{anti-} violence / drugs

• Emp. Zones

→ talk w/ Sheryl Cashin

prev. agenda ⇒

consolid'd
plan

has model for how bld'g's will be implemented

- occupancy pref for pub hsg → h'less ⇒ weaker + weaker

→ setting up new infra, inviting in others to p'ship

dev'g new tools

Pres + VP ⇒ dev'g tools for
planning + monitoring

"Human hands" ; groups need to learn to work w/ those tools

computer
mapping of
fed'l #

technology
imp'nts

* Bottom line / Fighting start from CTR

↳ Imp of their advocacy →

Tools → Anchor system (CHHS / HUD)

Local dec-making

sponsored by

ICH ⇒ Jan. } what happened to SP prog?

Post-Leg. T. A.

Base closure - opposed to Mohneri - Cisneros sent letter

↓
has been

improved - Repubs - DoD comfortable w/ Senate
Congress didn't really ~~know~~ a case ⇒ still try to

FEMA Board → ⁴ 56 reps

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

To: Molly Brostrum
From : NMcMillan/MBerger/Reuse staff
Subject: WinFax Scan And Send
Pages (including cover): 12

Time: 17:54:44
Date: 10/20/95

To: Molly Brostrum

Fr: Rob Hertzfeld

Attached is my attendance form for the meeting Thursday and a copy of the DoD/HUD rule for homeless and base closure

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implementation of 480-03-19.816/ 817.102(e) (1) and (2) by amending the Virginia program as follows:

(1) Define the term "suitable." The definition should clarify the criteria, both physical and chemical, to be used to distinguish between materials which can and cannot be used for the backfilling of pre-existing benches or mined-out areas;

(2) Add a requirement to the Virginia rules to explicitly require the determination of the location of seeps, springs, or other discharges in the designing of a backfill;

(3) Add to 480-03-19.773.17 a specific requirement that a permit condition be imposed requiring a quarterly analysis of coal mine waste as it is placed in a refuse pile or in an area being backfilled;

(4) Add a definition of "small" to mean that there are no channelled flows, that during storm events there is only sheet flow, and that no variances would be approved if the drainage area above the pile on any point exceeds 600 feet, measured along the slope; and

(5) Add a requirement that whenever coal refuse is placed on pre-existing benches for the purpose of returning the benches to AOC, the performance standards for the placement of excess spoil on pre-existing benches will be followed.

[FR Doc. 95-19509 Filed 8-7-95; 8:45 am]
Gulpho 0005 4310-06-02

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

32 CFR Part 92

RH 6760-AG 18

Revitalizing Base Closure Communities—Community Assistance—Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Security, DoD.

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This interim rule promulgates policies and procedures, developed by both the Departments of Defense and Housing and Urban Development, for implementing the Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act (the "Redevelopment Act"). The Department of Housing and Urban Development will

be making a similar publication in 21 CFR part 380.

DATE: This part is effective August 8, 1995. Comments must be received by October 10, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be forwarded to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Economic Security), 3300 Defense Pentagon, Room 1D760, Washington, DC 20301-3300. This rule was written jointly by the Department of Defense and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. All public comments will be reviewed by both Departments and subsequent amendments will be drafted together.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Hartzfeld, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Economic Security), Department of Defense, 3300 Defense Pentagon, Room 1D-760, Washington, DC 20301-3300. (703) 695-1470 or Thelma Moore, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning/Community Viability, Office of Community Planning and Development, Room 7204, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-2484 or, TDD number for hearing and speech-impaired, (202) 708-0738 (these telephone numbers are not toll-free).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Redevelopment Act amends the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, both as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994.

I. Certification

It has been determined that this interim rule is not a significant regulatory action. This part is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act because it would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This interim rule does not impose any reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980.

II. Other Matters

A. Justification for Interim Rulemaking

Although rulemaking procedures generally require the publication of a proposed rule before regulations are made final and effective, there exists good cause to publish this rule for effect without first soliciting public comment. Forty-five military installations from the 1988, 1991, or 1993 base closure/realignment rounds have elected to be included under this new process. HUD anticipates the receipt of applications in the very near future from the LRAs representing these closure/realignment

sites. Moreover, a fourth round of military base closures and realignments was initiated with the Secretary of Defense submitting a list of proposed closures/realignments to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission on February 28, 1995. The Commission submitted its recommendations to the President on June 30, 1995. Upon approval by the President and Congress, this rule will apply immediately to the installations on this 1995 closure/realignment list.

To delay the implementation of this law until publication of a final rule would mean that base reuse would be delayed until a final rule is published. LRAs are awaiting the guidance contained in this rule, necessitating implementation through this interim rule.

DoD and HUD invite public comment on this interim rule within the 60-day comment period. All comments will be considered during the development of the final rule.

D. Impact on the Environment

HUD has made a Finding of No Significant Impact with respect to the environment in accordance with HUD regulations in 24 CFR part 50, which implements Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4332. The Finding of No Significant Impact is available for public inspection and copying between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. weekdays in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Rules Docket Clerk, Room 10270, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410.

C. Impact on the Family

The General Counsel of HUD, as the Designated Official under Executive Order 12806, The Family, has determined that this interim rule would not have a potentially significant impact on family formation, maintenance, and general well-being, and, thus, is not subject to review under the Order.

III. Background

A. Legislative Summary

This interim rule promulgates policy and procedures for implementing the Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act of 1994 ("Redevelopment Act") (Pub. L. 103-421). The Redevelopment Act amends the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-526) and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-510) (both at 10 U.S.C. § 2687, note), both as amended by the National Defense

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Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Pub. L. 103-160).

B. Circumstances That Led to This New Law

Title V of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 11411 ("Title V"), granted first priority on use of all surplus federally-owned real and personal property, including former military installations, to the homeless. The Title V provisions have worked reasonably well for small parcels, however, in the base closure and realignment environment the processes for reuse planning and homeless use were independent and the timing incompatible. On October 25, 1994, the President signed the Redevelopment Act, which exempts base closure and realignment property from Title V and substitutes a new community-based process wherein representatives of the homeless will work directly with Local Redevelopment Authorities (LRAs) on the reuse of former military installations.

The Redevelopment Act provides a process which aims to balance the needs of the homeless with other development interests in the community in the vicinity of the installation. Congress recognized that in order to achieve this balance, all interests must be "put on the table" at the same time. Accordingly, the Redevelopment Act requires the LRA to accept notices of interest simultaneously from state and local governments and other interests that include development and public purpose uses, including public benefit uses pursuant to the federal surplus property disposal authorities.

C. Applicability

The Redevelopment Act applies to all bases that are approved for closure/realignment under Pub. L. 101-510 after October 25, 1994 as well as those installations approved for closure/realignment prior to October 25, 1994 under either Pub. L. 100-528 or Pub. L. 101-510 that have elected to come under the new process prior to December 24, 1994. All other installations approved for closure/realignment prior to October 25, 1994 that have not elected to come under the new process, are covered by the Title V process as amended by Pub. L. 103-160. The Title V process continues to apply to all other unused, underutilized, excess, or surplus property owned by the Federal government, including military properties that are not part of a base closure or realignment.

LRAs which have elected to come under the Redevelopment Act should

pay particular attention to § 92.20(c)(1) of this part which extends the permissible time period within which an LRA can set its date for receipt of notices of interest. For LRAs which have adequately complied with the statutory time limitation prior to publication of this interim rule, HUD will not expect them to reopen their notice period; however, those which have not yet so complied will be expected to follow this requirement. For all installations selected for closure or realignment prior to 1995 that have elected this process, the LRA must complete the period for receiving notices of interest no later than 90 days from the later of the publication of this interim rule or HUD's publication of 24 CFR part 586.

The Redevelopment Act recognizes that installations approved for closure or realignment before enactment of this law are well into the planning process and should therefore be treated differently than installations approved for closure/realignment subsequent to enactment. As a result, § 92.20(c) of this part allows for greater flexibility concerning the commencement and requirements of the outreach efforts to representatives of the homeless, state and local governments, and other interested parties in those communities.

