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The Mental Health Services for the Homeless Block
Grant Program: A Summary of FY 1987/ 1988 Annual Reports

Prepared for the National Institute of Mental Health

by

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April 1, 1990

Section I

Summary of Utilization of MSHH Block Grant Funds

The Mental Health Services for the Homeless Block
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Executive Summary

The Stewart B. **McKinney** Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77, as amended by PL 100-628) was signed by the President and enacted by Congress in July, 1987 to provide urgent relief for homeless persons in the United States. The Mental Health Services for the Homeless (MHS) Block Grant Program (Section 611) is one of two provisions specifically focused on the provision of mental health services to homeless persons.

The MHS Block Grant Program provides States with funds to deliver a required set of services, including:

- o outreach services;
- o community mental health, diagnostic, crisis intervention, and habilitation and rehabilitation services;
- o referral for hospital and appropriate primary health services and substance abuse services;
- o training for outreach workers and those who work in shelters, mental health clinics, and other sites where homeless persons receive services;
- o case management services; and
- o supportive and supervisory services in residential settings.

The MHS Block Grant Program was designed to **be** flexible, **allowing** States to use funds in the manner that best addressed **each** State's needs. Although States were required to deliver all of the essential services, the services were broadly defined and each State determined where, how, and to whom services would be

provided. This allowed for the development of new and innovative service approaches uniquely suited to serving persons who are homeless and mentally ill.

As a condition of receipt of MSHH Block Grant funds, States are required to submit annual reports describing the activities undertaken as part of this program. Guidelines for a uniform reporting format were developed by **ADAMHA** and NIMH and provided to the States for feedback. These guidelines were then distributed to the States as a suggested format to guide the completion of annual reports. By April 1, 1990, 51 States had submitted annual reports to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (**ADAMHA**) describing activities funded under the MI-ISH Block Grant Program during fiscal years 1987 and 1988. This summary describes the varied ways in which States utilized MSHH Block Grant funds.

While it is difficult to summarize across States or to compare States on particular services, the annual reports provide descriptive information on the variety of approaches States used to provide services to individuals who are homeless and mentally ill. The data provided in the annual reports is now over a year old. States are continuing to operate MSHH Block Grant funded programs and will soon submit annual reports for activities undertaken in FY 1989.

States varied tremendously in how they used **MHSH** Block Grant funds, ranging from the funding of a single comprehensive service program to the distribution of funds on a statewide basis to fill gaps in local service systems.

Examples of MHSH Block Grant funded activities include:

- o Rhode Island established a mobile mental health treatment team to provide outreach, mental health services, diagnosis, crisis intervention, case management, and supportive residential services **on-site**, wherever homeless persons were contacted.
- o New Hampshire funded outreach/ case managers in each of its mental health regions. Workers either traveled with a mobile treatment team or were based at a shelter or soup kitchen. They provided a full range of services.
- o Arkansas developed crisis intervention services, including a 24-hour telephone information and referral program, on-call crisis workers, and seven 24-hour care non-hospital crisis beds.
- o West Virginia established a day service program providing training in daily living skills and referral for vocational services.
- o Oklahoma expanded an existing shelter to include 18 beds designated for homeless persons with mental health and substance abuse problems.
- o North Carolina established a program to place 15-17 year old homeless girls with mentors (licensed foster parents) who would teach the girls independent living skills.
- o Delaware established transitional case management/ respite services, providing four beds in a treatment facility for intensive, short-term respite and eight beds in the community for more extended, less intensive respite .
- o Colorado developed a **consumer** case management aide program. Aides, who in most cases had experienced major mental illness and homelessness, were hired to provide services at 12 mental health centers.

- o Idaho established a consumer-run, not-for-profit corporation to provide education, advocacy, peer support, vocational programs, and community education.

Forty-two States reported that they had begun to serve clients at the time of the annual report. In some cases all of the State's programs were fully operational. In others, the level of implementation varied across programs within a given State.

The MSHH Block Grant Program has allowed States to provide services where none existed, to fill gaps in existing service programs, and to develop services that are appropriate to persons who are homeless and mentally ill. Perhaps, more importantly, the program has increased awareness of the service needs of this population at the federal, state, and local level.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Irene S. Levine, Dawn Jahn, Clarke Ross, George Kanuck and Ronald Manderscheid for their contributions and feedback on this report.

Preface

This report was prepared based on the information contained in the States' FY **1987/1988** Mental Health Services for the Homeless (MHSB) Block Grant Program annual reports. The report consists of three sections. Section I, Summary of Utilization of MHSB Block Grant Funds, provides a history of the MHSB Block Grant Program and describes the varied ways in which States utilized FY **1987/1988 MHSB** Block Grant funds. Section II, Individual State Summaries, includes a summary of how each State, the District-of Columbia, and Puerto Rico used FY **1987/1988** MHSB Block Grant funds. Section III, State Contacts, includes a list of State contacts for the MHSB Block Grant Program.

The information contained in this report has been supplemented by two surveys conducted by the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors (see Ross & Schnibbe, February 5, 1990; Ross & Schnibbe, February 9, 1990).

Although there are no reliable estimates of the size of the national homeless population, a number of discrete local studies funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) between 1982 and 1986 suggest that approximately one third of the homeless persons in the United States suffer from severe and persistent mental illness (such as schizophrenia, affective disorders, etc.). Very few service programs are designed to meet the needs of those who are both homeless and severely mentally ill. The following vignettes describe individuals from across the United States. They are distinguished from the larger homeless mentally ill population in that they came into contact with assertive and innovative programs that helped these individuals gain access to needed services and resources.

- o A.M. was living in a dumpster when he came to the attention of an outreach/case management program. Through the program he obtained appropriate psychiatric care, housing, glasses, and life saving medical care (a double bypass for his lower extremities). He is currently living in a supervised setting and learning daily living skills. It is anticipated that he will move to an independent setting in the near future.
- o W.K. was identified as being homeless by a mobile outreach team. The team referred him for case management services and helped him complete a social security application. The case management service funded **W.K.'s** room and board while his social security application was being processed. W.K. was determined to be eligible for SSDI. He continues to live at the room and board facility. Plans are underway so that he can return to his home State.
- o Y.M. was evicted by his parents and ended up in a **shelter with no other place** to go. An outreach worker arranged **referral** to a vocational rehabilitation program, where he underwent assessment and was approved for college entrance. He entered college, secured gainful employment and was able to make enough money to live independently.

- o M.S. was residing at a city mission. She had been recently discharged from a psychiatric inpatient unit with a diagnosis of bipolar mood disorder. M.S. was admitted to a specialized adult foster care program and was placed in a home that matched her residential preferences. She participates in a day treatment program. Her psychiatric condition has stabilized and she has begun supervised visitation with her children.
- o M.G., age 17, was homeless due to family violence and neglect. She was admitted to a short-term emergency facility. When attempts to return M.G. to her family failed, she **was** admitted to a specialized community mentor program for homeless adolescents. A foster parent, who would act as a mentor, was identified and trained. The program director worked with M.G. and the foster family to prepare them for the placement. M.G. was recently placed in her mentor's home. It is hoped that this placement will provide M.G. with the opportunity for healthy development, as well as, offering an escape from homelessness.
- o M.K. was referred to an outreach team by the county jail. He had been detained for displaying disruptive behaviors and for disturbing the peace. M.K. was diagnosed as having schizophrenia, he had no place to stay, and was not familiar with the local community. It was discovered that he had wandered away after being voluntarily hospitalized elsewhere in the State. He was referred to the city mission and provided with emergency medication. The outreach team arranged for him to receive a bus ticket donated by the Salvation Army. He was monitored by the outreach team during his two day stay at the mission and transported to the bus station. The team arranged for a case manager to meet him at the bus station in his home community.

