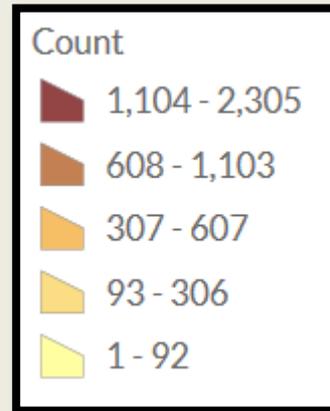
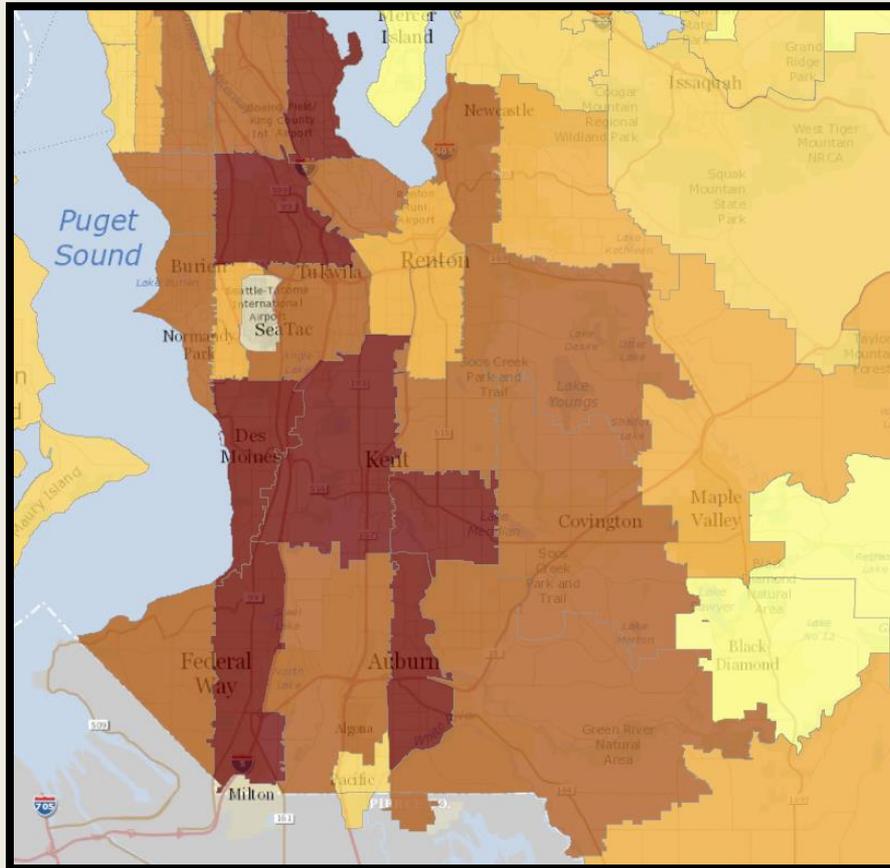
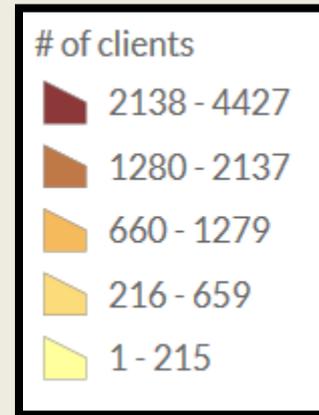
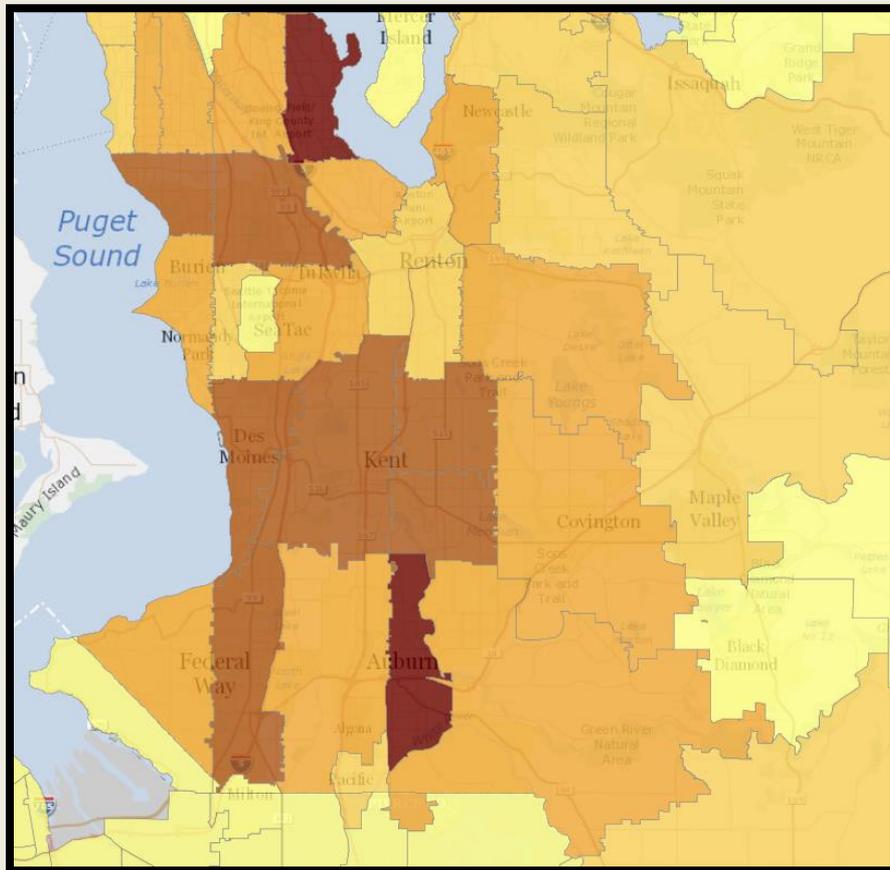