The Redevelopment Act includes special considerations for providers who had applications pending on closure or realignment and disposal properties under Title V at the time of enactment of the Redevelopment Act. LRAs must consider and specifically address any applications that were pending as of the date of enactment. In the case of providers whose applications have been approved (but the property applied for has not been transferred or leased), the LRA must accommodate the provider with substantially equivalent property on or off the installation, sufficient funding to acquire such equivalent property, services and activities that meet the needs identified in the application, or a combination of such property, funding, services, and activities.

D. Roles of DoD and HUD

DoD is responsible, through the Military Departments, for closing and disposing of the installations approved for closure or realignment. On July 20, 1995 (50 FR 37337), DoD published a final rule implementing other activities associated with the closure, realignment and disposal of military installations including the process whereby properties at an installation are screened for reuse by the Federal government. The actions undertaken by the Military Departments under that regulation

precede the actions to be taken under this part. Interested parties should obtain copies of both.

DoD, through the Office of Economic Adjustment is responsible for recognizing the LRA. The LRA must, in accordance with § 92.30 of this part, submit to both HUD and DoD an application, which includes the redevelopment plan and the homeless assistance submission. HUD will review the application and notify DoD and the LRA of its findings. HUD's standards of review are described at § 92.35(b) of this part. Throughout its review, HUD will be in contact with the LRA for any clarifications or additional information it needs to complete the review.

Pursuant to § 92.25 of this part, representatives of HUD will be available to provide assistance to LRAs throughout the planning process. LRAs are encouraged to contact their HUD field office for technical assistance including lists of homeless providers operating in the vicinity of the installation. Representatives of HUD will be available to attend workshops held under § 92.20(c)(3)(ii) of this part and other meetings as requested by the LRA. The planning process created by The Redevelopment Act is community-based. HUD neither anticipates nor desires to mandate results, but will seek to expedite and assist all parties in arriving at an equitable balance between economic redevelopment and homeless needs. DoD and HUD anticipate that the reuse plans will be general land use plans for which HUD will be reviewing the balance made between homeless assistance and economic development needs rather than the suitability of a specific site for use by the homeless.

Although certain sites may be identified for use for the homeless, DoD and HUD recognizes that the environmental review process may show that certain properties are not suitable for the designated use. If such a finding is made, the LRA and the representative of the homeless should negotiate for alternate arrangements that would enable the same balance of interests that was made originally. If, because of the environmental condition, less property is available for reuse, it is possible that less property would be made available for homeless use. The frequency of this problem should be limited because of the extensive environmental review throughout the process, and with dialogue between the LRA and the Military Department and the Base Realignment and Closure Environmental Coordinator.

E. HUD's Approach**1. Need: Continuum of Care**

In its review, HUD will consider whether the redevelopment plan promotes projects and activities that address the expressed needs within the current homeless service system. The homeless assistance submission should assess the current homeless service system in the vicinity of the installation and the extent to which the redevelopment plan may support those notices of interest that propose to address the critical gaps in the system.

A comprehensive homeless service system is called a continuum of care. The continuum of care model is predicated on the understanding that homelessness is not caused merely by a lack of shelter, but involves a variety of underlying, unmet needs—physical, economic, and social. Dealing effectively with the problems of homelessness requires a comprehensive system of housing and necessary services for each stage—from emergency shelter to housing with no established limitation on the amount of time of residence, as well as a strong prevention strategy.

A continuum of care system includes:

(a) A system of outreach and assessment for determining the needs and condition of an individual or family who is homeless, or whose assistance is necessary to prevent an individual or family from becoming homeless.

(b) Emergency shelters with appropriate supportive services to help ensure that homeless individuals and families receive adequate emergency shelter and referral to necessary service providers or housing finders;

(c) Transitional housing with appropriate supportive services to help those homeless individuals and families that are not prepared to make the transition to independent living;

(d) Housing with or without supportive services that has no established limitation on the amount of time of residence to help meet long-term needs of homeless individuals and families; and,

(e) Any other activity that clearly meets an identified need of the homeless and fills a gap in the continuum of care.

Supportive services are critical to all components of the continuum of care. These services include, but are not limited to case management, housing counseling, job training and placement, primary health care, mental health services, substance abuse treatment,

child care, transportation, emergency food and clothing, family violence services, education services, moving services, assistance in obtaining entitlements and referral to veterans services and legal services. These services enable homeless persons and families to move through the continuum of care toward independent living.

2. Impact: Consolidated Plan and Other Local Plans

HUD will consider whether the homeless assistance submission is consistent with the Consolidated Plan or with any other existing economic, community and housing plans adopted by the jurisdictions in the vicinity of the installation and whether it furthers the overall goals and objectives of these plans.

The Consolidated Plan encompasses the planning, application, and reporting requirements of four formula grant programs administered by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development: Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, and Emergency Shelter Grants. The requirements of the Consolidated Plan can be found in the final rule published in the Federal Register on January 8, 1995 at 60 FR 1370 and codified at 24 CFR Part 91. Some communities in the vicinity of an installation are eligible for some or all of these programs, and if eligible, are required to submit to HUD a Consolidated Plan. LRA's that encompass non-entitlement areas, or those without a Consolidated Plan, should refer to other long-range plans or alternative resources that exist and have been developed within the jurisdiction(s) they represent. LRA's should use the information in these plans in evaluating the notices of interest received from representatives of the homeless.

3. Balance in the Community Between the Need for Homeless Housing and Services, Economic Redevelopment and Other Development

HUD will consider how the LRA balances the community's homeless needs with the need for economic and other development. LRA's are encouraged to propose activities that advance economic and other development objectives which also address the needs of homeless persons and families.

For example, an LRA may propose that a large warehouse facility be

targeted for use as a light manufacturing facility. The LRA estimates that this facility will employ many semi-skilled employees. In its redevelopment plan, the LRA proposes that prospective users of this property will be asked to notify the homeless job search agency, an organization being supported with property in the LRA's homeless assistance submission, of any available positions at the facility. The prospective users of the facility will be asked by the LRA to interview applicants referred by the agency and use its best efforts to hire qualified persons. Under this scenario, addressing the economic development needs of a community also addresses some of the needs of persons that are homeless. Solutions to diverse community problems need not be mutually exclusive.

4. Outreach to Representatives of the Homeless

HUD will examine efforts made by the LRA to both advertise the availability of property to representatives of the homeless and to help representatives of the homeless find a match between their needs and local resources, including the facilities at the installation. HUD will consider whether the advertisement requirements of § 92.20(c) of this part were met, but more importantly, HUD will focus on the quality of the contact. LRA's should design their submissions. While LRA's can emphasize particular needs, outreach efforts should not limit the possible range of expressions of interest.

5. Properties: Uniqueness of each Installation

The application requirements described at § 92.30 of this part apply to installations of any size, type or configuration. Although the regulation makes no distinction between small and large installations, HUD will work closely with the LRA for each installation to help it develop an application that makes sense for that particular installation. All LRA's must submit a complete application. HUD will then judge the application on its individual merits.

HUD recognizes that redevelopment plans and homeless assistance submissions developed by LRA's for major installations, which may encompass thousands of acres, will be more lengthy and complicated than those of 3 and 4 acre reserve facilities that contain few buildings. Moreover, an installation located in a small rural

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community with a small homeless population will not be held to the same level of detail as will a large metropolitan area with a large homeless population.

F. Eligible Activities

The intent of the Redevelopment Act is to focus on a community-based process to address local homeless needs within the context of the base reuse and other community and economic needs. LRAs and representatives of the homeless are encouraged to be creative. Eligible activities may include:

1. Outreach services and assessment services;
2. Emergency shelter;
3. Transitional housing, social services tied to transitional housing or services located apart from housing units;
4. Housing that has no established limitation on the amount of time of residence; and,
5. Any other activity that clearly meets an identified need of the homeless and fills a gap in the continuum of care.

LRAs and representatives of the homeless are cautioned, however, that under the Redevelopment Act, no-cost transfers of former military properties are limited to transfers to representatives of the homeless. Redevelopment is limited to transfers to representatives of the homeless. Redevelopment plans proposing transfers of property from the Military Department to homeless individuals or families for free will not be accepted.

