



United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Resources, Community, and
Economic Development Division

B-254977

July 11, 1994

The Honorable Nelson W. Wolff
Mayor of San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas 78283-3966

Dear Mayor Wolff:

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

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

In summary, we were told that, beginning in the early 1970s, the homeless were able to access a range of assistance programs for low-income people, although most of these programs were not targeted specifically to the homeless. Emergency shelters were established by charitable organizations, and health care was available through a

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

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county facility. Other shelters, health care services, and employment services were added in the 1980s before the McKinney Act programs became available.

Since 1987, McKinney Act programs have provided a comparatively small portion of the total funding for assisting the homeless in San Antonio, but they have played an important role. Service providers credit McKinney program funds with improving existing emergency food and shelter programs, developing transitional housing, expanding health care services, establishing mobile outreach services to assist the mentally ill, linking adult education programs with the shelters, and establishing employment assistance for veterans. Officials also credit McKinney Act programs with improving coordination among local organizations and providers.

Local service providers told us that they still cannot meet the special needs of some homeless clients. The providers believe that more transitional housing with supportive services, employment training, literacy education, services for pregnant teens and other youths, substance abuse treatment, prevention efforts, affordable housing, and higher-paying jobs are needed. Service providers, advocates for the homeless, and city officials agree that a shortage of housing affordable to low-income people contributes to homelessness in San Antonio and that ways to generate additional funds for such housing should be sought.

BACKGROUND

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

From 1987 through 1991, San Antonio received almost \$13 million in funding for 10 McKinney Act programs. In enclosure II, we summarize the funding allocated to services in four basic categories: (1) food and shelter, (2) health care, (3) employment, and (4) education.

City officials estimated that 6,625 people were literally homeless in San Antonio during 1991. This estimate was based on a year-long count of those using shelters and soup kitchens and of those living in their cars or on the streets. City officials told us that San Antonio's homeless population included growing numbers of families, women with children, chronically mentally ill persons, youths, and pregnant teens. City officials estimated that if the count had included individuals and families who were at risk of becoming homeless (i.e., living in inappropriate housing or with other families in dwellings designed for a single individual or family) the estimated number of homeless during the year would have been 11,000 to 13,000.

ORGANIZATIONS IN SAN ANTONIO ASSISTED THE HOMELESS BEFORE THE MCKINNEY ACT'S ENACTMENT

Efforts that assisted the homeless in San Antonio were under way well before the McKinney Act's enactment, although most were not targeted specifically to homeless people. In the early 1970s, the Salvation Army and the San Antonio Rescue Mission provided emergency shelter facilities for single men. A battered women's shelter was established in conjunction with the San Antonio Community of Churches. Health care services for low-income people were available, but not specifically targeted, to the homeless through a county health facility. The homeless may also have used a service offered by the Texas Employment Commission (TEC), which made day labor available to low-income people.

Additional services became available during the 1980s. The San Antonio Metropolitan Ministries (SAMM) opened a shelter, which also provided direct services, referral to other services, and counseling. Funds from the Robert Wood Johnson Health Care for the Homeless program also became available.² During this time, TEC established employment services at the SAMM shelter. Enclosure III highlights some of the key events in the evolution of services for homeless people that we identified in San Antonio.

MCKINNEY PROGRAM FUNDS SUPPORT IMPORTANT EFFORTS TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS

The city of San Antonio first received McKinney program funds in 1987. Although we could not quantify funding from all sources for efforts to assist the homeless in San Antonio, service providers told us that McKinney Act programs were, in their

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

view, a relatively small but important source of funds. City officials and service providers told us that some providers were reluctant to participate in the McKinney programs because of difficult application and program requirements.

In addition to McKinney program funds, private, local, state, and other federal funds were used to assist the homeless in San Antonio. Private funding sources included churches, nonprofit organizations, foundations, and individuals. Additionally, the city created the San Antonio Housing Trust Fund, which made some funds available for three transitional housing projects. A state Housing Trust Fund was established in 1991 to fund a variety of housing efforts (not limited to assisting the homeless), but no awards had been made to the city through November 1992. Enclosures IV and V categorize and list specific efforts in San Antonio to serve the homeless.