The programs that provided emergency services to these individuals were funded by the Mental Health Services for the Homeless Block Grant Program **(1)**, which is administered jointly by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration and ~~the~~ National Institute of Mental Health. The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (FL 100-77, as amended by PL 100-628) was enacted on July 22, 1987 to provide urgent relief for homeless

persons in the United States. It was the first omnibus legislation providing assistance specifically targeted to the homeless population. The act contains two provisions for the delivery of mental health services to homeless persons, the Mental Health Services for the Homeless (MHSB) Block Grant Program (Section 611) and the Community Mental Health Services Demonstration Program (Section 612, as amended by Section 621).

As a condition of receipt of **MHSB** Block Grant funds, States were required to submit annual reports describing the activities undertaken as part of this program. Guidelines for a uniform reporting format were developed by **ADAMHA** and NIMH and provided to the States for feedback. These guidelines were then distributed to the States as a suggested format to guide the completion of annual reports. State annual reports for fiscal years **1987/1988** were reviewed and this report describes the varied ways in which States utilized MHSB Block Grant funds.

The MHSB Block Grant Program

The MHSB Block Grant Program provides States with funds to deliver a required set of services to persons who are homeless or at significant risk of becoming homeless. Congress appropriated \$32.2 million for the MHSB Block Grant Program for fiscal year 1987. An appropriation of \$11.5 million was provided in fiscal year **1988**. Because the fiscal year 1987 appropriation was made late in the year, both 1987 and 1988 funds were awarded at the same time in one allotment. The availability of funds was

announced to Governors on September 29, 1987, and States had up to one year to apply. State allotments were made according to a formula based on the proportion of a **State's** urban population relative to the urban population of the United States, with each State receiving a minimum of \$275,000. States were required to provide non-Federal matching funds of \$1 for each \$3 provided.

Fifty States, the District of Columbia and, Puerto Rico received funds in fiscal years 1987 and 1988. The combined allotments ranged from the minimum of **\$275,000** (received by 20 States) to **\$6,073,586** (received by California).

The act was amended on *November 7, 1988*, extending the block grant authority for an additional 3 years, again specifying a minimum of \$275,000 for each State, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The territories of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands also became eligible, with a minimum allotment of \$50,000. Because only \$14.1 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1989, funds were insufficient to cover the minimums and allotments were reduced to \$267,944 for the States and \$48,717 for the territories. The appropriation for this program for fiscal year 1990 was \$28.1 million. This amount was reduced by the **Gramm-Rudman-Hollings** sequester to \$27.8 million.

As a condition of receipt of funds, States were required to **provide** a defined set **of essential** services. Although States were required to provide all of the services, all services did

not have to be delivered at each site. The essential **services** include:

- o outreach services:
- o community mental health, diagnostic, crisis intervention, and habilitation and rehabilitation services;
- o referral for hospital and appropriate primary health services and substance abuse services;
- o training for outreach workers and those who work in shelters, mental health clinics, and other sites where homeless persons receive services:
- o case management services: and
- o supportive and supervisory services in residential settings.

The MSHH Block Grant Program was designed to be flexible, allowing States to use funds in the manner that best addressed each State's needs. Although States were required to deliver all of the essential services, the services were broadly defined and each State determined where, how, and to whom services would be provided. This allowed for the development of new and innovative service approaches uniquely suited to serving persons who are homeless and mentally ill.

Summary of Annual Reports

States were required to submit annual reports describing the activities undertaken with MSHH Block Grant funds. The 50 **States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico** were requested to **submit their first reports**, describing the use of funds appropriated in fiscal years 1987 and 1988, by April 30, 1989.

As of April 1, 1990, 51 annual reports had been received.

The reports varied tremendously in terms of the time period covered, the level of detail provided, and the availability of information about the number of persons served, making it difficult to summarize or compare across States.

In its request for annual reports **ADAMHA** defined the reporting period to be the same as the program year used by the State for administering block grant activities. Therefore, the States used a variety of reporting periods for describing their activities. Some States focused their reports on activities undertaken during the first federal fiscal year (10/1/87-9/30/88). In one eastern State these activities were of a planning and start-up nature and did not include any service delivery. Other States expanded the reporting period to include services delivered up until the time of the writing of the annual report. For example, the report from one southern State covered a two year period **(10/1/87-9/30/89)**. Other States started the reporting period when their programs were initiated; one report covered only a 4 month period **(3/89-6/89)**.

The reports also varied in the level of detail and the amount of information provided. Several States submitted detailed descriptions of each program funded with MSHH Block Grant funds, while others included only a brief description or a **list** of the services delivered. While most States included some information regarding the number of individuals served with MSHH Block Grant funds, - the extent and format of this information

varied. Some States provided data on the total number of persons served by each program. Others included service data for the most recent **3-month** reporting period. One State reported the number of persons served during two randomly selected weeks. Several States reported data for a different time period for each of their programs. In other cases information was only available for a portion of the State's programs.

While it is difficult to summarize across States or to compare States on particular services, the annual reports provide descriptive information on the variety of approaches States used to provide services to individuals who are homeless and mentally ill. The data provided in the annual reports is now **over a** year old. States are continuing to operate **MHSH** Block Grant funded programs and will soon submit annual reports for activities undertaken in FY 1989.

Individuals Served

Forty-two States reported that they had begun to serve clients at the time of the annual report. In some cases all of the State's programs were fully operational. In others, the level of implementation varied across programs within a given State (see Ross & Schnibbe, February 5, 1990 for a discussion of implementation and draw down of **funds at** the State level).

Four States reported that they had not **served** any clients during the **reporting period**. In one western State activities had focused on implementing a request for proposal process and awarding contracts. An eastern State used the time for planning

and program start-up activities. Another State planned to use the funds to support services in fiscal year 1989, and had not delivered any services during FY **1987/1988**. Program implementation in the fourth State was delayed by contractual negotiations. For five States it was not clear whether or not their programs were operational at the time of the annual report. The National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors (NASMHPD) has conducted two studies, surveying States about the expenditure history of the MSHH Block Grant Program (Ross & Schnibbe, February 5, 1990) and the number of persons served with MSHH Block Grant funds (Ross & Schnibbe, February 9, 1990). Summaries of the results of these studies are available from NASMHPD. (NASMHPD, 1990).

The number of persons States reported serving with MSHH Block Grant funds, during FY **1987/1988**, ranged from 8 to over 1000 (2). Some of this variation was due to different funding levels, varied reporting mechanisms, and implementation differences across States. Differences in the intensity of service delivery also accounts for wide variations in the number of persons served. Some programs sought to provide a full range of services to a limited number of persons. Other programs reached a large number of individuals, but provided only limited services, such as screening or referral. Programs also targeted a range of persons, some of whom were more difficult to engage in **services** than others. Programs serving persons at shelters and other social service settings often require less intensive

engagement efforts than programs targeted to a street population.