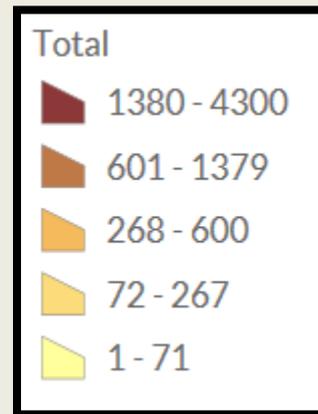
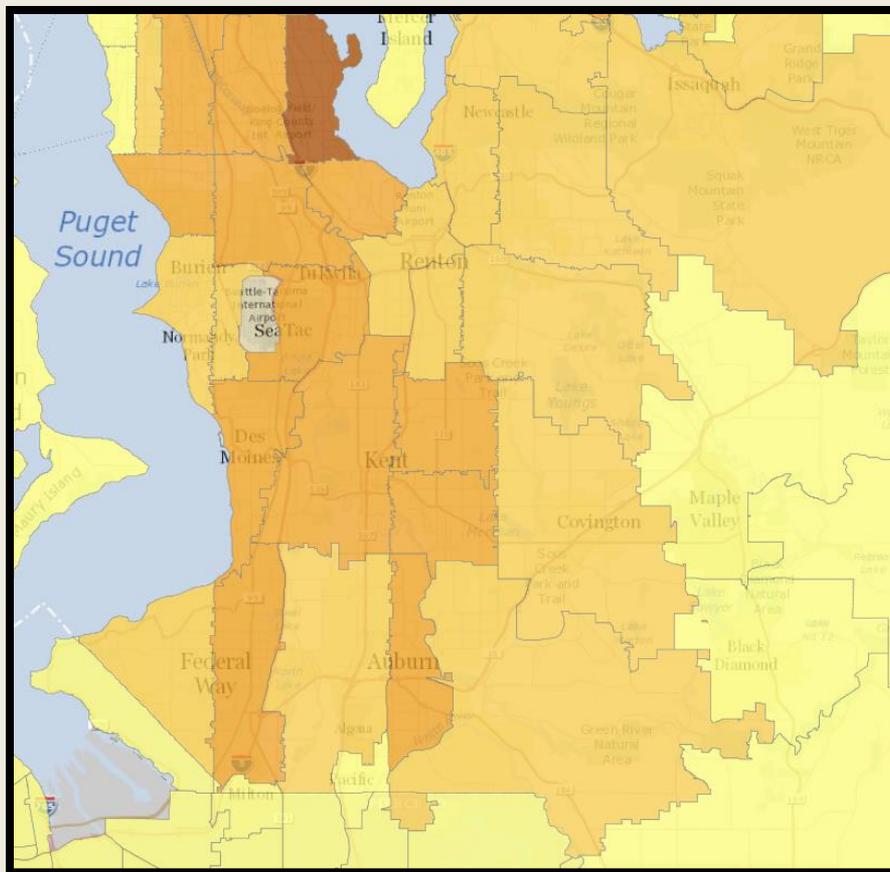
Unduplicated Medicaid Clients Receiving Services



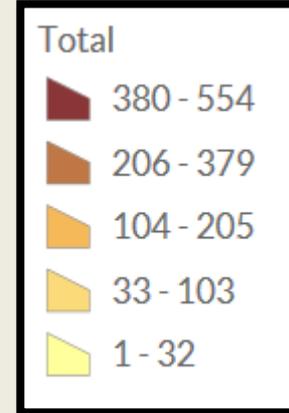
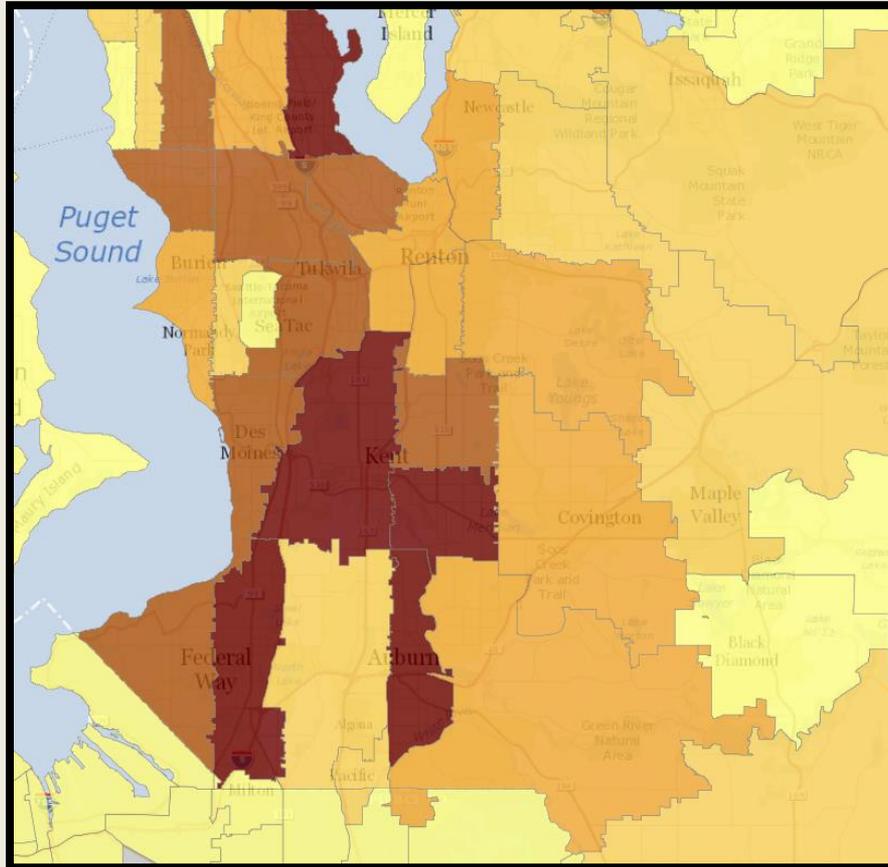
Number of Unduplicated Persons (Medicaid and Non-Medicaid) Receiving Services