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 92

Community development
Government employees, Military personnel, Surplus government property.

Accordingly, title 32, chapter I, subchapter C, is amended by adding Part 92 to read as follows:

PART 92—REVITALIZING BASE CLOSURE COMMUNITIES AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AND HOMELESS ASSISTANCE

Sec.

92.1 Purpose.

92.5 Definitions.

92.10 Applicability.

92.15 Waivers and extensions of deadlines.

92.20 Overview of the process.

92.25 HUD's negotiations and consultations with the LRA.

92.30 LRA application.

92.35 HUD's review of the application.

92.40 Adverse determinations.

92.45 Disposal of buildings and property.

Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2667 note.

§ 92.1 Purpose.

This part implements the Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act (Pub. L. 103-421, approved October 25, 1994). It describes the rules and responsibilities of the Department of Defense (DoD), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Local redevelopment Authorities (LRAs), and representatives of the homeless in planning and implementing the reuse of domestic military installations that are approved for closure or realignment. Specifically, this part describes the guidance DoD and HUD provide to the LRA, the planning documents the LRA develops and submits to DoD and HUD in planning the reuse of these installations, and the standards of review that HUD observes when reviewing the documents submitted by the LRA. Pub. L. 103-421 authorizes HUD to determine whether the plan for the reuse of the installation proposed by LRA balances the community development, economic redevelopment and other development needs of the communities in the vicinity of the installation with the needs of the homeless in those communities.

§ 92.5 Definitions.

As used in this part:
CERCLA. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

Communities in the vicinity of the installation. The communities that constitute the political jurisdictions (other than the State in which the installation is located) that comprise the LRA for the installation.

Consolidated Plan. The plan prepared in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR part 91.

Continuum of care system. (1) Comprehensive homeless assistance system that includes:

- (i) A system of outreach and assessment for determining the needs and condition of an individual or family who is homeless, or whether assistance is necessary to prevent an individual or family from becoming homeless;
- (ii) Emergency shelter with appropriate supportive services to help ensure that homeless individuals and families receive adequate emergency shelter and referral to necessary service providers or housing finders;
- (iii) Transitional housing with appropriate supportive services to help those homeless individuals and families that are not prepared to make the transition to independent living;
- (iv) Housing with or without supportive services that has no

established limitation on the amount of time of residence to help meet long-term needs of homeless individuals and families; and

(v) Any other activity that clearly meets an identified need of the homeless and fills a gap in the continuum of care.

(2) Supportive services enable homeless persons and families to move through the continuum of care toward independent living. These services include, but are not limited to case management, housing counseling, job training and placement, primary health care, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, child care, transportation, emergency food and clothing, family violence services, education services, moving services, assistance in obtaining entitlements, and referral to veterans services and legal services.

Day. One calendar day including weekends and holidays.

DoD. Department of Defense.
HHS. Department of Health and Human Services.

Homeless person.

(1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

(2) An individual or family who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
(i) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregational shelters and transitional housing for the mentally ill);

(ii) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

(iii) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

(3) This term does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained under an Act of the Congress or a State law.

HUD. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Installation. A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship or other activity under the jurisdiction of DoD which is approved for closure or realignment under the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-526) and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-510) (both as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Pub. L. 103-160, 107 Stat. 1909).

Local redevelopment authority (LRA). Any authority or instrumentality established by state or local government

and recognized by the Secretary of Defense, through the Office of Economic Adjustment, as the entity responsible for developing the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation or for directing implementation of the plan.

NEPA. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4320).

OEA. Office of Economic Adjustment, U.S. Department of Defense.

Private nonprofit organization. An organization no part of the net earnings of which inure to the benefit of any member, founder, contributor, or individual; that has a voluntary board; that has an accounting system or has designed an entity that will maintain a functioning accounting system for the organization in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures; and that practices nondiscrimination in the provision of assistance.

Redevelopment plan. A conceptual land use plan prepared by the recognized LRA to guide local reuse of the former military installation.

Representative(s) of the homeless. A State or local government agency or private nonprofit organization, including a homeless assistance planning board, that provides or proposes to provide services to the homeless.

Substantially equivalent. Property that is functionally suitable for the approved Title V application. For example, if the representative of the homeless had an approved Title V application for a building that would accommodate 100 homeless persons in an emergency shelter, the replacement facility would also have to accommodate 100 at a comparable cost for renovation.

Substantially equivalent funding. Sufficient funding to acquire a substantially equivalent facility.

Surplus property. Any property not required for the needs and the discharge of the responsibilities of any Federal land holding agency as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

Title V. Title V of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 (42 U.S.C. 11411) as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Pub. L. 103-160).

Urban county. A county within a metropolitan area as defined at 24 CFR 570.3.

§ 82.10 Applicability.

(a) **General.** This part applies to all installations that are approved for closure/realignment by the President and Congress under Pub. L. 101-510 after October 25, 1994.

(b) **Request for inclusion under this process.** This part also applies to installations that were approved for closure/realignment under either Pub. L. 100-526 or Pub. L. 101-510 prior to October 25, 1994 and for which an LRA submitted a request for inclusion under this part to DoD by December 24, 1994. A list of such requests was published in the Federal Register on May 30, 1995 (60 FR 28089-28091).

(1) **Installations with pending but not approved Title V applications as of October 25, 1994.** The LRA shall consider and specifically address any application for use of buildings and property to assist the homeless that were received by HHS prior to October 25, 1994 and were pending with the Secretary of HHS on that date. Those pending requests shall be addressed in the LRA's homeless assistance submission.

(2) **Installations with approved Title V applications.** Where property has an approved Title V application, yet has not been assigned or otherwise disposed of by the Military Department, the LRA must insure that its homeless assistance submission provides the Title V applicant with:

- (i) The property requested;
- (ii) Properties, on or off the installation, that are substantially equivalent to those requested;
- (iii) Sufficient funding to acquire such substantially equivalent properties;
- (iv) Services and activities that meet the needs identified in the application; or
- (v) A combination of the properties, funding and services and activities described previously.

(c) **Revised Title V process.** All other installations approved for closure or realignment under either Pub. L. 100-526 or Pub. L. 101-510 prior to October 25, 1994 for which there has been no request for consideration under this part, are covered by the process stipulated under Title V. Buildings or property that were transferred or leased for homeless use under Title V prior to October 25, 1994 may not be reconsidered under this part.

§ 82.15 Waivers and extensions of deadlines.

(a) After consultation with the LRA and HUD, DoD, through the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Economic Security), upon a finding that it is in the interest of the communities affected by the closure/realignment of the installation, may extend or postpone any deadline contained in this part.

(b) Upon completion of a determination and finding of good cause, and except for deadlines and

actions required on the part of DoD, HUD may waive any provision of §§ 82.20 through 82.45 in any particular case, subject only to statutory limitations.

§ 82.20 Overview of the process.

(a) **Responsibilities of the Military Department.** The Military Department shall make installation properties available to other DoD components and Federal agencies pursuant to 32 CFR part 81. The Military Department will keep the LRA informed of other Federal interest in the property during this process. Upon completion of this process the Military Department will notify HUD and will notify either the LRA, or the Chief Executive Officer of the state, as appropriate, and publish a list of surplus property on the installation that will be available for reuse in the Federal Register and a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation.

(b) **Recognition of the LRA.** As soon as practicable after the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment is approved, DoD, through (LRA), will recognize an LRA for the installation. Upon recognition, DoD shall publish the name, address, and point of contact for the LRA in the Federal Register and in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation.

(c) **Responsibilities of the LRA.** The LRA should begin to conduct outreach efforts with respect to the installation as soon as is practicable after the date of approval of closure/realignment of the installation. Although the process may begin at any time after this date of approval, the local reuse planning process must begin no later than the completion of Federal screening procedures which is deemed to be the date of the DoD Federal Register publication of available property described at § 82.20(a). For those installations that have begun the process described in this part prior to publication of this rule, HUD will, on a case by case basis, determine whether the statutory requirements have been fulfilled and whether any additional requirements listed in this part should be required. Upon the Federal Register publication described in § 82.20(a), the LRA shall:

(1) Publish, within 30 days, in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation, the time period during which the LRA will receive notices of interest from state and local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties

This publication shall include the name, address, telephone number and the point of contact for the LRA and information on the prescribed form and contents of the notice of interest. The LRA shall notify DoD of the deadline specified for receipt of notices of interest.