Officials told us that before the McKinney Act programs were implemented, emergency services in San Antonio were limited primarily to basic shelter facilities provided by church groups and nonprofit organizations. When McKinney program funds became available, the city government and nonprofit providers used them to improve their existing services for the homeless and to create new ones. City officials also credited the local administrative board established under the McKinney Emergency Food and Shelter Program with helping them better coordinate assistance efforts with local organizations and providers and thereby avoid duplicating efforts.

The following examples show how McKinney program funds were used to improve previously existing services for the homeless in San Antonio. An emergency shelter was renovated and brought up to building codes through upgraded plumbing and roof repairs. Many emergency feeding programs were able to improve the quality of the food they served and include meat and fresh salads. Centro del Barrio, a nonprofit health and human service agency, was able to offer health care services at shelters for the homeless.

McKinney Act programs were also instrumental in establishing new efforts to assist the homeless in San Antonio. For example, a McKinney Act program helped the city establish transitional housing facilities, a need identified in the city's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). The city's first such facility, the 156-unit Dwyer Center, was funded by the McKinney Act program. This facility is unusual in that it offers three different types of housing assistance under one roof: emergency shelter, transitional housing for families, and longer-term single-room-occupancy housing for individuals.

The Center for Health Care Services used McKinney program funds to establish the city's first services for mentally ill people living on the streets. The Center established a new mobile unit that provides crisis screening, evaluation, and intervention 24 hours a day. This unit also trained local police officers in handling

the mentally ill and directing them to treatment, rather than incarcerating them. In addition, TEC used McKinney program funds to conduct outreach and help veterans find day labor. Finally, McKinney program funds supported the San Antonio Region 20 Education Service Center's collaboration with service providers to offer instruction and counseling to homeless adults in several shelters.

Service providers told us that without the McKinney Act programs, the mobile crisis intervention program would not exist, two of the largest shelters would no longer be able to accept the mentally ill, health care services in shelters would be cut in half, and one organization's first-month rental assistance program would be reduced. At the time of our visit, TEC had already discontinued its outreach and employment assistance for homeless veterans because it had lost its McKinney program funding.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES CANNOT FILL SERVICE GAPS

Providers of services for the homeless in San Antonio believe that their combined efforts--including efforts supported by McKinney Act programs--are meeting many basic food and shelter needs. However, they also believe that there are gaps in services that the current level of funding cannot fill. They said that funding is needed for additional transitional housing, single-room-occupancy dwellings, treatment for the mentally ill, alcohol treatment programs, employment training, literacy programs, and shelter and services for pregnant teens and other youth under 18 years of age.

An effective economic development strategy for providing higher-paying jobs was also identified as important for reducing homelessness in San Antonio. City officials told us that higher-paying jobs in the military are being lost and replaced by lower-paying jobs in the service sector. Providers said that if service industry jobs continue to pay only the minimum wage, workers will not earn enough to pay for rent and other basic necessities and homelessness will continue to grow.

Some providers believe that, in addition to funding, an in-depth needs assessment is required to ensure that funds for the homeless are targeted appropriately. Such an assessment should, in their view, be conducted by the city government in collaboration with the service community. Officials told us that the city is already forming a communitywide coalition to better coordinate activities. One of the coalition's first tasks is to better articulate and document strategies and options for both interim housing, such as transitional housing, and longer-term or permanent housing. When we conducted our audit work, the coalition was not yet in place.

Providers of assistance for the homeless, housing advocates, and city officials told us that a shortage of housing affordable to low-income people contributes to

homelessness in San Antonio. They attributed this situation to insufficient household incomes, increasing housing costs, and cutbacks in federal housing assistance. According to a local study,³ 69 percent of all poor households in San Antonio were spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing in 1986. A San Antonio Housing Authority (SAHA)⁴ official told us that 2,500 families were on the waiting list for public housing and that the waiting list for Section 8 rental assistance certificates in San Antonio had been closed in 1985 with 20,000 families on it. Additionally, in San Antonio the percentage of poor households living in overcrowded or substandard housing was twice the national average.