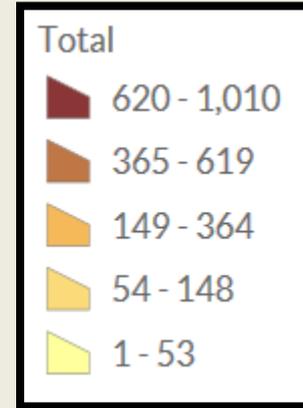
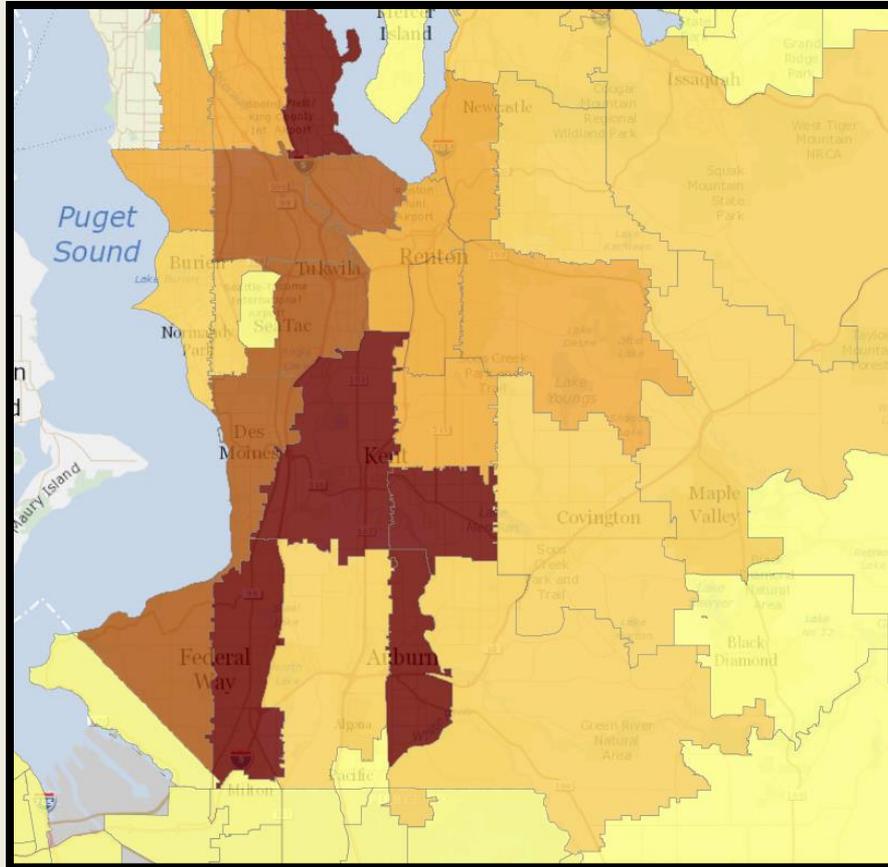
Number of Persons Enrolled in King County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)



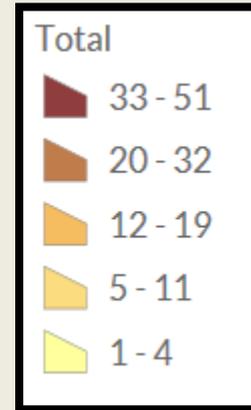
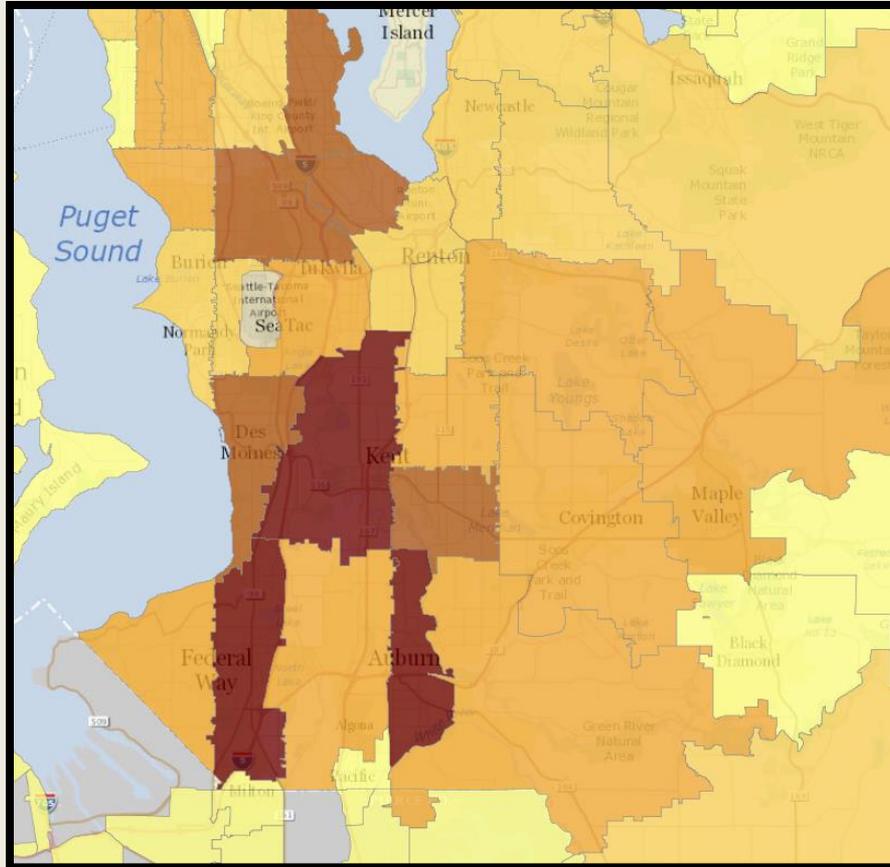
People Calling 2-1-1 for Permanent Housing



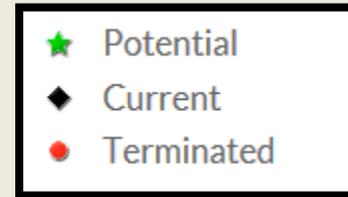
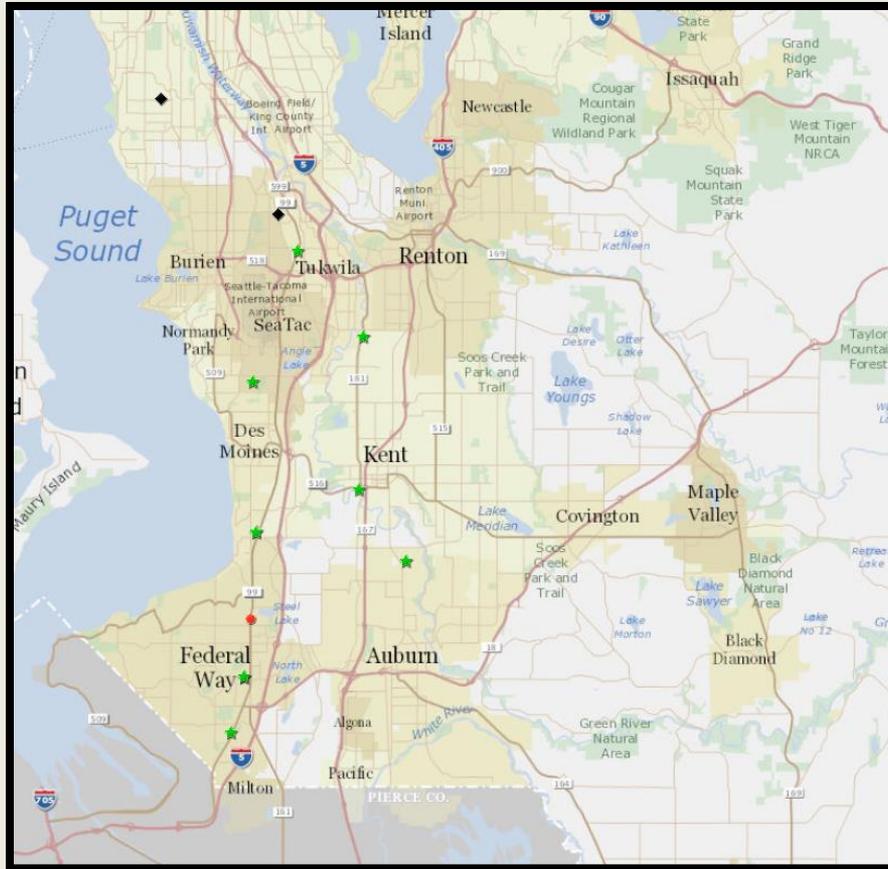
People Calling 2-1-1 for Emergency Shelter