It is important when considering the number of persons served by these programs to **keep** in mind that providing services to homeless mentally ill persons can be very difficult and time consuming. These are individuals who often have multiple service needs requiring linkage with several distinct service systems. Traditional services are often inappropriate, inaccessible or unappealing to this population. Effective service delivery requires rigorous outreach and engagement efforts, the development and implementation of flexible service delivery systems, and the training of service providers.

It is difficult, based on the available data, to draw conclusions about either the numbers of individuals served or the effectiveness of the services supported by these **McKinney** funds. Efforts underway **at** the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) may help to improve our understanding of who is served by this program in the future. Under the Mental Health Statistics **Improvement** Program (**MHSIP**), NIMH has collaborated with representatives from the mental health service sector to develop guidelines for uniform standard data sets for use in mental health information systems (**NIMH**, 1989). The adoption of these guidelines would make it possible to determine for any identified **target** group (including homeless mentally ill persons) the **services** they had received, the **types of** professions and organizations involved in providing the services, the costs involved, and in some cases, the impact of the service., In order

to facilitate the adoption of MHSIP standards, in 1989 **NIMH** began a grant program with the State mental health agencies. **Forty-**nine States applied for data collection technical assistance in order to participate in MHSIP. **NIMH** had sufficient funds to finance the participation of 36 States. The National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors has requested additional funds sufficient to finance the participation of all States.

NIMH sponsored research on the provision of services to persons who are homeless and mentally ill should also provide information on the cost and effectiveness of different service interventions.

Approaches to Service Delivery

The States showed tremendous diversity in the services available to persons who are homeless and mentally ill prior to the receipt of **MHSH** Block Grant funds. Some States used these funds to extend other ongoing initiatives to serve this population. For example, California appropriates approximately \$20 million per year for the provision of services to seriously mentally ill persons who are homeless or at risk for homelessness. Each county receives a formula-based allocation. **MHSH** Block Grant funds were distributed to counties based on the same formula and appear to have **been** used to fill gaps and augment existing services. For other States the availability of **MHSH** Block Grant funds enabled them to begin to provide services to homeless mentally ill persons.

Distribution of funds.

Each State developed its own procedures for determining where services were needed and for distributing funds. Most States targeted MSHH Block Grant funds to a limited number of high needs areas, usually through a request for proposals. In some cases this was a non-competitive process, in which high-need areas were invited to apply for funds. In others, counties, regions or agencies competed for block grant funds. While most States targeted funds to high-need areas, some States distributed funds on a statewide basis, either evenly or with a formula (see Salem & Levine, 1989 for a more detailed description of States' plans for distributing funds).

States allocated funds to a variety of grantees and subgrantees. Many States distributed funds directly to service agencies. In most cases these were public or private **not-for-profit** agencies, including: regional and local mental health agencies, social service agencies, transitional housing services, the Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, the Red Cross, Travelers Aid, etc. Other grantees included churches and universities. Some States distributed funds to counties or to regional mental health boards, which either operated projects themselves or subcontracted to local service agencies. Examples of different methods of distributing funds include:

Nebraska allocated funds directly to public and private **not-for-profit agencies.**

- o Hawaii contracted with Catholic Charities, a private, not-for-profit agency, to be responsible for fiscal management of the **MHSH** Block Grant Program and left programmatic responsibility in the hands of three public community mental health centers.
- o California and Minnesota allocated funds to counties, which either provided services directly or contracted with local service providers.
- o Utah, New Hampshire and North Dakota distributed funds to regional mental health centers.
- o Michigan distributed funds to Community Mental Health Service Boards which either delivered services directly or subcontracted to local mental health programs.

Centralization of services.

States varied in the extent to which program planning and administration was centralized. In the majority of States (approximately 35) projects receiving **MHSH** Block Grant funds were individualized to meet the needs of local service areas. For example, the three projects funded by New Mexico were designed to fill gaps in local services and included the expansion of a hospitality day-service center, the addition of mental health outreach and case management services to a health program and the expansion of case management services at a community mental health center. Oklahoma funded ten different local programs. This included the support of two drop-in centers that had **been** founded by local citizens in response to unmet needs in their communities.

Three States allocated all of **the** funds to one **service** site. In other States one basic program or service was implemented at multiple sites throughout the State. In Montana, for example,

Outreach.

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to make programs and services more accessible to homeless persons. The provision of outreach services was a primary means of achieving this goal and was a major service focus in many States. Outreach is a broad term referring to efforts made by service providers to assertively make contact with potential clients by providing information about available services, locating services in convenient settings, or seeking out homeless persons and providing services wherever they are contacted. The type and extent of services delivered by outreach workers varied tremendously across States. In some States outreach workers delivered a full range of case management, mental health and referral services in the settings where homeless mentally ill persons were contacted. In other States outreach was more limited. For example, outreach in one State consisted of distributing information about a service program through the **media** and staff presentations, and did not include any client contact. Even within a particular outreach program the level of service delivery varied across clients. Minnesota distinguished between three types of street outreach:

- o shadow contacts- persons who may need services, but who drift in and out of contact with outreach workers;
- o group contacts- persons who are at risk, but not **trusting enough to make any concrete plans of action:** and
- o individual **contacts-** individuals who are referred for services.

In some cases outreach workers or components were added to existing mental health, health, or social service programs for the purpose of engaging clients in that particular service program. In others outreach programs were designed to identify, engage and refer persons to a network of services. In still others outreach/ case management programs were developed to deliver services on-site, wherever homeless persons were contacted. Some programs included mobile teams who traveled throughout a catchment area, others consisted of staff who were based at or visited service sites. Outreach programs were directed to shelters, jails, inpatient psychiatric units, emergency mental health service sites, drop-in centers, soup kitchens, transportation depots, streets, parks, the back roads of counties, and other sites where homeless persons congregate. Examples of the variety of approaches States used to deliver outreach services include:

- o A program in Georgia distributed pocket-size cards describing their **MHSH** Block Grant program to other homeless service providers.
- o One county in Minnesota hired an outreach worker to travel the back roads in search of homeless persons staying in parks, abandoned buildings and wayside rests.
- o Rhode Island established a mobile mental health treatment team to provide outreach, mental health services, diagnosis, crisis intervention, case management, and supportive residential services **on-site**, wherever homeless persons were contacted.
- o Maine established two outreach programs to serve homeless youth. One street outreach worker was based at a group home and the other was based at a counseling program.

- Delaware funded an **8-bed** shelter for adults who are homeless and mentally ill. The shelter provided outreach, referral, crisis intervention, case management, and supportive living services.
- Delaware also established transitional case management/ respite services, providing four beds in a treatment facility for intensive, short-term respite and eight beds in the community for more extended, less intensive respite.
- Georgia was developing a supportive living program located in a supervised apartment complex.
- Florida added a residential component to an existing service program. The program was designed to prevent incarceration and other inappropriate placements of homeless persons.
- West Virginia developed eight specialized adult foster care homes. This program included intensive training of foster care providers and extensive follow-up.

Training.

The requirement that States provide training to service providers is a unique aspect of the MSHH Block Grant Program. The goal of this training is to sensitize mental health and social service providers to the special needs of the homeless mentally ill population and to educate them about the resources available for addressing those needs. In some cases training was provided on a statewide basis through the sponsoring of training conferences, the provision of technical assistance, or the development of training manuals and materials for distribution throughout the State. In other cases training was provided by each **funded agency,**

In some States the recipients of the training were limited to the staff of the MSHH Block Grant funded programs. In other

States local shelter staff, mental health and other service providers, consumers, and members of homeless coalitions also received training. Training was provided by MSHH program staff, mental health agency staff, shelter staff, consultants, consumers, state-level trainers, and members of homeless coalitions.