(i) For all installations selected for closure or realignment prior to 1995 that have elected to proceed under Pub. L. 103-421 and which have begun receiving notices of interest prior to publication of this rule, the LRA shall have accepted notices of interest for not less than 30 days and not more than 180 days from the date the LRA submitted a request for inclusion under this process as described at § 92.20(b). For installations selected for closure or realignment prior to 1995 for which the LRA has not begun or has not completed the acceptance of notices of interest prior to publication of this part, the LRA shall accept notices of interest for not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days from the later of the date of publication of this part or the date of HUD's publication of 24 CFR part 589.

(ii) For installations selected for closure or realignment in 1995 or thereafter, notices of interest shall be accepted for a minimum of 90 days and not more than 180 days.

(2) Prescribe the form and contents of notices of interest.

(i) The LRA may not release to the public any information submitted under this part without the consent of the representative of the homeless concerned unless such release is authorized under Federal law and under the law of the state and communities in which the installation concerned is located.

(ii) The notices of interest from representatives of the homeless must include:

(A) A description of the homeless assistance program proposed, including the purposes to which the property or facility will be put, which may include uses such as supportive services; job and skills training; employment programs; shelters; transitional housing or housing with no established limitation on the amount of time of residence; food and clothing banks; treatment facilities; or any other activity which clearly meets an identified need of the homeless and fills a gap in the continuum of care;

(B) A description of the need for the program;

(C) A description of the extent to which the program is or will be coordinated with other homeless assistance programs in the communities in the vicinity of the installation;

(D) Information about the physical requirements necessary to carry out the program including a description of the buildings and property at the installation that are necessary to carry out the program;

(E) A description of the representative of the homeless which is submitting the notice, its capacity to carry out the program and its financial plan for implementing the program; and

(F) An assessment of the time required in order to commence carrying out the program.

(iii) The notices of interest from entities other than representatives of the homeless should specify the name of the entity and specific interest in property or facilities, along with a description of the planned use.

(3) Undertake outreach efforts to representatives of the homeless by contacting local government officials and other persons or entities that may be interested in assisting the homeless within the vicinity of the installation.

(i) The LRA may invite persons and organizations identified on the HUD list of representatives of the homeless and any other representatives of the homeless with which the LRA is familiar, operating in the vicinity of the installation, to the workshop described in § 92.20(c)(3)(ii).

(ii) The LRA in coordination with the Military Department and HUD shall conduct at least one workshop where representatives of the homeless have an opportunity to:

(A) Learn about the closure/realignment and disposal process;

(B) Tour the buildings and properties available either on or off the installation;

(C) Learn about the LRA's process and schedule for receiving notices of interest as guided by § 92.20(c)(2); and

(D) Learn about any known land use constraints affecting the available property and buildings.

(iii) The LRA should meet with representatives of the homeless that express interest in discussing possible uses for these properties to alleviate gaps in the continuum of care.

(4) Consider various properties in response to the notices of interest. The LRA may consider property that is located off the installation.

(5) Develop an application, which includes the redevelopment plan and the homeless assistance submission. This application shall consider the notices of interest received from state and local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties. This shall include, but not be limited to, entities eligible for public benefit transfers under the Federal

Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 472); representatives of the homeless; commercial, industrial, and residential development interests; and, other interests. From the deadline date for receipt of notices of interest described at § 92.20(c)(1), the LRA shall have 370 days to complete and submit the LRA application to DoD and HUD. The application requirements are described at § 92.30.

(b) Make the draft application available to the public for review and comment throughout the process of developing the application. The LRA must conduct at least one public hearing on the application prior to its submittal to HUD and DoD, and a summary of these public comments shall be included in the application when it is submitted.

(d) State, local, and public benefit counseling. The LRA should, while conducting its outreach efforts, work with the federal agencies that sponsor public benefit transfers under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. These agencies can provide a list of parties in the vicinity of the installation that might be interested in and eligible for public benefit transfers. The LRA should make a reasonable effort to inform such parties of the availability of the property and incorporate their interests within the planning process. These requests are not required to be met, but must be considered.

§ 92.25 HUD's negotiations and consultations with the LRA.

HUD may negotiate and consult with the LRA before or during the course of preparation of the LRA application and during HUD's review thereof with a view toward avoiding any preliminary determination that the application does not meet any requirement of this part. HUD will provide the LRA with a list of persons and organizations that are representatives of the homeless operating in the vicinity of the installation.

§ 92.30 LRA application.

(a) *Redevelopment plan.* A copy of the redevelopment plan shall be part of the application.

(b) *Homeless assistance submission.* This component of the application shall include the following:

(1) *Information about homelessness in the communities in the vicinity of the installation.*

(i) A list of all the jurisdictions which comprise the LRA.

(II) A description of the unmet need in the continuum of care system within each jurisdiction, which should include information about any gaps that exist in the continuum of care for particular homeless subpopulations. The source for this information shall depend upon the size and nature of the jurisdiction(s) that comprise the LRA. LRAs representing:

(A) Jurisdictions that are required to submit a Consolidated Plan shall include a copy of their Homeless and Special Needs Population Table, Priority Homeless Needs Assessment Table, and narrative description thereof from that Consolidated Plan including the inventory of facilities and services that assist the homeless in the jurisdiction.

(B) Jurisdictions that are part of an urban county that is required to submit a Consolidated Plan shall include a copy of their Homeless and Special Needs Population Table, Priority Homeless Needs Assessment Table, and narrative description thereof from that Consolidated Plan including the inventory of facilities and services that assist the homeless in the jurisdiction. In addition, the LRA shall explain what portion of the homeless population and subpopulations described in the Consolidated Plan are attributable to the jurisdiction it represents.

(C) Jurisdictions not described by paragraph (b)(1)(ii)(A) or (b)(1)(ii)(D) of this section shall submit a narrative description of what it perceives to be the homeless population within the jurisdiction(s) it represents and a brief inventory of the facilities and services that assist homeless persons and families within each jurisdiction. LRAs that represent these jurisdictions are not required to conduct surveys of the homeless population.

(2) *Proposed assistance to homeless persons and families.* (i) A description of the proposed activities to be carried out on or off the installation and a discussion of how these activities meet the needs of the homeless by addressing the gaps in the continuum of care. The activities need not be limited to expressions of interest in property, but may also include discussion of how economic redevelopment may benefit the homeless;

(ii) A copy of each notice of interest from representatives of the homeless for use of building and property and a description of the manner in which the LRA application addresses the need expressed in each notice of interest. If the LRA determines that a particular notice of interest should not be awarded property, an explanation of why the LRA determined not to support that notice of interest, the reasons for which

may include the impact of the program contained in the notice of interest on the community as described in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section; and

(iii) A description of the impact that the implemented redevelopment plan will have on the community. This shall include information on how the LRA's redevelopment plan might impact the character of existing neighborhoods adjacent to the properties proposed to be used to assist the homeless and should discuss alternative plans. Impact on schools, social services, transportation, infrastructure, concentration of minorities and/or low income persons also shall be discussed.

(3) *Buildings and properties.* (i) A copy of the legally binding agreements that the LRA proposes to enter into with the representative(s) of the homeless selected by the LRA to implement homeless programs that fill gaps in the existing continuum of care. The legally binding agreements shall provide for a process for negotiating alternative arrangements that would enable the same balance of interests made originally in the event that an environmental review conducted under § 92.43(a) subsequent to HUD approval indicates that any property identified for transfer in the agreement is not suitable for the intended purpose. Legally binding agreements must also provide for the reversion or transfer, either to the LRA or to another entity or entities of the buildings and property in the event they cease to be used for the homeless;

(ii) A description of how buildings and properties either on or off the installation will be used to fill some of the gaps in the current continuum of care system and an explanation of the suitability of the buildings and property for that use; and

(iii) Information on the availability of general services such as transportation, police, fire, and a discussion of infrastructure such as water, sewer, and electricity in the vicinity of the proposed homeless activities.