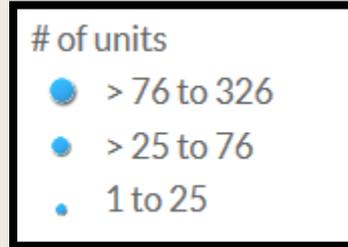
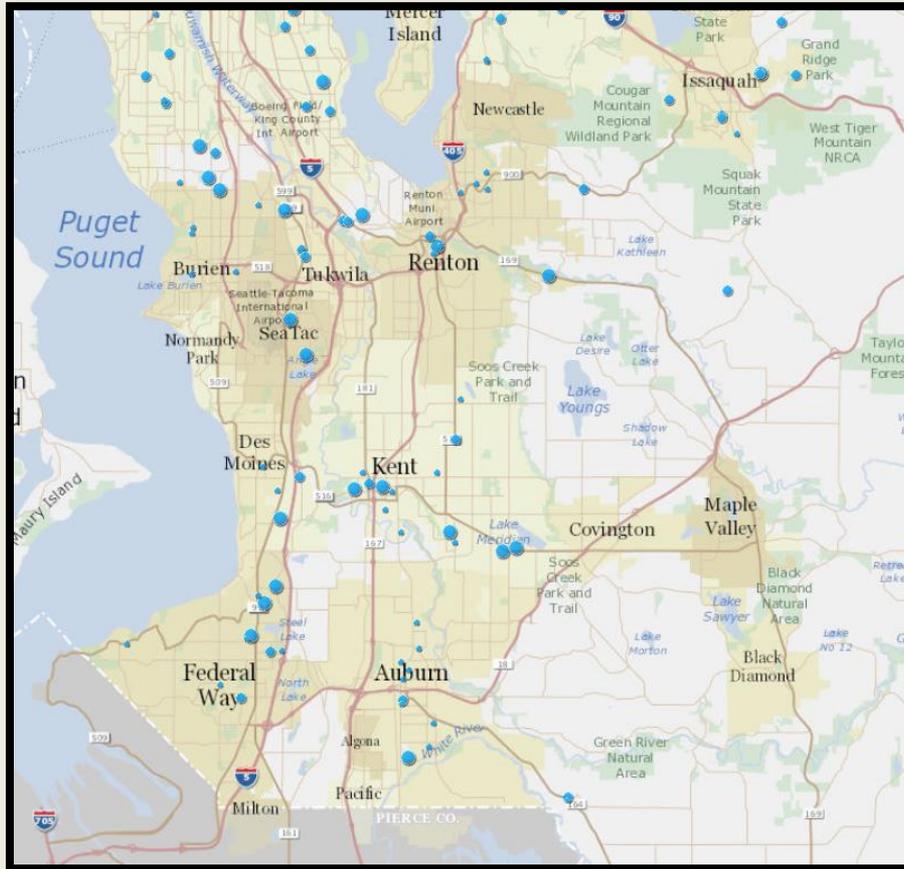
People Calling 2-1-1 for Substance Abuse Services



Location of Evaluation and Treatment Sites



Completed Rental Housing Funded up until 2014



Housing Projects in Auburn

Housing Finance Program

- **Total Projects:** 26
- **Total Units:** 496
- **Total Investment:** \$16 million
- **Populations:** All, including homeless (singles, youth, and families), general low income, and homeownership
- **Agencies:** AYR, CCS, Habitat, HomeSight, KCHA, LIHI, Muckleshoot Housing Authority, MSC, Parkview, Valley Cities

Homeless Housing Program

- **Total Projects:** Five (\$ since 2006)
- **Total Funding:** \$10,088,147
- **Specific Projects/Agencies**
 - **CCS Rita's House & Catherine's House** (\$442,500)
 - **YWCA – South King County Shelter** (\$1,313,843)
 - **St. Stephens** (\$380,720)
 - **Valley Cities** (\$7,071,061)
- **AYR** (\$857,902)



Homelessness in Auburn: Perspective from Other Public Agencies

Presentation for the Mayor's Task Force on Homelessness
Meeting 3: January 7, 2016

King County Housing Authority, King County Library System,
Auburn School District, King County Dept. of Community and
Human Services

Today's Presentation

- At our last meeting we heard from City departments and the Valley Regional Fire Authority.
- At today's meeting, we will hear from the following public agencies:
 - King County Housing Authority
 - King County Library System
 - Auburn School District
 - King County Dept. of Community and Human Services
- The information in this powerpoint presentation summarizes the written materials in your packets.