States also varied in terms of the extensiveness of training activities. For example, Iowa's training program included consultation to local agencies, training provided by local programs, and an extensive statewide training effort. Texas provided 90 different training activities throughout the State. In contrast, one southern State limited its training component to the provision of information to the staff of the **State's** one MUSH Block Grant program concerning the availability of community resources. Examples of approaches to training include:

- o Iowa contracted with a local University to provide training to the staff of the four funded projects, to run a statewide training conference and to develop written training materials to be used throughout **the** State.
- o Colorado ran a centralized training program for consumer case manager aides hired at 12 different mental health centers.
- o Idaho provided three different training activities, including: technical assistance to local programs, the development of workshops for a statewide training conference and community education by consumers.
- o Louisiana funded in-service training provided by case managers.
- o Mississippi sponsored **a statewide conference** to inform providers about MSHH Block Grant activities.

- 0 Nebraska developed two training manuals, one on suicide and one on medication, for distribution throughout the State.
- 0 New York established a peer-outreach program which provided training to service providers.
- 0 One county in Ohio hired a trainer to implement and evaluate training programs for police, hospital staff, human service agency staff, and consumers.
- 0 **Puerto Rico** provided in-service training to case managers and developed a manual outlining norms and procedures for case managers and other service providers.
- 0 In Virginia case managers developed a peer training program so that they could learn from each other.

Consumer Involvement

Five States described activities that included consumers in the delivery of services. Several innovative consumer-run programs were implemented by these States, including:

- 0 Colorado developed a consumer case management aide program. Aides, who in most cases had experienced major mental illness and homelessness, were hired to provide services at 12 mental health centers.
- 0 Idaho supported the development of a family support group, a self-advocacy/ consumer education group, and a mobile consumer-outreach group.
- 0 Idaho also established a consumer-run, not-for-profit corporation to provide education, advocacy, peer support, vocational programs, and community education.
- 0 **Ohio** established a consumer operated drop-in center to serve as a clearinghouse for homeless persons.
- 0 Ohio developed a network of housing, mental health and support services staffed jointly by consumers and **professionals**.
- 0 Ohio also **funded** a consumer assistance network including an outreach team and a drop-in center.

- o New York funded the development of a peer-support, self-help outreach program providing street outreach and a day center.
- o Texas established of a consumer-run information and referral service.

Matching Funds

States were required to provide \$1 in non-federal matching funds for every \$3 in federal MSHH Block Grant funds received. In most cases funds or in-kind services, provided by the local regions or agencies, were used to support the local MSHH Block Grant program. In some instances the State provided matching funds as part of the grant to each agency receiving MSHH Block Grant funds (e.g., New Hampshire).

Other States used matching funds to provide services that were not part of the MSHH Block Grant funded program. In some cases these services were targeted to the same localities receiving the federal block grant funds. For example, Hawaii used MSHH Block Grant funds to hire case managers on three islands and used State matching funds to open or renovate shelters on the same islands. A few States allocated federal block grant funds to one area of the State and used matching funds for services in another area of the State. For example, Nevada used block grant funds to provide services in Las Vegas and used matching funds to hire staff at a community mental health center in Reno. Still other States used matching funds to provide statewide support activities. For example, West Virginia

used matching funds to finance state-level technical assistance, monitoring and training.

At the local level matching funds were provided by the *region,*' county, agency, or other local contributions. In North Carolina matching funds for one program were provided by a local church through the funding of day facility staff. A program in Georgia received funds from local businesses and foundations in order to renovate a housing facility. In one Louisiana program local businesses and organizations **donated the** matching funds through provision of the following services:

- o a local restaurant provided one free meal per week to the residents of a single-room occupancy hotel;
- o the YMCA provided hotel residents with bi-weekly recreational activities and free memberships;
- o the YMCA Rape Crisis Center provided free counseling to one hotel resident: and
- o a local pharmacy provided medication at \$1 over wholesale.

Matching funds, in the form of general funds or in-kind services/ contributions, were used by programs for multiple purposes, including: staff salaries and benefits, the purchase or delivery of services, staff supervision, consultation, office space, transportation, supplies, equipment, utilities, clerical work, administrative costs, continuing education, building renovations, purchase of emergency shelter, rent subsidies, inpatient care, and medication.

Conclusions

The homeless mentally ill are one of the most highly vulnerable and inadequately served groups in the United States. They are often denied access to services targeted to the general homeless population and are often over-looked by traditional mental health providers. Persons who are both homeless and mentally ill have multiple and diverse service needs, including: housing: access to basic resources: mental health, substance abuse and health services: and rehabilitative services.

Traditional mental health services are often inappropriate, inaccessible, or unappealing to homeless persons. Effective service delivery requires flexible and innovative approaches which take into account the unique needs and characteristics of this population.

The MSHH Block Grant Program allows States to develop new and innovative service approaches. States have used these funds to provide services where none existed, to fill gaps in existing **service** programs, and to develop services that are uniquely appropriate to persons who are homeless and mentally ill. Although there is tremendous variety in how States utilized **MSHH** Block Grant funds, there are characteristics of the program that were consistent across States.

First, services are targeted specifically to persons who are **homeless** and **mentally ill**. Programs are designed to fill gaps and, to provide services that are appropriate to this population. For example, several States identified a need for respite

housing. Homeless persons whose service needs could be met in the community, but who needed a temporary place to sleep, were being inappropriately placed in hospitals, jails and residential facilities. Through the development of transitional, respite housing options States have used MSHH Block Grant funds to provide appropriate services, without unnecessary institutionalization.

Second, all States included a training component. The goal of this training is to sensitize service providers to the special needs of the homeless mentally ill population. Hopefully, this will increase the ability of mental health and social service providers to **serve** persons who have typically fallen outside of traditional systems of care.

Third, the service needs of homeless mentally ill persons are multiple and may span several service systems and administrative entities. The MSHH Block Grant Program requires coordination at multiple levels: between Federal granting agencies and State mental health authorities; between State and local service systems; and between service providers at the local level. These coordination efforts may facilitate access to comprehensive services.

Finally, as a national program the MSHH Block Grant Program makes funds available to **all** States. This has insured an influx of **funds** to **areas that can** not typically compete effectively for competitive grant funds. This program has allowed all of the States to begin (or expand) the provision of services to persons

who are homeless and mentally ill. For example, all of West Virginia's outreach services for homeless mentally ill persons are funded through the **MHSH** Block Grant Program and a grant from the NIMH Community Support Program.

Due to limitations in reporting procedures it is difficult to know how many people have directly benefited from this program. It is clear, that most States have begun to provide services targeted to persons who are homeless and mentally ill. For some States program implementation appears to have progressed smoothly. Other States have experienced implementation delays due to low funding levels, a lack of funding continuity, and the difficulties involved in starting innovative programs. Regardless of the actual number of persons served with MHSH funds, the program has led to the development of innovative services for persons who are homeless and mentally ill. It has also resulted in increased awareness of the service needs of homeless mentally ill persons at the federal, state, and local level.