(4) *Balance with economic and other development needs.* (i) An assessment of the manner in which the application balances the expressed needs of the homeless and the needs of the communities comprising the LRA for economic redevelopment and other development; and

(ii) An explanation of how the LRA application is consistent with the appropriate Consolidated Plan(s) or any other existing housing, social service, community, economic, or other development plans adopted by the jurisdictions in the vicinity of the installation.

(b) *Outreach.* The LRA shall explain how the outreach requirements described at § 92.20(c)(3) have been fulfilled. This explanation shall include a list of the representatives of the homeless with which the LRA consulted in preparing the application.

(c) *Public comments.* The LRA application shall include the materials described at § 92.20(c)(8). These materials shall be prepared with an overview of the citizen participation process observed in preparing the application.

§ 92.35 HUD's review of the application.

(a) *Timing.* HUD shall complete a review of each application no later than 60 days after its receipt by HUD.

(b) *Standards of review.* The purpose of the review is to determine whether the application is complete and, with respect to the expressed interest and requests of representatives of the homeless, whether the redevelopment plan:

(1) *Need.* Takes into consideration the size and nature of the homeless population in the communities in the vicinity of the installation, the availability of existing services in such communities to meet the needs of the homeless in such communities, and the suitability of the buildings and property covered by the application for use and needs of the homeless in such communities.

(2) *Impact.* Takes into consideration any economic impact of the homeless assistance under the plan on the communities in the vicinity of the installation, including:

(i) Whether the plan is feasible in light of demands that would be placed on available social services, police and fire protection, and infrastructure in the community; and

(ii) Whether the application is consistent with the Consolidated Plan(s) or any other existing housing, social service, community, economic, or other development plans adopted by the jurisdictions in the vicinity of the installation.

(3) *Balance.* Balances in an appropriate manner the needs of the communities in the vicinity of the installation for economic redevelopment and other development with the needs of the homeless in such communities.

(4) *Outreach.* Was developed in consultation with representatives of the homeless and the homeless assistance planning boards, if any, in the communities in the vicinity of the installation.

(i) HUD will examine whether the outreach requirements described at § 92.20(c)(3) have been fulfilled by the

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LRA. HUD will carefully review the outreach process to insure that the LRA advertised the availability of installation properties to representatives of the homeless.

(ii) HUD will compare the list of homeless representatives contacted by the LRA against contacts maintained by the local HUD Field Office.

(3) *Properties.* Specify the manner in which buildings and property, resources, and assistance on or off the installation will be made available for homeless assistance purposes. HUD will be mindful of the uniqueness of each installation. HUD will review this process so that it is confident that the LRA will make those buildings and properties available to representatives of the homeless in a timely fashion.

(c) *Notice of determination.* (1) HUD shall, no later than the 60th day after the receipt of the application, unless such deadline is extended pursuant to § 92.15(a), send written notification both to DoD and the LRA of its preliminary determination that the application meets or fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. If the application fails to meet the requirements, HUD will send the LRA:

(i) A summary of the deficiencies in the application;

(ii) An explanation of the determination; and

(iii) A statement of how the LRA must address the determination.

(2) In the event that no application is submitted and no extension is requested as of the deadline specified in § 92.20(c)(b), and the state turns down a DoD written request to become recognized as the LRA, the absence of such application will trigger an adverse determination by HUD effective on the date of the lapsed deadline. Under these conditions, HUD will follow the process described at § 92.40.

(d) *Opportunity to cure.* (1) The LRA shall have 90 days from its receipt of the notice of preliminary determination under paragraph (c)(1) of this section within which to submit to HUD a revised application which addresses the determinations listed in the notice. Failure to submit a revised application shall result in a final determination that the redevelopment plan fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) HUD shall, within 30 days of its receipt of the LRA's resubmission, send written notification of its final determination to both DoD and the LRA.

§ 92.40 Adverse determinations.

(a) *Solicitation of proposals.* If HUD determines that the LRA's resubmission

fails to meet the requirements of § 92.35(b) or if no resubmission is received, HUD:

(1) Shall review the original application including the notices of interest submitted by representatives of the homeless;

(2) Shall consult with the representatives of the homeless, if any, for purposes of evaluating the continuing interest of such representatives in the use of buildings or property at the installation to assist the homeless; and

(3) May request that each homeless representative submit a proposal for use of buildings or property at the installation to assist the homeless, including:

(i) A description of the program of such representative to assist the homeless;

(ii) A description of the manner in which the buildings and property that the representative proposes to use for such purpose will assist the homeless;

(iii) Such information as HUD requires in order to determine the financial capacity of the representative to carry out the program and to ensure that the program will be carried out in compliance with Federal environmental law and Federal law against discrimination; and

(iv) A certification from the local community that police services, fire protection services, and water and sewer services available in the communities in the vicinity of the installation concerned are adequate for the program.

(b) *Review of proposals.* HUD shall review the proposal in accordance with the following criteria:

(1) The degree to which the proposal submitted by the representative meets each of the four criteria listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(2) The extent to which the proposal fills a gap in the community's continuum of care system.

(3) The extent to which the proposal balances in an appropriate manner the needs for the community in the vicinity of the installation for economic development and other development with the needs of the homeless.

(4) How the proposal specifies the manner in which buildings and property and resources and assistance on and off the installation will be made available for the homeless.

(c) *Environmental review.* HUD, in cooperation with DoD, shall complete an environmental review under NEPA and other applicable environmental laws and authorities listed in 24 CFR 59.4 before accepting a proposal under this part.

(d) *Notice of decision.* HUD shall notify DoD and the LRA, within 90 days of its receipt of the revised application, of its acceptance of a proposal and shall identify the buildings and property to be disposed of and the entities to which they should be transferred.

§ 92.45 Disposal of buildings and property.

(a) *Public benefit transfer screening.* After the local redevelopment plan is accepted for planning purposes by the Military Department and accepted by HUD, the Military Department will conduct an official public benefit transfer screening in accordance with the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101-47.303-2) based upon the uses identified in the redevelopment plan. Federal sponsoring agencies shall notify eligible applicants that any request for property must be consistent with the uses identified in the redevelopment plan. At the request of the LRA, the Military Department may conduct the official state and local public benefit screening before the completion of the redevelopment plan.

(b) *Environmental review.* The Military Department shall complete an environmental review of the installation in compliance with NEPA and CERCLA prior to disposal of the property. The Military Department may adopt an environmental review completed under § 92.40(a).

(c) *Disposal.* Upon receipt of a notice of approval of an application from HUD under § 92.35(c) and § 92.40(d), DoD shall, without consideration, dispose of the subject buildings and property in compliance with the approved application, either to the LRA or directly to the representative(s) of the homeless.

(d) *LRA's responsibility.* The LRA shall be responsible for the implementation of and compliance with legally binding agreements under the application.

(e) *Reversions to the LRA.* If a building or property reverts to the LRA under a legally binding agreement under the application, the LRA shall take appropriate actions to secure, to the maximum extent practicable the utilization of the building or property by other homeless representatives to assist the homeless. An LRA may not be required to utilize the building or property to assist the homeless.

Dated: August 1, 1995.

L.M. Dymum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 95-13243 Filed 8-7-95; 8:45 am]

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Issued: July 13, 1995.
Donna R. Krehnke,
Secretary.
[FR Doc. 95-17816 Filed 7-19-95; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7520-02-

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing

24 CFR PART 955

[ocket No. FR-3614-N-02]

RIN 2577-AB40

Loan Guarantees for Indian Housing

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Notice of extension of loan guarantees for Indian Housing Program.