King County Housing Authority

- Mission statement:
KCHA is a national leader in providing innovative and effective housing solutions so that people and communities can prosper.
- Vision:
That all residents of King County have quality affordable housing.
- Our major services and programs:
Public Housing
Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8)
Workforce housing
Supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness

KCHA- Valley Park East and West



KCHA- Burndale Homes



KCHA- Firwood Circle



KCHA- Green River Homes



King County Housing Authority

- **Issues/challenges we see relating to Homelessness in Auburn:**
 - Street homeless
 - Homeless veterans
 - Young adults and those aging out of foster care
 - Seniors
 - Students
 - Families

King County Housing Authority

- **Our programs/services in response to these issues:**
 - Deeply subsidized programs
 - General voucher program
 - Special purpose vouchers
 - Project-based vouchers
 - Public Housing
 - Supportive housing programs with services

King County Housing Authority

- **Our strengths:**
 - Accessing Federal resources to address the affordable housing needs
 - Flexibility to design targeted programs to meet local needs
- **Gaps we observe:**
 - Lack of affordable units
 - Insufficient funding from HUD to match increases in local rental market
 - Incomes not matching the pace of rental inflation

King County Housing Authority

- **Other observations:**
Housing First works
Strong local partnerships in this community: AYR, VCCC, MSC in particular
KCHA committed to continuing and expanding our partnerships

Homelessness In Auburn

Since this survey topic opened on June 1, 2015 on the City website "Talk Auburn", it has received 647 visits and 71 responses, through December 21, 2015, which is more than the combined total received by the other nine topics listed there.

The responses were studied and categorized by Auburn City Councilman Rich Wagner in order to get an indication of answers to the following questions that the Councilman was curious about:

A: How many responses were from people inside Auburn compared to people outside Auburn? (60 of 71, 85% inside Auburn).

B: Are the responses mostly from people who currently provide homeless services themselves? (No, 13 of 71, 18%).

C: What proportion of the responses support additional local homeless resources? (44 of 71, 62%).

D: What proportion of the responses oppose providing local resources that might attract more homeless? (27 of 71, 38%).

E: Are there a relatively equal number of responses identified from men and from women? (Yes, 12 men 40%, 18 women 60%).

Survey Response Categories	Inside Auburn (Women)	Inside Auburn (Men)	Inside Auburn (Gender?)	Inside Auburn Total	Outside Auburn (Women)	Outside Auburn (Men)	Outside Auburn (Gender?)	Outside Auburn Total
(1) Support providing more local resources (through Cities, Region, State, Federal, *NGO's)	13	4	8	25	1	1	4	6
(2) Support providing more local resources, (AND currently do so themselves)		3	7	10	2		1	3
(3) Oppose providing more local resources (feeding, shelter, etc.) that might attract more homeless	1	4	20	25	1		1	2
Total Responses	14	11	35	60	4	1	6	11

KCLS: Auburn Library



Mission

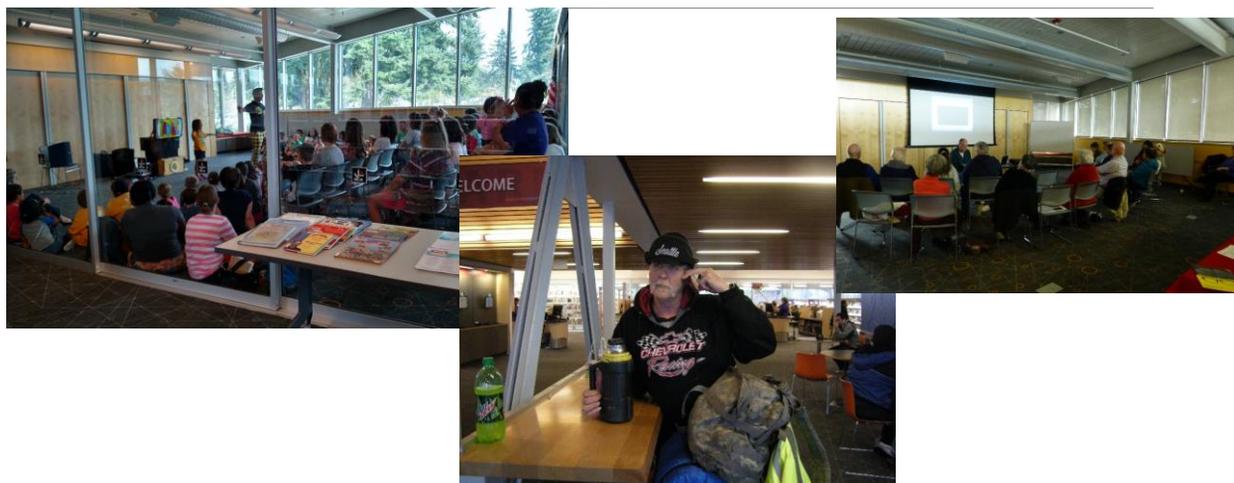


The mission of the King County Library System is to provide free, open, and equal access to ideas and information to all members of the community.

Who uses the library?



Who uses the library?



Who uses the library?



Who uses the library?



Frustration



"If it's going to be your mission to provide shelter and computers for the homeless, could you move the books somewhere else? I can't even return a book to the Auburn library during off hours because there's always someone (or ones) standing, sitting or sleeping in front of the book return."

"How about the tax payers that pay for the facility?"

"5/5 for the facilities and staff, 3/5 for the hoodlums that like to hang around and do drugs on or near the library property."

"I hate to go to the Auburn branch because there are so many homeless people and their carts of stuff in the way. Have you not seen this?"

Fear

"Very sad. I am sure the people that work here are great. I have only gone with my child once and she loved it in there. It's all the people outside that make it impossible for me to bring my kids here."

"Too many homeless bums. It doesn't feel safe at all. Especially at night."

"Because the location of this library attracts the riffraff, I don't feel comfortable bringing my children - which is unfortunate because the kids section and overall facilities are very nice."

Compassion

“Lovely library and grounds. I take my grand kids here all the time. I can leave my dog safely outside for a few minutes to run in and get my Holds checked out. There are always friendly folks hanging around to keep an eye on him and pet him!”

“Beautiful library with a helpful staff. I love how welcoming the library is to the homeless population of Auburn.”

“I was wondering if you know what is being done to address the needs of people, there seem to be so many people in need around here, is there some way that I can help?”