Notes

1. Although the authorizing legislation titles this program as a block grant program, it is actually structured like a State formula based categorical grant program. Block grants place the strategic and programmatic discretion at the State level. In contrast, categorical grants (both project based and formula based) are narrowly targeted to a specific clientele and have strict federal oversight of program implementation. The MSHH Block Grant Program is limited to serving homeless mentally ill persons with a required set of essential services. It requires annual applications and reports which must be approved by the federal government. It is, operationally, a formula based categorical grant program.
2. For FY 1989 States reported serving between 36 and 10,500 persons through services funded by the MSHH Block Grant Program (Ross and Schnibbe, February 9, 1990).

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- Salem, D.A., & Levine, I.S. (1989). Enhancing mental health services for homeless persons: State proposals under the MSHH Block Grant Program. Public Health Reports, 104, 241-246.

Section III
State Contacts

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Section II
Individual State Summaries

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Alabama

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$495,233

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to fund five programs in the State's most populated mental health regions. Funds were allocated to the following agencies: Jefferson-Blount-St. **Clair** Mental Health/ Mental Retardation Authority, Greater **Mobile-** Washington County Mental Health/ Mental Retardation Authority, Montgomery Area Mental Health Authority, Huntsville-Madison County Mental Health Center, and Indian Rivers Mental Health Center.

- o Case management, referral for health care, supportive and supervisory services to individuals in residential settings, and training to service providers were provided in all five of the regions.
- o Outreach, through case management, was also provided in all five of the regions.
- o Community mental health **services** were expanded in two regions and strengthened in all regions to better **serve** the homeless mentally ill.

Stage of implementation:

All five of the programs began service delivery in March, 1988. They were operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

Between March and September, 1988 the five programs served a total of 410 persons. Individual programs served between 28 and 131 persons.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988.

State: Alaska

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to expand a small project serving homeless persons in Anchorage. These funds allowed for the expansion of a small, 5 hour/week outreach project. The enhanced project was staffed by five full-time employees and was open 40 hours/week.

The project included the following components:

- o a drop-in center which served a primary case finding and outreach function;
- o outreach to shelters, psychiatric inpatient units, and other service agencies;
- o assistance in achieving psychiatric, medical, financial, and vocational stability, as well as, treatment for substance abuse. This was achieved through case management, referral, medication management, daily structure and support, vocational skill development, and residential resource development;
- o a supportive housing component through the Anchorage Counseling Center which included crisis/respice beds, supervised apartments, half-way houses, and board and care facilities; and
- o ongoing training to project, shelter, and agency staff.

Stage of implementation:

The project has been operational since June, 1988.

Individuals served:

The project served a regular clientele of over 100 people. Between June, **1988** and January, **1989**, 76 people had been identified through outreach efforts.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988.

State: Arizona

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$629,274

Project descriptions:

MHSW Block Grant funds were distributed to six of the eight mental health administrative entities in Arizona. Entities serving Maricopa and **Pima** Counties received 90% of the **funds**. Funded projects included:

- o a "**Homeless** Chronically Mentally Ill Housing and Planning Training Conference" involving **local** agencies and providers (Northern Arizona);
- o outreach/ case management services for homeless persons with severe mental illness (Southeastern Arizona);
- o outreach services, including both a drop-in center and street outreach (Central Arizona);
- o mobile, **24-hour** treatment teams based at a residential facility (Maricopa and/or **Pima** Counties);
- o mobile case management teams (Maricopa and/or **Pima** Counties); and
- o outreach, case management, training and a drop-in center (Maricopa and/or **Pima** Counties).

Stage of implementation:

All six of the programs had started at the time of the annual report. The first one started on November 15, 1988.

Individuals served:

At the time of the annual report no information was available regarding the number of individuals served.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Arkansas

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project description:

MHSH Block Grant funds were awarded to one **community** mental health center located in Central Arkansas. The funds were used to develop a comprehensive screening and assessment program located in Little Rock. The purpose of this program was to provide a single point of entry for clients in Lonoke, Prairie, and Pulaski Counties to receive screening, assessment and referral services. The program provided the following **services:**

- o outreach to provide information about the program through printed media and staff presentations:
- o referral for community mental health, **habilitation/** rehabilitation, health, and substance abuse services;
- o evaluation and diagnostic services:
- o crisis intervention services, including a **24-hour** telephone information and referral program, on-call crisis workers, and seven **24-hour** care, non-hospital beds;
- o case management services:
- o ongoing in-house training on the availability of community resources: and
- o referral to a transitional living program which provided ongoing residential support services.

Stage of implementation:

The project was operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

Between May, 1988 and September, 1988, 514 clients were screened and diagnosed. Clients received the following services:

- o 253 clients were referred to outpatient mental health clinics;
- o 47 clients were referred to psychosocial rehabilitation programs:

State: 'Arkansas

- o 32 clients were referred to medical facilities: and
- o 10 clients were referred to a transitional living program.

Between October, 1988 and December, 1988, 34 clients **were** placed in crisis housing.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988. -

State: California

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: **\$6,073,586**

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used in conjunction with the State's larger effort to serve seriously mentally ill individuals who are homeless. The State appropriates approximately \$20 million each year to the Department of Mental Health to provide services to homeless clients and clients who are at risk for becoming homeless.

A total of \$ 1 million in **MHSH** Block Grant funds was distributed to three demonstration projects, through a request for proposal process. These projects planned to develop model programs to provide services to homeless mentally ill women and to individuals who are homeless, mentally ill and substance abusers.

The remainder of the funds were distributed to county mental health departments according to a formula.

- o Counties which received at least \$100,000 were required to provide all of the essential services, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, residential support and supervisory services, and training to service providers. These services were not necessarily provided with **MHSH** funds.
- o Counties which received under \$100,000 selected services to enhance their continuum of care.

Counties used **MHSH** Block Grant funds for a Variety of services, including:

- o case management services (Alameda County):
- o a representative payee program (Butte County);
- o outreach, case management, and money management (Los Angeles);
- o hiring a payee/ money manager worker, a dual diagnosis **facilitator, and a crisis counselor (Mendocino County);**
- o psychiatric nurse coverage (**Napa** County):

State: California

- o training, referral services, crisis evaluation, and supervision/ support (Placer County):
- o emergency room referral and diagnosis (Riverside County);
- o an eviction avoidance program for Southeast Asians who are psychiatrically disabled (Santa Clara County): and
- o staff augmentation and training (Tulare County).

Stage of implementation:

The State planned to expend **MHSH** Block Grant funds over a two year period (**FYs** 1988-1989 and 1989-1990).

Individuals served:

Information regarding the number of individuals served with **MHSH** Block Grant funds was not available at the time of the annual report.

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988.

State: Colorado

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$614,587

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were distributed to 12 mental health centers. Five of the centers were located in Denver, two were in the Front Range, south of Denver and three were in the Front Range, north of Denver. **Funds** were used to develop new outreach/ case management programs for homeless mentally ill persons. Consumer case management aides, who in most cases were individuals who had experienced major mental illness and homelessness, were trained to provide these services. Training was done at a regional training site. The mental health centers provided the following services:

- o nine of the centers provided four of the essential services: outreach, case management, referral for hospital services and community mental health services;
- o two of the centers provided the four services, as well as, supportive/ supervisory services in residential settings: and
- o one center provided case management, **referral for** hospital services, community mental health services, and supportive/ supervisory services in residential settings.

Stage of implementation:

All of the case management programs appeared to be operational at the time of the **annual report**.