SUMMARY: This notice extends until the publication of a final rule, the period that the interim rule for the Loan Guarantees for Indian Housing Program will be in effect.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 20, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dominic Nesi, Director, Office of Native American Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development, room B-133, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410; telephone (202) 755-0032; (TDD) (202) 708-0450. (These are not toll-free numbers.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 955.125 of the Loan Guarantees for Indian Housing Program in 24 CFR was added to implement a Department-wide policy for the expiration of interim rules within a set period of time if they are not issued in final form before the end of the period. The rule provides that the expiration period may be extended by notice published in the Federal Register. Because the expiration date for the Loan Guarantees for Indian Housing Program interim rule is currently July 31, 1995, and a final rule is not expected before that date, this notice extends the expiration date until the effective date of a final rule, which is anticipated in the near future.

Accordingly, the time period during which the interim rule for the Loan Guarantees for Indian Housing Program at 24 CFR part 955 will be in effect is extended until the effective date of a final rule for the Program.

Dated: July 13, 1995.
Michael B. Janus,
General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.
[FR Doc. 95-17811 Filed 7-19-95; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4210-35-

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

32 CFR Parts 90 and 91

[RINs 0780-AF61 and 0780-AF62]

Revitalizing Base Closure Communities and Community Assistance

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Security, DoD.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends DoD's Revitalizing Base Closure Communities and Community Assistance regulation, and promulgates guidance required by Title XXIX of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994, including those provisions required by Section 2903. This rule also establishes policy and procedures, assigns responsibilities, and delegates authority to implement the President's Program to Revitalize Base Closure Communities, July 2, 1993. This document does not include guidance on acquiring property for the cost of environmental cleanup (Section 2908) or on the substantial changes made in the Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act of 1994. The changes stemming from this Act will be made in an accompanying rule, which will be open for public comment and which will be published by the Departments of Defense and Housing and Urban Development.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 20, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Inquiries should be sent to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Security, Room 1D760, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3300; email: base_reuse@acq.osd.mil

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Hertzfeld, telephone (703) 695-1470; email: hertzfeld@acq.osd.mil

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 8, 1994, the Office of the Secretary of Defense published an Interim Final Rule (59 FR 16123) that changed the process for disposing of real and personal property at closing and realigning military bases. Four

outreach seminars (in Washington, DC, Chicago, Dallas, and San Francisco) and a public hearing (in Washington, D.C.) were held between April 28, 1994, and August 15, 1994, to explain the Interim Final Rule and roster public comments.

On October 26, 1994, the Office of the Secretary of Defense amended the Interim Final Rule (59 FR 53735). That amendment amended the previous guidance on "jobs-centered property disposal", clarified the procedures for applying for an economic development conveyance, and provided guidance for greater flexibility on the compensation to the federal government for real property conveyed under an economic development conveyance.

On October 25, 1994, the Congress enacted the Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-421). That Act exempts certain base closure property from the procedures contained in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11301) and creates a new process for the federal government and local communities affected by base closure to address the needs of the homeless. This publication does not provide guidance on the substantial changes made by Public Law 103-421, which will be addressed in a publication of the Departments of Defense and Housing and Urban Development.

Approach

This rule marks another step in the Department of Defense's effort to improve the base closure and reuse process. The rulemaking process was an open one, in which Department personnel sought advice from individuals and organizations involved in the reuse process at a public hearing, at outreach seminars, at conferences, and through written public comments.

In order to encourage the rapid disposal and reuse of base closure property, the Department has been working to improve its process towards one that:

- Is based, to the greatest extent possible, on a comprehensive, community-based planning process;
- Encourages formation of and reliance upon local reuse authorities;
- Is targeted towards community needs generated from the closure of the installation; and,
- Allows for common sense decisions by the implementors.

To achieve these goals, the Department developed regulations and policies around three key themes:

- *Consultation.* The Military Department and the Local Redevelopment Authority should be in

constant contact throughout the base closure and reuse process. Problems can be avoided through consultation.

- **Partnering.** The Military Departments and LRAs should work together honestly and with full disclosure. Their efforts should be coordinated to minimize duplicative efforts and avoid misunderstandings. Mutual goals can be achieved between parties that treat each other as partners, not adversaries.

- **Flexibility.** To maximize flexibility and allow for site-specific solutions, these regulations have been generally limited to those provisions required by law, as well as those that affect other federal agencies. Discretion has been left, where possible, for solutions that are most appropriate for a given installation.

These regulations reflect the Administration's effort to create a flexible process that works better and costs less. Regulations which are intended to cover all situations straight jacket federal employees and confuse the public. In order to maintain flexibility while providing guidance, the Office of the Secretary of Defense prepared a Base Reuse Implementation Manual for use by the Military Departments. The Manual, which provides greater detail about the issues addressed in this part, is available to Local Redevelopment Authorities and other interested parties. Copies will be available, at cost, from the National Technical Information Service, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Overview of changes

- What has changed in the section on the identification of interests ("screening") in real property?
- The timetables for federal screening have been clarified and shortened.
- The review criteria have been clearly articulated.
- What has changed in the leasing procedures?
- The differences between interim and long-term leases have been clarified.
- The term of interim leases have been clarified. These leases can now last for up to five years, including options to renew.
- A termination-at will clause is no longer required.
- If property is leased for less than fair market value and the lease permits the property to be sublet, the rents from the subleases must be applied to the protection, maintenance, repair, improvement, and costs related to the property.
- What has changed in the handling of personal property?

- The regulation has been revised to require the Military Departments to:
 - Provide a comprehensive inventory list to the Local Redevelopment Authority.
 - Consult with the Local Redevelopment Authority before establishing the deadlines for removing equipment from the closing base.
 - Prohibit the transfer of ordinary fixtures unless not required for redevelopment.
 - Permit the transfer of other personal property required for Military Department use when the LRA objects, only if the transfer is approved by an Assistant Secretary of the Military Department.
 - Consult with the redevelopment authority before offering it a suitable substitute for property being removed.
 - Two procedures for transfers of personal property not related to real property have been created.
 - What has changed regarding Economic Development Conveyances?
 - Valuation terms have been clarified.
 - The requirement for an excess profits clause has been removed.
 - What has changed in the section on maintenance, utilities, and services?
 - DoD clarified the procedures for determining the initial levels of maintenance to encourage quick reuse and specified the time periods for which the Military Departments will sustain the initial levels of maintenance. The time periods are now greater than the legal minimums, and the Secretaries of the Military Departments may extend them (under specific circumstances).

Discussion of Public Comments and Changes

In response to the April 6, 1994, publication of the Interim Final Rule in the *Federal Register*, DoD received comments from 126 separate sources, consisting of redevelopment authorities and local governments, State and regional governments, public and private organizations, federal departments and agencies, members of Congress, and individuals. Almost half of these comments were addressed when the Interim Final Rule was amended (59 FR 53735, October 26, 1994). This amendment removed § 91.7(d), "Jobs Centered Property Disposal," and revised §§ 91.7(e), "economic development conveyance," and 91.7(f), "Profit Sharing."

The response to the remainder of the comments is divided into sections corresponding to the regulation.

Identification of Interests in Real Property

The public comments regarding real property screening spanned two

sections of the Interim Final Rule: real property screening and McKinney Act screening.

- **Federal agency priority.** Several federal entities suggested that DoD Components and federal agencies have an un-questioned right to property.

RESPONSE: DoD specified time tables and requirements that federal agencies must follow to claim base closure property under the priority accorded to them by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. If the agencies meet these strict requirements within the given time tables, their request will be considered prior to others. However, DoD remains committed to promoting economic recovery and rapid job creation in the communities adversely affected by base closures, while still ensuring that federal resources are available for other important public uses. To carry out those dual responsibilities, DoD must maintain the flexibility to determine the highest and best use for the property.

- **Fair Market Value.** Other federal agencies suggested waiving the requirement for federal agencies to pay fair market value for the property.

RESPONSE: DoD will continue to follow current federal policies (41 CFR 101-47.203-7(f)(2)) that require federal agencies to pay fair market value to DoD for its property, unless specifically granted an exemption by the Office of Management and Budget.

- **Timetables.** Many comments suggested clarifying timetables for federal screening and for submitting applications for the property to the Military Departments.

RESPONSE: DoD revised the rule in response to these requests.