According to San Antonio's 1992 CHAS, only 56 percent of the city's vacant, substandard units can be rehabilitated. The remaining substandard units have deteriorated so far that rehabilitation is structurally or economically infeasible. Providers and city officials had hoped to obtain properties from the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC)⁵ and make them available for low-income and homeless people to use. City officials told us that they had hoped to acquire approximately 200 RTC houses but could not afford to do so because the prices were not discounted enough. SAHA officials also told us that they could not afford to lease foreclosed properties from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for a dollar a year⁶ to house the homeless because the cost of operating the properties was too high. According to city officials, a large number of foreclosed homes are available to low-income people in San Antonio through federal agencies, but the people cannot afford them.

³Pride and Poverty: A Report on San Antonio, Partnership for Hope (San Antonio, Aug. 13, 1991).

⁴SAHA is the agency designated by the city to procure, operate, and manage all public housing in the city of San Antonio.

⁵RTC administers the Affordable Housing Disposition Program, through which nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and qualified families are given the first opportunity to purchase certain properties in RTC receivership. The properties must be used to provide home ownership or rental housing opportunities for very-low- to moderate-income families (including, but not limited to, homeless families). The program may include both single-family and multifamily units.

⁶HUD administers a program through which it leases (with an option to buy) HUD-owned homes to local governments and nonprofit providers for use in housing the homeless. Properties are leased to providers for up to five 1-year periods for \$1 per year. The local assistance provider is responsible for maintaining the property and paying taxes during the period of the lease.

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,



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

Enclosures - 5

**INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BY GAO ABOUT SERVICES
FOR THE HOMELESS IN SAN ANTONIO**

Name and title	Organization
Cindy Allen Clinic Manager	San Antonio Dental Clinic
Dick Brown Director of Community Partnership	United Way
Ron Burris Deputy Director	Centro del Barrio
Joyce Coleman Executive Director	Battered Women's Shelter of Bexar County
Carlos Contreras Regional Director	Texas Employment Commission
Silvero Cuellar Director	San Antonio Region 20 Education Service Center
Kay Dabbs Secretary to the Commissioner	Texas Department of Health
Arthur Dawes Social Services Director	Christian Assistance Ministries
Dennis Duggan Program Manager	Family Self-Sufficiency Program
Moses Esquivel Project Director	The Center for Health Care Services
Eddie Fariss Assistant Director of Community Services	Texas Department of Housing and Community Development (Austin)
Helen Santiago Fink Program Director	Enterprise Foundation
Apolonio Flores Executive Director	San Antonio Housing Authority
Charles Harrison Staff Training Specialist	Center for Health Care Services

Name and title	Organization
Sister Neomi Hayes Director	Visitation House
Robert Hicks Director, Community Planning and Development Division	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development San Antonio Area Office
Scott Highly Health Planner	San Antonio Metropolitan Health District
Homeless individuals and families	Salvation Army of San Antonio Shelter
Robert Jodon Executive Director	San Antonio Housing Trust
Melody Jones Founder	Reaching the Youth of San Antonio
Sarah Lozano Director of Development	Society of St. Vincent de Paul
Bob Martindale Executive Director	San Antonio Metropolitan Ministries
Milt McFarland Executive Director	Christian Assistance Ministry
Irma Mellon Director of Social Services	Salvation Army of San Antonio
Bobby Moore Executive Director	San Antonio Food Bank
Rolando Morales Program Manager	City of San Antonio Department of Community Initiatives
Kevin Moriarity Director	City of San Antonio Department of Community Initiatives
Amando Ortiz Director	San Antonio Police Academy
Eddie Palacios Employment Counselor	San Antonio Metropolitan Ministries