Individuals served:

In January and April of 1989, each consumer case manager aide logged their service contacts for one week.

- o During the **first audited** week on the job consumer case manager aides provided services to 52 homeless individuals. Seventy-three episodes of intervention were recorded.
- o During one week in April, 85 homeless individuals received services. This included 151 episodes of intervention.
- o Sixty-two percent of the episodes were case management.

State: Colorado

- Thirty-eight percent involved mental health services such as crisis intervention, co-provision of group therapy, meeting with family members, etc.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Connecticut

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$640,164

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were allocated to Connecticut's five mental health regions based on a formula similar to that used by the federal government to allot money to the States. Using a regional request for proposals process, funds were distributed to eight mental health agencies. Two of the agencies were in Region I (Stamford and Bridgeport), two were in Region II (Middletown and Meriden), one was in Region III (Norwich), one was in Region IV (Hartford), and two were in Region V (Danbury and Torrington). Funded projects included:

- o the development of a drop-in center offering outreach, community mental health services, and referral for health and substance abuse treatment (Stamford);
- o the expansion of an existing program to include an outreach team which provided outreach, case management, community mental health services, and referral for health and substance abuse treatment to individuals in shelters and on the street (Bridgeport);
- o the establishment of an outreach/ case management program (Middletown);
- o the expansion of an existing mental health program to serve homeless persons who did not utilize shelters (Meriden);
- o the development of an outreach program which provided mobile outreach and support to individuals placed in local housing (Norwich);
- o the expansion of an existing program providing outreach, community mental health treatment, and referral (Hartford);
- o the development of a case management program (Danbury); and
- o the development of a shelter outreach program (Torrington).

State: Connecticut

Stage of implementation:

Seven of the eight programs were serving clients at the time of the annual report. The first program became operational in April, 1988. The last program was scheduled to begin in FY 1989.

Individuals served:

A total of 82 persons were served by **MHS** Block Grant funded programs in FY 1988.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988.

State: Delaware

Fiscal year 1987/1988 allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant Funds were allocated to two programs intended to serve people statewide. **One** program was located in Wilmington and the other served Kent and Sussex Counties, with services located in Milton and Ellendale. The following programs were funded:

- o The establishment of an **8-bed** shelter for single men and women who are homeless and mentally ill. The shelter provided outreach, referral, crisis intervention, case management and supportive living services.
- o The establishment of transitional case management/ respite services, providing two types of respite care. Four beds were available in a treatment facility for intensive, short-term emergency care. A four bedroom house and a four bedroom apartment had been rented to provide more extended emergency housing and support. The program provided referral, crisis intervention/ management, case management, and supportive living services.

Stage of implementation:

The shelter operation was delayed due to renovation difficulties. A temporary site began taking clients on February 7, 1989. The shelter moved to its permanent site on April 27, 1989.

The respite program was delayed due to difficulties in securing contractual service agreements. A new contractor was chosen, and the treatment unit began accepting clients on February 14, 1989. Leases on the house and apartment were signed on April 10, 1989 and the first placement was expected by May 15, 1989.

Individuals served:

Between February and April, 1989 a total of 16 persons were served by the two programs, 6 by the shelter and 10 by the respite care program.

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: District of Columbia

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project description:

The District planned to use the **MHSH** Block Grant funds to expand one or more of seven existing contracts which provide supported independent living services for homeless persons who are mentally ill.

The supported independent living program has been in operation since 1986. It consists of assigning clients to private case management contractors who arrange housing and insure that clients remain in treatment.

Stage of implementation:

The District planned to use **FY1987/1988 MHSH** Block Grant funds to support services in **FY1989**. None of the funds had been expended at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

No individuals had been served with **MHSH** Block Grant funds at the time of the annual report. The supported independent **living program** included 10 contractors and was serving 365 **clients. .**

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Florida

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: **\$2,374,320**

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to fund four programs located in Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, and Miami. These projects included:

- o the establishment of service program providing mobile outreach, case management, community mental health services, referral for medical care, supportive services to shelters and emergency funding (Jacksonville);
- o the establishment of a service and networking project providing assertive outreach, community mental health services, diagnostic and crisis intervention services, referral for health and substance abuse care, case management, and training to service providers (Tampa):
- o the development of an outreach program providing outreach to shelters, soup kitchens, jails, emergency mental health service sites, parks, transportation depots, bridges and other sites where homeless persons congregate. The program also included a drop-in center (St. Petersburg); and
- o the establishment of an emergency intake and residential program designed to prevent incarceration and other inappropriate placements of homeless persons and to provide mental health services. This program was run in conjunction with services provided under a grant from the **McKinney** Community Mental Health Services Demonstration Program (Miami).

Stage of implementation:

All four of the programs were operational at the time of the annual report. Three of the programs had started in July or August, 1988 and one provided no start date.

State: Florida

Individuals served:

Information was provided on the numbers of persons served by three of the four programs. Between July or August, 1988 and March, -1989, a total of 1168 individuals were served by these programs. Individual programs provided the following service:

- o the Jacksonville program had a total case load of 577 persons. Case workers reported a total of 848 service contacts and 120 persons were placed in housing:
- o the Tampa program served 45 adults and 7 families: and
- o the St. Petersburg program served 539 persons.

Information on the **number of** individuals served by the Miami program was not available.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988.

State: Georgia

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$783,875

Project descriptions:

At the time of the annual report Georgia had funded three projects in metropolitan Atlanta, two in Fulton County and one in DeKalb County. They included:

- o the establishment of a case management/ outreach program providing: case-finding, screening, supportive counseling, and the provision of resources to meet basic needs (**DeKalb** County);
- o the expansion of a case management/ outreach program designed to identify homeless persons with a mental illness or substance abuse problems and assist them in obtaining needed services (Fulton County): and
- o the development of a supported living program. An interim program provided help in securing housing, weekly visits from staff, food certificates, transportation coupons, and additional support services. A supervised apartment complex was anticipated to open in 1989 (Fulton **County**).

Stage of implementation:

Three programs were funded with **MHS** Block Grant funds.

- o These programs were all operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report.
- o The supported residential program was operating on an interim plan, awaiting the renovation of an apartment' complex.

The report indicated that the remaining funds would be obligated during the first quarter of Georgia's State fiscal year 1990.

State: Georgia

Individuals served:

A total of 543 persons were served by programs receiving **MHSH** Block Grant funds, including:

- o 91 persons served by the **DeKalb** County outreach program;
- o 379 individuals served by the Fulton County outreach program; and
- o 73 persons served by the supervised living program, 55 of whom were placed in supervised housing.

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Hawaii

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project description:

The annual report stated that **MHSH** Block Grant funds would be used to implement a case management project on three of the islands: Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The project planned to hire five case managers (two for **Hawaii, two** for Maui, and one for Kauai). The case managers would provide outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical and substance abuse treatment, case management, supportive and supervisory services in residential settings, and training to service providers.

Stage of implementation:

The State planned to use the required matching funds to open or renovate homeless shelters on the islands served by the project. Project implementation was delayed by a lengthy contract development process for the shelters. The project was scheduled to begin in July, 1989.

Individuals served:

At the time of the annual report no persons had been served by MHSH Block Grant funds.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988.