- **Native American Interests.** Several comments requested clarification regarding Native American tribes' participation in the screening process.

RESPONSE: Native American interests can be addressed at two points in the screening process. First, Native American tribes can submit expressions of interest to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which is held to the same tight timetables and criteria as other federal agencies. Interested Native American tribes should contact BIA for information about its policy for expressions of interest. Alternatively, tribal governments may participate in the local comprehensive planning process and express their interests to the LRA. Tribes adversely affected by the base closure should be part of the LRA and should work within this process to see that their needs are addressed through a single, comprehensive plan.

- **Local control over the planning process.** Comments from non-federal

NATIONAL LAW CENTER ON HOMELESSNESS & POVERTY

October 2, 1995

Molly Brostrum
Senior Policy Analyst
Domestic Policy Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Brostrum:

Here are some suggestions for issues to be raised at the Domestic Policy Council's Homelessness Forum.

1. Impact of legislative changes. Given the trend in Congress to eliminate and block grant programs, we should discuss how federal agencies can protect homeless persons and ensure they are not excluded from the new processes. In addition, we should discuss a mechanism for the White House and Interagency Council for the Homeless, in coordination with non-profits, to monitor any impact these cuts and reforms will have on homelessness.

2. White House public positions on homelessness. What can the White House do to build public support for solutions to homelessness -- and provide some protection from budget cutters in Congress?

3. Civil rights of homeless persons. What can the federal agencies do to encourage local governments to address homelessness rather than punishing homeless persons? How can the federal government protect the civil rights of homeless persons?

4. Mental Health Issues. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration seems to be moving away from making homelessness and mental illness a priority for funding. What can be done to reverse this? How can we ensure federal agencies do not overlook homeless persons when the agencies administer programs not specifically targeted at homeless persons? How can the federal government help increase the treatment resources available to homeless and poor people?

5. Housing. How can the federal government use its housing resources to help homeless people into permanent housing? This should include existing housing programs, base conversion, and use of other vacant properties. How can the federal government encourage the private sector to create

housing for homeless people? How can the federal government encourage state and local governments to do so?

6. Income. How can the federal government help ensure that income is sufficient to meet housing and other basic needs? Relevant topics include:

- raising minimum wage to aid working homeless people;
- ensuring Job Training Partnership Act and any other job training programs help homeless people;
- creating jobs -- either by the federal government or encouraging private sector creation -- that can be filled by homeless people; and
- income support for those who are unemployed or unable to work.

I believe these are all very critical topics that need to be addressed in any serious attempt to end homelessness. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or Laurel Weir at the Law Center.

Sincerely,



Maria Foscarinis
Executive Director

Mainstreaming/Block Granting/Budget Cuts

Congress and the Administration are making changes which will alter the nature of homeless assistance in our nation. It is critical, in the process of reinventing and streamlining and making government more efficient, that we not neglect homeless people. People who are difficult to serve -- either because they require a lot of service; or because their problems are complex; or because they are hard to reach; or because they are unpopular to serve -- may be lost in the effort to improve efficiency, especially coupled with budget cuts.

◆ Mainstreaming

- It is good to try to get more resources to homeless people by making the mainstream programs available to them.
- However, mainstreaming cannot simply mean saying that the mainstream programs have to serve homeless people.
- These programs didn't serve vulnerable people well -- that is why we had to do the McKinney programs.
- What changes will you make to mainstream programs that will make them accessible to homeless people

Solutions

- Require grantees to describe and meet needs of homeless people
- Have mainstream programs do outreach
- Maintain workers who can help homeless people meet their comprehensive needs (housing, services, incomes)
- Go where people are.
- Monitoring/Sanctions. Require explicit planning for homeless people because their needs are different.
- Sign-offs

◆ Block granting

- It is good to encourage states and localities to plan and coordinate to meet particular local needs.
- However, homeless people have not historically been popular to serve at the local level.
- Mayors and governors are getting more conservative.
- We have seen that their response is often to move people out of the locality rather than to try to help them cope within the locality.
- We need federal protection on these issues of civil rights and justice.
- We also believe that their reaction to increased responsibilities for social programs coupled with decreased resources and pressures from business communities to get homeless people off the streets will be to establish more shelters, which are cheaper than permanent solutions.

Solutions:

- Make sure that local homeless providers have to participate in planning efforts to help homeless people.
- Work with providers to assess and identify barriers.

- Set-asides

- Make sure that localities have to properly identify their needs in terms of homeless people, and then meet these needs.

- Restrict amount of money that can be spent on emergency solutions.

- Provide incentives for permanent solutions.

◆ Budget cuts

- Aforementioned tendency to go to short term, cheaper solutions.

- Tendency to serve more popular constituencies (families).

- Tendency not to serve single men, especially those with illnesses.

- Tendency to "rush toward the bottom" and not provide services that are seen as attracting homeless people.

Solutions:

- Require that scarce resources are targetted to those in most need.

- Require that needs are addressed by spending.

- Incentives for permanent solutions.

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Executive Director
Council of State Community
Development Agencies
444 North Capitol Street, NW,
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Washington, DC 20001

2 ✓ Mr. John Buckstead
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National Association of Community Action Agencies
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(admin. programs in rural areas)

✓ Mr. Richard Fitzpatrick
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✓ Mr. Raymond C. Scheppach
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National Governors Assn
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Washington, DC 20001

2 ✓ Mr. Robert Adams, President
National Low Income Housing
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✓ Mr. W. Mark Clark
President
Travelers Aid International
512 C Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

2 ✓ Mr. J. Clint Chevellier
President
Volunteers of America, Inc.
Suite 400 - 3939 N. Causeway
Metairie, LA 70002

3 ✓ Mr. Albert Shanker, President
American Federation of Teachers
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001

3 ✓ Deborah Dennis
National Resource Center for
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262 Delaware Avenue
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2 ✓ Don Jones, Vice President
American Red Cross
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8111 Gatehouse Road
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(FEMA Bd)

- can be rep'd by Subv. R. U. W.

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2 ✓ Mr. Tom Van Coverdon
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✓ Ms. Maria Foscarnis
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✓ Ms. Della Hughes
Executive Director
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✓ Mr. J. Thomas Cochran
Executive Director
U.S. Conference of Mayors
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3 ✓ Sunia Zatterman, Executive Director
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Suite 825 - 601 Penn Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20004-2612

3 ✓ Dr. Paul D. Houston, Exec Director
American Association
of School Administrators
1801 North Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

1/2 Rita Smith, Coordinator
National Coalition Against
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P.O. Box 18749
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2 ✓ Brother Joseph Berg
Assoc Dir for Special Programs
Catholic Charities, USA
1731 King Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314

(FEMA Bd)

✓ Mr. Thomas Kenyon
Executive Director
National Alliance to End
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Washington, DC 20005
638-4664 (fax)

✓ Mr. Richard Y. Nelson, Jr.
Executive Director
National Assn of Housing
& Redevelopment Officials
1320 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

2 ✓ Mr. Charles G. Ray
Chief Executive Officer
Natl Council of Community
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Suite 320
12300 Twinbrook Parkway
Rockville, MD 20852

2 ✓ Mr. Donald J. Borut
Executive Director
National League of Cities
6th Floor - 1301 Penn Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20004
(Conf of Mayors)

✓ Major Paul E. Bollwahn, ASCE
Natl Social Serv Consultant
Natl Public Affairs Office
The Salvation Army
P.O. Box 269
Alexandria, VA 22313

✓ Ms. Elaine Chao
President/CEO
United Way of America
701 North Fairfax Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(FEMA Bd only contact)

3 ✓ Mr. Gordon Ambach
Executive Director
Council of Chief State School
Officers
Suite 700 - 1 Mass Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20001

2 ✓ John Lozier
National Health Care for the
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Post Office Box 68019
Nashville, TN 37206-8019

2 ✓ Robert Glover
National Association of State
Mental Health Program Directors
66 Canal Center Plaza - Suite 302
Alexandria, VA 22314-1591
(Write to CHH)

2 ✓ Diana Aviv
Council of Jewish Federations
Washington ACTION Office
1640 Rhode Island, NW
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20036