Name and title	Organization
Ed Pena Employment Counselor	Texas Employment Commission
Israel Pena Developer	Israel Pena Associates
Ann Riner Program Manager	Teen Parent Connection
Pavloss Roussos Senior Director for Adult Education	Texas Education Agency
Leslie Shockner Social Services Administrator	City of San Antonio Department of Community Initiatives Community Action Division
Steve Shomion Coordinator	Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program
Brenda Tatro Executive Director	The Seton Home
Kenneth Thompson Executive Director	San Antonio Community of Churches
Nancy Mattox Ulmer Region VI Coordinator	U.S. Interagency Council on the Homeless
Barbara Wand Director of Homeless Education	Texas Education Agency (Austin)
Bill Ward Executive Director	San Antonio Rescue Mission
Frank Weatherly Chairman of the Board	Helping Hands Lifeline Foundation
Larry Witte Public Information Director	Partnership for Hope
Rev. Louis Zbinden Pastor	First Presbyterian Church

McKINNEY PROGRAMS, ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, AND FUNDING
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO (1987-91)

Type of assistance/program	Administrator	Funding
Food and shelter		
Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program	City of San Antonio	\$ 440,050
Emergency Food and Shelter	United Way	4,081,047
Emergency Shelter Grants	City of San Antonio	1,186,000
Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program	Housing Authority of San Antonio	2,798,400
Supportive Housing Demonstration Program	City of San Antonio	1,870,698
Health		
Health Care for the Homeless	United Way	1,105,320
Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans	VA Medical Center	1,149,228
Projects for Assistance in Transition From Homelessness	Center for Health Care Services	637,096
Employment		
Homeless Veterans Reintegration Projects	Texas Employment Commission	195,000
Education		
Adult Education for the Homeless	Texas Education Agency	67,000
Total McKinney program funding		\$12,927,839

KEY EVENTS IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS IN SAN ANTONIO

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1970s	<p>The Salvation Army had 99 beds available for single men.</p>	<p>Health services for low-income people were provided by clinics such as Brady Green, a county health facility. The homeless were not specifically targeted.</p>	<p>The Texas Employment Commission (TEC) offered day labor to low-income people. The homeless may have used this service.</p>	<p>Basic adult education programs existed but were not targeted to the homeless.</p>
	<p>The San Antonio Rescue Mission, a privately funded shelter, had 38 beds for men.</p>		<p>Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) funds became available in the city.</p>	
	<p>A battered women's shelter was established in conjunction with the San Antonio Community of Churches.</p>			
	<p>The San Antonio Food Bank was established.</p>			

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1980s	<p>In 1980, the Salvation Army's facility was renovated and its capacity was increased to 250 beds, available to both families and individuals. Funding came primarily from private donations.</p>	<p>Homeless people (walk-ins) were treated at the Center for Health Care Services. The center targeted low-income people with mental retardation, substance abuse problems, and mental illness.</p>		<p>Basic adult education programs existed but were not targeted to the homeless.</p>
	<p>Before 1984, most shelter was provided by a loosely organized group of churches called the Downtown Ministers Association. This association, in conjunction with the city's Community Action Division, then created the San Antonio Metropolitan Ministries (SAMM).</p>			
	<p>SAMM used Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to purchase and renovate a shelter for families and used Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funds to purchase equipment and food.</p>	<p>The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, in conjunction with the Pew Memorial Trust, funded Health Care for the Homeless as a demonstration project at two sites: the SAMM shelter and the Salvation Army shelter.</p>	<p>Employment services sponsored by TEC were established at the SAMM shelter.</p>	

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1980s (cont.)	<p>The Archdiocese Council of Catholic Women established Seaton Home, a shelter for homeless pregnant women.</p> <p>Efforts to provide emergency food and shelter were expanded as FEMA funds became available.</p> <p>Visitation House, a privately funded shelter for women and children, was established.</p> <p>Catholic Worker, a program serving families, was established.</p>	<p>Funds became available from the McKinney Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans program. With these funds, clients were placed in half-way houses and linked with employment, social services, and other benefits.</p> <p>Funds from the McKinney Health Care for the Homeless program became available and were used to expand services. Without these funds, health care services would not have been offered at shelters. Other funding came from Comic Relief and the United Way.</p>		