Responding to the Challenges

- Staff trained to enforce Rules of Conduct
 - A Manager on duty during all open hours
 - Agreement with Auburn Police Department
 - Hiring off-duty police officers as security
 - Added additional janitorial services
 - Working closely with partner agencies
- 

Services

Children & Families

- *Play & Learn*
- *Prime Time Family Reading*
- *Story Times*
- *Global Reading Challenge*
- *Let's Read*

Teens

- *Study Zone free tutoring*
- *LEGO Mindstorms*
- *Teen Zone Gaming*
- *Teen Writers' Group*
- *Teen Book Club*

Adults

- *Computer Classes*
- *English language classes*
- *Job search workshops*
- *Financial literacy classes*
- *Educational & Cultural programs*





Outreach







Relationships

- Neighborhood House
 - Auburn Food Bank
 - WorkSource
 - Auburn Youth Resources
 - City of Auburn
 - Auburn Parks, Arts & Recreation
 - Auburn School District
 - Auburn Police
- Sound Mental Health
 - Valley Cities
 - YMCA
 - KC Public Health
 - Children's Home Society
 - Green River College
 - White River Valley Museum
 - Multicare
 - Valley Medical
- Orion Industries
 - Multi-Service Center
 - Centro Rendu
 - Valley Regional Fire Authority
 - Communities in Schools
 - Muckleshoot Child Development Center
 - Auburn Area Chamber of Commerce
 - Franciscan Health

Auburn Community Roundtable

A monthly gathering of service providers, to share information, updates, and identify opportunities for collaboration.

Meets on the first Friday of each month, from 10am-noon, at the Auburn Library.



Community Discovery Days at the Auburn Library

Last Wednesday of each month, starting February 24th

12:30pm-2:30pm

All are welcome to drop in and learn how to connect to organizations providing essential resources in our community including: housing, food, healthcare, and education. Located in the Auburn Library meeting room.

Coffee and light refreshments generously provided by the Friends of the Auburn Library.

Participating organizations include:

AllHome, Multi-Service Center, Jubilee Women's Center
WorkSource, and the City of Auburn Veteran's and Human Services

Salt Lake City a model for S.F. on homeless solutions

Salt Lake City has cut its chronic homelessness rate dramatically during the last 10 years by giving homeless people nice, permanent places to live with lots of counseling on-site. Its experience offers valuable lessons.

By Kevin Fagan

Updated 11:25 am, Sunday, June 29, 2014

Salt Lake City --

This city has all but ended chronic homelessness, and San Francisco could learn a lot from how that happened.

What Salt Lake City did was simple: It created attractive housing that street people actually longed to live in, provided the new residents with plenty of on-site counseling to help them with problems such as drug abuse and unemployment, and put one person in charge who could get government and nonprofit agencies to work together.

The result is that in the decade since Salt Lake and San Francisco launched campaigns to end chronic homelessness, Salt Lake's hard-core street population shrank so drastically it is expected to be statistically gone by next year - but San Francisco still struggles mightily. And Salt Lake did this by spending \$20 million a year in a million-resident metropolitan area. San Francisco spends \$165 million.

San Francisco has challenges Salt Lake City doesn't - real estate prices and the cost of living are more than twice as high in the Bay Area, and far more homeless people move to San Francisco than head to Salt Lake. And that \$20 million in Salt Lake is bolstered by more than \$20 million in additional donations from the Mormon Church and other nonprofit groups.

Also, Salt Lake permanently houses about 2,000 formerly chronically homeless people, compared with San Francisco's 6,000.

But even with its hurdles, San Francisco could have achieved more had it closely followed the Salt Lake model.

When Salt Lake and San Francisco began their 10-year plans to end chronic homelessness in 2005 and 2004, respectively, each had about 3,000 people who lived full time on their streets. Today, San Francisco has about 2,000 - and Salt Lake has about 400.

"What we've done is doable everywhere," said Lloyd Pendleton, who as director of Utah's homeless initiatives has been the main drum-pounder for getting things done. "It's not rocket science. Homeless people need housing. Give it to them. And give them counseling."

'Why is it so clean?'

The evidence of Salt Lake's success is easy to see - because there's almost nothing to see.

Look around downtown, from the Mormon Temple to the Old West City Hall, and panhandlers and homeless camps are virtually nonexistent. For anyone used to being hit up for spare change every block or two in downtown San Francisco, it's a startling contrast.

"There are no homeless people here - nowhere that I can see," said Otie Malenz, a 29-year-old drifter from Chico who had just gotten to town and was napping on the City Hall lawn. "I heard years ago there were lots of homeless guys around - but now? Why is it so clean?"

"It's kind of freaky."

The key to this camp-free cleanliness, local leaders say, is Salt Lake's "housing first" program - an emphasis on putting chronically homeless people into supportive housing right after they accept it, especially if they are addicted or mentally ill.

Such housing is staffed by counselors who try to help the new residents get off drugs and find jobs, and who diagnose mental issues and deal with the other problems that can toss people into the streets long term.

Through its aggressive housing practices, Salt Lake has brought its chronic homeless numbers down to nearly 4 percent of its overall homeless population - which, as with unemployment figures, is considered a statistical zero.

San Francisco's chronic population, in contrast, amounts to 31 percent of the total.

Wrong neighborhood

San Francisco has the same housing first policy as Salt Lake - but there's a big difference.

Many of the 5,000 units of supportive housing in San Francisco, though generally decent and clean, are in the seedy Tenderloin, where the newly housed walk out to find the same buddies they always hung out with to score dope and drink.

Rats and roaches, though less prevalent than in residential hotels that aren't overseen by the city, are a problem - and provide a disincentive for many people to settle in.

By contrast, most of Salt Lake's approximately 1,000 supportive housing units are in complexes away from the city core, and they are showpieces of modern architecture. Each is finely landscaped, the sidewalks are quiet and tidy, and the interiors are tasteful and inviting.

At Grace Mary Manor, built from the ground up in 2008, each of the 84 one-bedroom units comes with a full kitchen, pine furniture, a big reclining chair and a television. The hallways have skylights, there are pink roses and locust trees out front, and in back are basketball and volleyball courts. In the Bay Area, it would fit nicely into a neighborhood of midlevel condominiums.

Pulling through

"I've had my moments, but these guys pulled me through," said Bill Alkire, 54, a recovering alcoholic who moved in four years ago after a decade on the streets. "My wife died in 2000 and I crawled into a bottle, and didn't look back until I got to this place."

His first years inside were pocked by episodes of drunkenness, crashing around the hallways and stumbling back onto the streets to wander. But with persistent counseling, he managed to shed his street-toughened ways.

There is one case manager for every 15 residents at Grace Mary, plus a half dozen other counselors to help with housing and therapy. In San Francisco, the figure at its best supportive-housing complexes is typically one case manager for every 30 residents - and about a third of its complexes have just one per 100 residents.

Case managers in San Francisco also often double as housing managers, leading to tension in the relationships when rent hassles arise.

"You're looking great, Bill," Grace Mary's lead case manager, Kay Luther, said one recent afternoon as she popped her head into his one-bedroom apartment.