State: Idaho

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were distributed to two community mental health centers located in Boise and Pocatello. The projects provided:

- o intensive case management services, including: outreach, assessment, preparation of service plans, coordination and monitoring of services, advocacy, contact with clients families and resource development (Boise and Pocatello);
- o the development of a family support group (Pocatello):
- o the development of a self-advocacy/ consumer education group (Pocatello);
- o the establishment of a consumer-run, not-for-profit corporation to provide education, advocacy, peer support, vocational programs and community education (Pocatello);
- o the development of a consumer mobile outreach group (Pocatello);
- o the provision of supportive family treatment (Boise): and
- o outreach and consultation to a health care center (Boise).

Stage of implementation:

The programs became fully operational in January, 1989. Due to administrative changes in the Idaho Bureau of Mental Health and to the fact that Idaho did not receive the federal funds until March, 1988, the community mental health centers did not receive funds until October, 1988.

The State expected the majority of **FY 1987/1988** funds to be used by September, 1989. **They** planned to add additional services **to** be supported by the remaining **FY 1987/1988** funds.

State: Idaho

Individuals served:

Between January, 1989 and April 26, 1989, 66 persons received intensive case management services from the two programs. Services such as referral and outreach were provided to an additional, unspecified number of individuals.

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988.

State: Illinois

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: **\$2,259,565**

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to fund five programs; three in Chicago, one in Rockford, and one in East St. Louis. The funded programs included:

- o the establishment of four new programs providing outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical and substance abuse treatment, case management services, representative payee services, supportive services in residential settings and training to service providers (Rockford, East St. Louis and two programs in Chicago) and
- o the establishment of one more limited program providing community mental health services, referral, supportive services in residential settings, and training to service providers (Chicago).

Stage of implementation:

Three of the five programs were operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report. No information was provided regarding the anticipated start dates of the other two programs.

Individuals served:

The three operational programs served a total of 274 persons; 141 in Rockford, 78 in East St. Louis and 55 in one Chicago program.

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Indiana

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$702,799

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were distributed to five community mental health centers to establish new outreach programs. The mental health centers were located in Indianapolis, Muncie, South Bend, Fort Wayne, and Evansville. In addition funds were provided to a mental health center in Hammond to enhance an existing **NIMH-funded** project.

Each of the six centers provided five of the essential services, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, and training to service providers.

Stage of implementation:

All six of the projects were operational and serving Clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

Each project reported service figures in their own format, making it difficult to summarize across programs. The projects delivered the following services:

- o the Indianapolis project reported serving an active caseload of 47 individuals in February, 1989, with approximately 500 visits per month to homeless persons;
- o the Muncie project reported serving an active caseload of 28 persons and having done 38 assessments;
- o the Evansville program reported serving an average case management caseload of 30 individuals monthly and opening approximately 10 new cases per month;
- o the Fort Wayne project reported serving an active caseload of 24 persons and having screened 100 individuals;
- o the South Bend project reported serving an active caseload of 62 persons and having screened 200 individuals; and
- o the Hammond program reported having screened **400** individuals in their first 2 years of operation.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Iowa

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were distributed to four mental health centers located in Polk County, Black Hawk County, Cedar Rapids (also serving Iowa City), and Dubuque. All four of the centers provided the six essential services, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, **case** management, support and supervision in residential settings, and training to service providers. The projects included:

- o the establishment of a mental health outreach program operating in conjunction with a medical outreach program and emphasizing intensive case management, outreach and therapeutic interventions (Polk County);
- o the establishment of an outreach program emphasizing case management, emergency services and consultation to service providers (Black Hawk County):
- o the development of a service program that worked closely with the police department and provided the six essential services (Cedar Rapids); and
- o the establishment of an outreach program at a rescue mission providing outreach, assessment, case management, and referral (Dubuque).

In addition **MHSH** funds were contracted to Iowa State University to provide training to the staff **of the** four projects, to develop training materials for use throughout the State, **and** to run a training conference.

Stage of implementation:

All four of the projects were operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

A total of 384 homeless individuals were served by projects receiving **MHSH Block** Grant funds. In addition the Cedar Rapids program provided educational services to 276 individuals who work with homeless persons. The individual projects served 130 (Polk County), 102 (Black Hawk County), 119 (Cedar Rapids) and 33 (Dubuque) persons.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Kansas

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were distributed to three community mental health centers located in Wichita, Kansas City, and Topeka.

- o Two of the programs provided all six of the essential services, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, support and supervision in residential settings, and training to service providers (Topeka and Kansas City).
- o One of the programs provided five of the essential services, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, and training to service providers (Wichita).

Stage of implementation:

All three programs were operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

As of March 31, 1989, the three programs had served a total of 811 persons.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Kentucky

Fiscal year 1987/1988 allotment: 338,379

Project descriptions:

The majority of **MHSH** Block Grant funds (72%) were allocated to three community mental health centers in Kentucky's largest urban areas: Louisville, Lexington, and Covington. The remaining funds were awarded to four rural mental health regions: Barren River, Green River, Western Kentucky, and to Comprehend Inc., serving Mason County. The projects included:

- o the initiation of a housing program providing supported transitional living, case management and permanent housing development services (Louisville):
- o the expansion of the staff of an outreach program providing services at a day center for homeless persons (Lexington);
- o the establishment of an aggressive outreach program providing assessment, case management, community mental health treatment, and education to service providers (Covington);
- o the addition of a specialized case management project to a community support program, providing community living skills training, education, and assistance obtaining entitlements and other resources (Barren River):
- o the development of a case management program linked to a HUD handicapped housing complex, providing referral and coordination of services (Mason County):
- o the supplementing of existing mental health and case management services, including: information and referral, supportive housing, diagnostic services and outpatient care (Green River): and
- o the funding of a case manager/housing specialist to assist persons who are homeless and mentally ill in accessing services and housing (Western **Kentucky**).

Stage of implementation:

All seven **projects began in July, 1988. They were** operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report.

State: Kentucky

Individuals served:

Between July 1, 1988 and March **15, 1989**, a total of 546 persons were served by projects receiving **MHSB** Block Grant funds. Individual projects served between 22 and 274 individuals.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Louisiana

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$634,875

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were allocated to establish four case management programs located in Baton Rouge, New Orleans, the greater Shreveport area, and Jefferson Parish. The programs included:

- o a case management program targeted to shelters and inpatient psychiatric units, providing help in accessing community services and training to local service providers (Baton Rouge):
- o a case management and day treatment program for homeless adults, providing assessment, treatment planning, linkage, and monitoring (New Orleans);
- o a case management and residential supervision program located in a single room occupancy hotel facility (Shreveport); and
- o a case management program serving Jefferson Parish.

Stage of implementation:

Three of the four programs were operational at the time of the annual report, they started between May and July, 1989. Implementation of the Jefferson Parish case management program was delayed due to problems in securing a provider. The State reported that this program would begin service provision between June and September, 1989.

Individuals served:

A total of 88 persons were served by the three operational projects. Individual projects served between 15 and 45 individuals.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Maine

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotments: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

The State of Maine contracted for outreach-case management services for homeless youth in two areas of the State, Bangor and Rockville. These projects included:

- o the establishment of a new program for homeless youth at a ten-bed group home. A street youth worker provided outreach, counseling, referral, case management, supportive residential services and provider training (Bangor).
- o the establishment of a new program for homeless youth within a home-based counseling program. A homeless youth counselor provided outreach, counseling, referral, case management, and provider training (Rockville).