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1980s (cont.)	<p>Funds became available from the McKinney Emergency Shelter Grants program. These funds were used to renovate three facilities between 1987 and 1991: Dwyer Center, the Battered Women's Shelter, and the SAMM shelter.</p>			
1988	<p>The San Antonio Housing Trust Fund was established with \$10 million from the sale of a cable television company. Interest earnings are used to fund housing projects. Funds were first disbursed in October 1990.</p>	<p>Funds became available from the McKinney Community Mental Health Services block grant program. These funds were used to develop a mobile crisis intervention unit for the homeless, screen and evaluate clients, and teach the police how to handle mentally ill homeless people.</p>	<p>Funds become available from the McKinney Homeless Veterans Reintegration Projects and were used to provide outreach and employment assistance.</p>	<p>Funds became available from the McKinney Adult Education for the Homeless program and were used to provide the first adult education services designed specifically for the homeless. The program funded an on-site education program at several service locations and education services for the homeless at the San Antonio Region 20 Education Service Center.</p>

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1989-90	<p>Funds from the McKinney Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program for Single-Room-Occupancy (SRO) Dwellings become available. About \$2.8 million of these funds was used to develop Dwyer Center.</p> <p>McKinney program funds for transitional housing became available. \$1.2 million of these were used to develop Dwyer Center.</p> <p>San Antonio developed a Housing Master Plan, which considered the housing needs of the homeless.</p>		<p>TEC offered day labor at a second site: the Salvation Army shelter.</p>	
1991	<p>The Texas Housing Trust Fund was established. The legislature appropriated \$9 million for various types of housing, but no money had been made available at the time of our visit.</p>		<p>Outreach and employment assistance to homeless veterans ceased because funding from the McKinney Homeless Veterans Reintegration Projects was discontinued.</p>	

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1991 (cont.)	The San Antonio Housing Trust funded three transitional housing projects: the Women's and Children's Resource Shelter, Visitation House, and Dwyer Center.			

SUMMARY OF EFFORTS IN SAN ANTONIO TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS IN 1992

Service area	Number of projects/programs
Emergency shelters	10
Food programs	175
Transitional housing projects	3
McKinney-funded single-room-occupancy (SRO) projects	1
Health programs	1
Employment programs	1
Education programs	1

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

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

EMERGENCY SHELTERS (10)

Buckner Baptist
Bunkhaus of San Antonio
Catholic Worker
Dwyer Center
Salvation Army
San Antonio Metropolitan Ministries (SAMM) Center
San Antonio Rescue Mission
Seton Home
Visitation House
Women's and Children's Resource Center

FOOD PROGRAMS (175)

Alamo City Baptist Church
Alamo City #2
Amor y Gracia
Antioch Baptist
A.R.C. Rehabilitation
Avance, Inc.
Baptist Care
Baptist Children's Home
Baptist Temple
Beautiful Gate Baptist
Bellaire Baptist
Betania
Bethany Temple of Christ
Boys/Girls Club of San Antonio
Calvary Baptist
Calvary Chapel
C.A.M.P.
Casa Nueva Luz
Castle Hills Christian
Catholic War Veterans
Centro Cristiano de Dios
Centro Christano Inter.
Children's Shelter of San Antonio
Christ Episcopal Church