She does this once a week - in San Francisco, some supportive-housing residents might see a lead case manager once a month.

"No complaints today," Alkire said as he leaned back in his overstuffed leather lounge. Several puzzles were framed on the wall; it's his chief hobby these days instead of hoisting a bottle.

Luther went over some details of his application for federal disability payments, admired how clean he's kept his apartment and then headed for the door.

"I'd be dead if not for you," Alkire told her.

Helping the hard core

Alkire eventually stabilized, he and Luther said, partly because Grace Mary Manor is in the south end of town, away from where he used to hang out with his downtown drinking pals.

For that scene, he'd have to go to a three-block stretch of parks and streets, southwest of downtown, which holds the city's shelter, soup kitchen and daytime respite center for the homeless.

There, seemingly every one of the city's 400 remaining chronically homeless people hangs out. The street population looks much like the hard-core crowd in San Francisco - scruffy, with many smoking or shooting up every major drug from heroin to methamphetamine.

Some 700 people - counting both singles and families - sleep in the shelter every night. There they get intensive help from more than two dozen mental health, employment and other counselors, and most move on to permanent housing within two months.

San Francisco's effort in the shelters isn't nearly as intensive - there are fewer than a half dozen case managers at the biggest of its 12 facilities, which holds about 340 beds.

In Salt Lake, "the idea is, we don't want people to just live in this shelter," said Matt Minkevitch, executive director of the Road Home, which as the main nonprofit homelessness agency in Utah, runs the shelter. "We want to make it as comfortable as possible, but we want them to move on to housing - on to better lives."

Expert advice

San Francisco has had success with its housing-first strategy, moving more than 9,000 people off the streets in the past decade. But the chronic population has been stubbornly resistant to sharp reductions. It was 3,000 a decade ago, it's about 2,000 now, and to many people it looks as if nothing on the streets has changed.

But San Francisco could make inroads by more closely following Salt Lake's example. In fact, the Utah city got many of its ideas from one of San Francisco's foremost experts.

"You want the chronically homeless person to walk into the supportive housing and say, 'Wow, I really want to stay here,' " said Dr. Josh Bamberger, a UCSF professor who until March was the medical director of housing and urban health for the city's health department.

In 2012-13, when he was advising President Obama on homeless policies, Bamberger helped push the techniques that have enabled not just Salt Lake City, but also Denver, Minneapolis and other cities to make striking progress on reducing chronic homelessness, particularly among veterans - techniques Salt Lake was already deep into implementing.

The common denominator, he said, is creating better housing, making sure there's enough counseling and getting all parties to cooperate.

"You want to create an environment where your peers living in the same supportive housing want to succeed, and that makes you want to succeed," Bamberger said. "We can do that more here (in San Francisco), but we need to redirect our resources to make a better investment in a housing expansion."

Supportive housing "doesn't have to be new - it can be beautiful and renovated," Bamberger said. "But put the highest-end users in it, more than we do now. Make the best use of what we have."

The goal is to heal people enough so they can move on to productive lives, leaving their supportive housing units to be filled by new residents. In Salt Lake, about 15 percent of the population turns over every year, but in San Francisco that figure is under 5 percent.

By highest-end users, Bamberger means the hardest of the hard-core homeless, who use far more emergency services, such as ambulance rides, than other homeless people. To figure out which ones those are, Salt Lake City uses a data tracking system that shows every time a homeless person gets

shelter, counseling or other services from a government or nonprofit agency. Then counselors can tailor housing and services to the person's needs.

This also makes it much easier for government and nonprofits to quickly coordinate their efforts.

San Francisco doesn't have such a system. Its service providers have wanted one for a decade - and this summer, they plan to participate in a pilot project for just such a data-tracking system, led by the Human Services Agency and other city departments involved in aiding the homeless.

In the long run, targeting high-end users saves money. In 2004, the city estimated that each chronically homeless person costs taxpayers \$61,000 a year, compared with the \$16,000 it costs to put one person into supportive housing.

More money

Trent Rhorer, who runs the Human Services Agency, and Bevan Dufty, the mayor's chief of homelessness policy, concede that Salt Lake's bounty of case managers and high-quality supportive housing are just what San Francisco needs. The trouble, they say, is funding.

"Exits like that are harder here than in Salt Lake," Rhorer said. "Where are they going to exit to in this high-cost market? We need more federal housing subsidies, and we need to leverage our public housing more than we do."

Dufty said: "Look, we're going to spend the money one way or another - either through expensive jail, shelter, emergency calls and so forth, or by investing in housing. It's so clear what the best way to spend it is. With housing you not only give people better lives, you save money in the long run."

Plywood mattress

Some of San Francisco's homeless housing complexes are national showpieces along the lines of what is in Salt Lake. But too often, they aren't. And too often, the route into them is discouraging.

Robin Wilden, 62, has been homeless for most of the past decade and uses a wheelchair because a bicycle accident six years ago left one leg several inches shorter than the other. She was placed into temporary housing this year at the Baldwin House residential hotel on gritty Sixth Street - which outreach counselors use as a transitional residence for the chronically homeless, some of whom live there for as long as a year. But she rarely stayed at it because the bed she was given was a sheet of plywood and roaches crawled on her legs.

Now she sleeps on Market Street near Van Ness Avenue and drowns her misery by day with vodka.

"Is this how San Francisco helps the homeless - putting us in a trash can?" she said, sobbing. "That place was so depressing. Why would I want to stay in it?"

'We don't do rats'

Such housing doesn't appear to exist in Salt Lake, even as transitional units.

"We don't do rats and roaches here," Pendleton said. "We only do first-rate housing where you can move inside, and then actually feel like you want to move forward in your life."

Pendleton said one factor to keep in mind is that "90 percent of chronically homeless people grew up disadvantaged from the start, in abusive or underprivileged homes."

"You are not rehabilitating them," he said, "because so many of them were never habilitated to begin with. You are creating new lives for them."

Thus the emphasis on targeting the hardest of the hard core for housing.

Leading the way

Such a task requires everyone involved - businesses, nonprofit agencies, government - to march in the same direction, led by a dynamic leader, Pendleton said. In Salt Lake and the rest of Utah, he is that leader.

Pendleton had been a director of the Mormon Church's international charity programs before wading into the state's street problem. When he retired from the church in 2005 to lead Utah's homeless efforts, he was familiar with every nonprofit, private and governmental agency that counted - and had years of accumulated authority to give him heft.