FEMA Bd

Brgs => PB/34

Numbers: 30

- big 4 → bring 2 real people

if there are issues of:
part. concern, plse
for us that you anticipate
a list raising you would
to discuss

Invites: send exec dir -

most appropriate to participate in a discussion

- follow up w/ agenda

Sec's: If you cannot attend, plse send repr who can
part + speak on behalf of your agency

10³⁰-12 → disc

12³⁰-3⁰⁰

lunch = OMB update

1⁰⁰-2³⁰ → disc

Invite: Current nat'l fed'l policies + programs -
business issues as they
impact
how to improve

Given Δ's, how are affecting you

⇒ Homeless Peoples Adv Group

Mary A. Cooper, Assoc Dir
Nat'l Council of Churches
of Christ in the U.S.A.
110 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Nancy Kennedy, Vice President
United Way of America
Office of Government Relations
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Ruth Jaure, Exec Dir
National American Indian Housing
Council
900 Second Street, NE, Suite 220
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Raul Yzaguirre
Executive Director
National Council of LaRaza 1111
19th Street, NW - Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036

WH Response → how WH l'ship can
be used to ~~help~~ push agencies
commit for process → feedback

10 intros → Carol,
20 mins → Collabo -
20 → Mainstr/BI -
20 Nam
20 → Civil Rts - Level
20 → Perm vs Temp

• Philosophy of agencies
e.g. DOL - JTPA

Given envt/budget ⇒

* Ask each agency to discuss how they are going to
address
= what are the issues/questions agencies need
to be thinking about

Key agencies: VA, DOL, HHS, HUD, Educ

{ SASHA
welfare
BICTA

* Perm vs Temp.

Leg. Change { Mainstr (DOL) →
Coord
BI Gr's

WH leadership

* Collaboration → Fed'l Coord.

- why a problem, exp on local level, suggest

* Civil Rts →

Visuals

40
45
4/10/25

SUMMARY
Homelessness Policy Exchange:
Moving Forward in a Changing Environment

DRAFT

White House Conference Center
October 26, 1995

More than 30 organizations sent representatives to an interactive exchange on homelessness policy chaired by Carol Rasco, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy. Mrs. Tipper Gore, Special Advisor to the Interagency Council on the Homeless, and representatives of the 18 member agencies of the Council also participated in the meeting.

Each of the following issues was introduced by a pre-selected discussant from a national organization. Additional concerns and recommendations related to each issue were raised by other guests and are summarized below. Many of the participants praised the Administration's policy support and commitment of financial resources for homeless assistance programs. The summary that follows addresses the principal substantive issues that were raised by the participants.

DISCUSSION ISSUE 1: WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF CURRENT TRENDS TOWARD MAINSTREAMING AND BLOCK GRANTING?

Introduction: Nan Roman, Vice President for Policy and Programs, National Alliance to End Homelessness

Concerns

It is critical that Congress and the Administration not neglect homeless people in the process of reinventing, streamlining, and making government more efficient. People who are difficult to serve--either because they require a lot of services, because their problems are complex, because they are hard to reach, or because they are unpopular to serve--may be lost in the effort to improve efficiency, especially when these efforts are coupled with budget cuts.

Recommendations From One or More Participants

1. In the laudable effort to direct additional resources to homeless people by making the "mainstream" programs more available to them, it is important to ensure that special efforts are made to make these programs truly accessible. Examples include requiring inclusion of homeless providers in program planning; enhancing outreach; training State and local government program administrators to view homeless assistance needs comprehensively; ensuring geographic accessibility of service locations; increasing accountability and monitoring of program implementation; and imposing sanctions when appropriate.

which of these possible

*Main: Perf. measure → #s served; effects
don't let lack of address prohibited prog. particip*

⇒ ICH Document / Issue Brief - design - would
for states / counties →
highlighting successes
educating abt change / work of - are

2

2. While the move to block grants is admirable, there is a need for special protections for homeless people. To protect the rights of homeless people in a block grant environment, Federal agencies should require grant recipients to include local homeless providers in program design and assessments of needs and barriers to program participation by homeless people. Agencies should provide Federal leadership by establishing set-asides for homeless assistance programs within block grants (or, alternatively, a national reserve from the overall appropriation) to minimize local political obstacles. Agencies should restrict the amount of money that can be spent on short-term, emergency solutions, and provide incentives for innovative approaches, homelessness prevention activities and permanent solutions. Positive outcomes from previous experiences that required participation by homeless and formerly homeless people in program design should be reviewed and built upon.

possible

any that we could highlight

3. In view of impending budget cuts, require that scarce resources are targeted to those who are most in need. Do not isolate service delivery and other issues related to homelessness from the broader issues related to the needs of other low-income populations.

DISCUSSION ISSUE 2: HOW CAN FEDERAL COORDINATION/COLLABORATION IN HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE BE IMPROVED?

Introduction: Mary Ann Gleason, Executive Director,
National Coalition for the Homeless

Concerns

It is difficult to implement an effective local continuum of care because programs and funding sources are fragmented. Because multiple government agencies are involved in providing services and funding, providers must cope with varying application deadlines, write numerous applications, and submit annual activity and performance reports in different formats. Some funds from the Supportive Housing program administered by HUD pay for mental health and other supportive services that traditionally came out of HHS, which potentially results in less money available from HUD for housing activities. HHS and DOL should take a stronger role in funding supportive services.

- HAS any? sub SP?

Recommendations From One or More Participants

1. Federal agencies should issue joint RFPs to promote holistic approaches. Federal agencies should consider pooling funding resources into a single pot for applications which support a continuum of care.

2. The Domestic Policy Council should play a greater role in interagency coordination and use the Interagency Council on the

SP

↓
Ques for
Locals?
+ FOUR

List of
RFPs
for targeted
homeless
programs

Homeless as a vehicle for true collaboration. Consumers and providers should be included on the Interagency Council. - ?

3. Federal program and policy staff need to be trained on the diverse and disparate needs of homeless people. - ?

- needs to happen in mainstream prog - but, money to states
4. The Administration should make funding for housing programs and protection of the neediest (e.g., individual entitlement to Medicaid) a priority in post-veto budget negotiations with Congress.

DISCUSSION ISSUE 3: HOW CAN WE ENSURE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE ARE PROTECTED?

Introduction: Maria Foscarinis, Executive Director,
National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty

Concern

Because of the failure to address homelessness in a long-term fashion, cities are increasingly enacting ordinances and adopting policies that essentially criminalize homelessness. These laws and practices raise major Constitutional, policy and "real life" concerns.

Recommendations From One or More Participants

1. Cities should encourage public-private partnerships and adopt more constructive policies (e.g., Dade County, FL meal tax, Las Vegas, NV police outreach, and Nashville, TN withdrawal of panhandling ordinance.)

2. The Federal Government should not allow Federal funds to support discriminatory actions by (a) withholding funding from cities that violate the rights of their homeless residents; (b) including and enforcing respect for civil rights as a criterion in funding decisions wherever Federal agencies have authority to do so; (c) including civil rights requirements in regulations; and (d) adopting a civil rights policy statement which builds and expands upon the "Fighting Discrimination" section in "Priority: Home!"
(what could it say?)

3. The Federal Government should actively promote constructive alternatives by providing models for cities to use. *ICF role*

4. The Federal Government should provide amicus support to homeless plaintiffs in key cases.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION

The Interagency Council and national groups should publicize

innovative local approaches and models of coordination through printed publications and/or use of the Internet.

→ generally, or circulates?
→ ICH role?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 3, 1995

Mrs. Tipper Gore
Office of the Vice President
Room 200
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Mrs. Gore:

Thank you for your participation in last week's White House forum on homelessness. Your presence helped to demonstrate this Administration's commitment to work with advocates and providers in addressing the challenges that we all face during this critical time in our history.

I believe this Administration has taken important strides in addressing the needs of the homeless, and I would like to commend you and your role in that work. I look forward to renewed efforts by all of us on the Interagency Council on the Homeless to break the cycle of homelessness in our nation.

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

*Thank you so very
much for coming!*

--