ENCLOSURE V

ENCLOSURE V

Christ the King
Church of Living Christ
Cisneros Apartment
Crestholme
Crosspoint, Inc.
Dellcrest Church
De Paul Family Center
Downtown Drop-In Center
Durango Apartments
Eagle Nest
East Central Assembly
Eastside Nazarene D.C.
Ella Austin Community Ct.
El Salvador A/G Church
Employment Network
Faith Assembly of God
Faith Outreach Center
First Baptist
First Christian Church
Friendship House
Full Gospel
Garden Ridge Lions Club
Good Samaritan Center
Grace Tabernacle
Grace Temple
Grandparents Outreach
Greater Corinth
Greater Lincoln Park
Guadalupe Community Center
Harlandale Baptist
Harlandale Christian
Harmony House
Health Care
Helping Hands Lifeline
Highland Terrace
Hispanic Baptist Seminary
Hispanic Committee
Hodges Chapel
Holy Family
Holy Redeemer
Holy Spirit
House of Hope

ENCLOSURE V

ENCLOSURE V

House of the Neighborly
Hutchins Place
Iglesia Bautista Ctn.
I.C.C.
Jacob's Chapel
Jesus Christ Lives
Jewish Community
King Solomon
La Clinia Amistad
Latin American Bible Int.
Life Family Church
Little Flower
The Loving Dozen
Madonna Neighborhood
Manasseh Shalom
Manor Baptist
Match Program
Mayfield Park
Methodist Mission
Mission Road #1
Mission Road #2
Mission San Juan Capistrano
Mt. Sinai Baptist
New Macedonia Baptist
New Union Missionary
New Vista Lodge
Northern Hills Methodist
N.W. Church of Christ
Oak Hills Church
Oasis Mission
Our Lady of Angels
Our Lady of Good Council
Our Lady of Guadalupe Church
Our Lady of Perpetual Help
Our Lady of Sorrows
Ozanum Conference
Presa Community
Presa Youth
Project Free
Reaching Youths San Antonio
Rescue Mission
Residential Management, Inc.

ENCLOSURE V

ENCLOSURE V

Resurrection of the Lord
Rios de Vida
Ronald McDonald
Salvation Army Day Care
Salvation Army Girls
Salvation Army Nolan
San Alphonsus
San Antonio AIDS Foundation
San Antonio Fellowship
San Antonio Food Bank
San Antonio Urban Ministries 2
San Fernando Cathedral
Sanford Chapel
San Juan de Los Lagos
Sea Shell Day Care
S.E.E.K
Servants of the Streets
Seton Home
Society of St. Teresa
South Texas Children Hab.
Spiritual Church
St. Agnes Church
St. Andrew's Episcopal
St. Ann
St. Bonaventure Church
St. Cecilia
St. Gabriel S.V.D.P.
St. Gerard's
St. John Berchman
St. John Catholic
St. Joseph Downtown
St. Joseph South Side
St. Leonard's
St. Leo's
St. Luke
St. Mary Magdalen
St. Margaret Mary
St. Matthew's of San Antonio
St. Michael
St. Paul's Episcopal
St. Patrick
St. Peter - St. Joseph

ENCLOSURE V

ENCLOSURE V

St. Peter's Catholic
St. Philip of Jesus
St. Vincent de Paul
Sunshine Lodge
Teen Challenge
Tender Care Lodge
Texas Agricultural Extension
Texas Key Program
Texas Teen Crime Comm.
United Apostolic
United Black and Brown, Inc.
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Victoria Courts Day Care
Victory Chapel 2
Victory Outreach
Victory Outreach 5
Villa Veramendi
The Way of Christ Church
Wesley
Westend Baptist Nut.
Westside Interparish
The Willows Youth Home
Women's Shelter
Woodlawn Bible Church
Youth Alternatives

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROJECTS (3)

Dwyer Center
Visitation House
Women's and Children's Rescue Center

McKINNEY SINGLE-ROOM-OCCUPANCY (SRO) PROJECTS (1)

Dwyer Center

HEALTH PROGRAMS (3)

The Center for Health Care Services
Health Care for the Homeless (Centro del Barrio)
Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans Program

ENCLOSURE V

ENCLOSURE V

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS (1)

Texas Employment Commission at San Antonio Metropolitan Ministries

Education Programs (1)

Adult Education for the Homeless

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

(385371)