San Francisco had such a leader in ex-Mayor Gavin Newsom when he backed the city's 10-year plan and other initiatives. But since he left in 2010 to become lieutenant governor, many observers say, another leader on that scale has not emerged.

Salt Lake also benefits from the Mormon connection - the church contributes several million dollars in effort and donations on top of the \$20 million the city spends on the homeless each year, Pendleton estimates.

There is no equivalent in San Francisco, but Pendleton and Bamberger say there's one potential source that has not been tapped nearly as much as it should be: the cash-rich tech industry.

"If I was there, I would say to the tech industry leaders, 'The money is important, but why don't you loan us one of your brightest executives for a couple of years to help us organize a system to bring together the city, the state, the nonprofits - everyone?' " Pendleton said. "You need a champion."

Kevin Fagan is a San Francisco Chronicle staff writer. E-mail: kfagan@sfchronicle.com

Salt Lake City joins Phoenix in ending veteran homelessness

01/06/14 01:16 PM—Updated 01/13/14 12:04 AM

By [Sara Kugler](#)

Salt Lake City, Utah, is the second city in the United States to end chronic homelessness amongst military veterans, Mayor Ralph Becker said on Sunday's *Melissa Harris-Perry*. The first was Phoenix, Ariz., [which declared an end to the issue on Dec. 18](#).

Becker told host Melissa Harris-Perry that the two cities were engaged in a “wonderful friendly competition” to tackle the issue first. According to its latest count, Salt Lake City now has only eight veterans who remain homeless, but only because they have said those individuals say they do not want homes. Becker pledged the city would continue to work with them.

Calling it “inexcusable” and “unacceptable” for homelessness to be a persistent problem “in a society like ours,” the mayor praised the collaboration between all levels of government and the private sector in achieving the goal. “This is a decision that was made by the whole community, and we’ve been dedicated to it for many years,” Becker explained. “The resources, while never enough, have come forward from every part of the community.”

Becker also credited the Obama administration, saying their focus on homeless veterans has made it easier to access resources and support for the initiative. “The federal government is a critical partner in providing resources in many ways – some of it financial, some of it expertise, some of it sharing ideas that come from other areas,” he said.

The federal government unveiled a [ten-year plan](#) to prevent and end homelessness in 2010. [In August](#), President Obama praised Phoenix Mayor Greg Stanton for his commitment to ending chronic homelessness among veterans in the city.

The president also expressed a continued dedication to the issue. “We have to keep going, because nobody in America, and certainly no veteran, should be left to live on the street,” [he said](#).

More than [600,000 people](#) experience homelessness on any given night. About 9% of them are veterans of the U.S. armed forces.

Salt Lake City has focused first on homeless veterans, but is committed to working to reduce the greater homeless population in the city. The December 2013 United States Conference of Mayors [Hunger and Homelessness Survey](#) reported that the number homeless families in Salt Lake City decreased by 20% and homeless individuals by 10% last year.

Columbia University professor Dorian Warren suggested to Harris-Perry that the achievement by Phoenix and Salt Lake City could reach beyond just the issue of homelessness. “This is a model for solving intractable social problems,” Warren said on Sunday’s show. “They made a commitment, they lined up resources, and guess what: government actually works.”



DESC
opening doors to end homelessness

JAMA research shows housing for homeless saves taxpayers millions

In April 2009, *The Journal of the American Medical Association* published research demonstrating the effectiveness of DESC's 1811 Eastlake Housing First program. The lesson for policymakers and practitioners alike is that for this subset of the homeless population, providing housing and on-site services without requirements of abstinence or treatment is significantly more cost-effective than allowing them to remain homeless.

Major findings of "Health Care and Public Service Use and Costs Before and After Provision of Housing for Chronically Homeless Persons With Severe Alcohol Problems" (Vol. 301 No. 13, April 1, 2009), an evaluation headed by Dr. Mary Larimer of the University of Washington, included:

- DESC's 1811 Eastlake saved taxpayers more than \$4 million dollars over the first year of operation. Annual average costs per person while homeless, the year before moving in, were \$86,062. By comparison, it costs \$13,440 per person per year to administer the housing program.
- Median costs for the research participants in the year prior to being housed were \$4,066 per person per month in publicly-funded services such as jail, detox center use, hospital-based medical services, alcohol and drug programs and emergency medical services. The monthly median costs dropped to \$1,492 and \$958 after six and 12 months in housing, respectively.
- During the first six months, even after considering the cost of administering housing for the 95 residents in this Housing First program, the study reported an average cost-savings of 53 percent – nearly \$2,500 per month per person in health and social services, compared to the costs of a wait-list control group of 39 homeless people.
- Alcohol use by Housing First participants decreased by about one-third. The median number of drinks for participants dropped steadily from 15.7 per day prior to move-in to 14, 12.5 and 10.6 per day at 6, 9 and 12 months in housing.

- A significant portion of the cost offsets were caused by decreases in residents' use of Medicaid-funded health services.

The resident group at DESC's 1811 Eastlake was such a troubled subset of the homeless population that many people claimed these folks didn't want housing, weren't worth trying to help, and would respond poorly to an approach that allowed them to make their own decisions about alcohol consumption.

DESC has known for years through our experience working with highly vulnerable individuals that when we eliminate the chaos of homelessness from a person's life, social and clinical stabilization occur more readily and are more long-lasting. This study confirmed this is true for the residents of 1811 Eastlake.

DESC's 1811 Eastlake—Housing First

Capital Revenue Sources

State Housing Trust Fund	\$1.2	M
City of Seattle (housing levy)	\$2.2	M
King County	\$1.3	M
Federal Low Income Hsg Tax Credit	\$5.6	M
Federal HUD	\$400	K
FHLB	\$520	K
DESC (private funding)	\$25	K
TOTAL	\$11.2	M

Operations and Services - Sources

State DSHS (DASA addiction treatment)	\$125	K
Federal HUD-McKinney (homelessness)	\$570	K
Federal HUD-Section 8 subsidies	\$135	K
Seattle Housing Levy	\$50	K
Resident rent	\$125	K
Charitable Contributions	\$50	K
TOTAL	\$1.0	M

DESC

Downtown Emergency Service Center
515 Third Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104
www.desc.org / tel: 206-464-1570 / info@desc.org

DESC provides effective and affordable solutions to homelessness for our community's most vulnerable men and women through a nationally recognized interwoven network of care, housing and support. For more information, contact Nicole Macri, Director of Administrative Services, 206.515.1514 or nmacri@desc.org. (April 2009)