MSHH Block Grant funds were also used to fund five programs for homeless adults with severe mental illness in Portland, Augusta, **Saco** and Lewiston. They included:

- o the expansion of a residential support program at a congregate living facility, providing case management, referral and residential support services (Portland);
- o the expansion of a case management program to include a shelter case manager and a triage case manager. Services provided by this program were typically funded by Medicaid. The addition of MSHH Block Grant funded staff increased the program's flexibility in responding quickly to homeless individuals who were not receiving Medicaid (Portland);
- o the expansion of an existing community **support** program providing outreach, case management, mental health services and training to service providers (Augusta);
- o the expansion of a community support program to include housing assistance and residential support (**Saco**); and
- o **the** expansion of a **supportive** living program to include **outreach, case management, housing assistance and referral** (Lewiston).

State: Maine

Stage of implementation:

All of the programs funded with **MHSH** Block Grant funds were in operation at the time of the annual report. The two youth programs began serving clients in September and November, 1988. Funds used to serve adult⁶ were added to the operating budgets of existing programs and served to increase either the number of clients served or the comprehensiveness of services available through these programs.

Individual⁶ served:

In the first 6 **months** of operation the Bangor youth program served 33 individuals. In its first 5 months, the Rockville youth program served 12 individuals.

It is difficult to provide an estimate of the number of adults served with **MHSH** Block Grant funds, because these fund⁶ were added to existing programs. In the reporting period ending 12/31/88 the five adult programs served a total of 398 persons.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY1987/1988.

State: Maryland

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$895,985

Project descriptions:

Maryland funded eight projects throughout the state. They included:

- o the expansion of a case management unit serving individuals who are homeless and mentally ill (Baltimore City);
- o the provision of an on-site counselor at a shelter, which will allow the shelter to use a minimum of two beds for mentally ill individuals (Anne Arundel County);
- o the expansion of a case management program for homeless mentally ill people who have committed non-violent crimes (Baltimore County);
- o the provision of funds to local providers to help them meet the emergency **habilitation/rehabilitation** needs of homeless mentally ill persons and to assist in obtaining permanent housing (Howard County);
- o the expansion of a shelter outreach/ case management program and funding of a street outreach worker (Montgomery County);
- o the provision of on-site mental health treatment at a 40 bed shelter (Prince George's County);
- o the provision of a case manager to serve homeless mentally ill persons (Washington County); and
- o the purchase of mobile treatment services for homeless mentally ill persons from existing mobile treatment teams (Wicomico and Kent Counties).

Stage of implementation:

Due to reduced MSHS Block Grant allotments for FY 1988 and FY 1989, Maryland has combined the total allotment for fiscal years 1987-1989 and annualized it in order to arrive at project **budgets that remain constant over three years. Projects were** required to redesign their proposals in order to reflect these budget changes. This has delayed project implementation.

State: **Maryland**

'All eight of the **projects had** started by **7/1/89**. Two of the projects had served clients: the remainder were in the start-up phases of hiring and training staff. **A** state-wide training project was scheduled to begin in September, 1989.

Individuals Served:

- 0 Between the program start date, **1/1/89**, and **6/1/89** Prince George's County provided on-site mental health services to 42 shelter residents.
- 0 In its first month of operation the Washington County project provided case management services to 4 individuals.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Michigan

Fiscal-year 1987/1988 allotment: \$1,538,550

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to fund thirteen demonstration projects throughout Michigan.

- 0 MSHSH Block Grant funds were distributed to the following Mental Health Service Boards: Kent County, Grand Traverse/ Leelanau, Monroe County, Saginaw County, Calhoun County, Detroit/Wayne County, Oakland County, Clinton-Eaton-Ingham, Copper County, **Genesee** County, St. **Clair** County, and Kalamazoo County.
- 0 All of the projects provided the minimal core services: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, residential support and supervisory services and training to service providers.
- 0 Each project had a **unique** way of delivering these services, which reflected the needs of the individual community.
- 0 Individual case services were provided, on a short- or long-term basis, through advocacy, linkage and/or referral.
- 0 Training was provided by consultation, resource development, technical assistance or direct training to providers and/or community groups.

Examples of the thirteen projects included:

- 0 the implementation of a housing development project to help individuals identify and secure permanent housing and support services and to train providers (Kent County):
- 0' the implementation of a project to work with persons at a state psychiatric facility who are potentially **homeless** or homeless at discharge (Grand Traverse/ **Leelanau**);
- 0 the development of a project aimed at serving individuals who had no established connection to the existing service system (Calhoun County): and

State: Michigan

- o the opening of a ten-bed overnight shelter for homeless mentally ill adults. Assertive outreach was provided by shelter staff (Kalamazoo County).

Stage of implementation:

The projects were contracted to start between **8/1/87** and **8/1/88**. Eight of the thirteen projects reported a smooth implementation process, while five reported start-up difficulties. Eleven of the projects were operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report. The State was reviewing their contracts for extension based on the lapsing federal funds. They were considering using unexpended funds to extend some of the projects.

Individuals served:

It is difficult to summarize the number of persons served due to different reporting periods for the individual projects. It was estimated that the individual projects served:

- o 61 clients between **10/87** and **9/88 (Genesee County)**;
- o 181 clients between **10/87** and **3/89 (Clinton-Eaton-Ingham)**;
- o 23 clients between **2/88** and **12/88 (Calhoun County)** ;
- o 15 clients between **10/88** and **12/88 (Kent County)**;
- o 9 clients (including 5 families) between **10/88** and **12/88 (Monroe County)**;
- o 62 clients between **1/89** and **4/89 (Kalamazoo County)**;
- o 72 clients in the first year (**St. Clair County**) ;
- o 5 clients to date (Copper County):
- o 35 clients to date (Detroit/ Wayne County):
- o 14 clients to date (Oakland County): and
- o 8 clients to date (Grand Traverse/ Leelanau).

In summary, the reporting periods for individual programs ranged from 3 months to over a year. They reported serving a total of 485 clients.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Minnesota

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$572,273

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to fund eight projects throughout the State.

- o Projects were funded in the following counties: Anoka, Blue Earth-Mankato, Clay, Hennepin, Polk, Ramsey, and St. Louis.
- o **Each** project was asked to provide the six essential services: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, residential support and supervisory services, and training to service providers.
- o Projects were designed to meet the needs of the individual communities. Most involved hiring specialized staff to provide services to individuals who are homeless and mentally ill.

Examples of individual projects included:

- o the hiring of an outreach worker to provide street outreach and to visit shelters and drop-in centers (Blue Earth-Mankato County);
- o the hiring of case managers to work with homeless providers (Clay County);
- o the hiring of staff to provide mental health assessment and treatment to homeless people in shelters, drop-in centers and other locations (Hennepin County): and
- o the hiring of an outreach worker to travel the back roads of the county in search of homeless persons staying in county and state parks, -abandoned buildings and wayside rests (St. Louis County).

Stage of implementation:

All eight of the projects were operational at the time of the **annual report**.

State: Minnesota

Individuals served:

A total of 886 individuals were served in the first reporting period **(7/1/88-9/30/88)**.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Mississippi

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project description:

Mississippi allocated all of its **MHSH** Block Grant funds to one project in Jackson.

- o These funds were granted to The Mental Health Association of the Capital Area (**MHACA**) to establish a new program, which included a residential facility (the Jimmy Stubbs Home for the Homeless).
- o The project planned to provide all of the essential services: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, residential support and supervisory services, and training to service providers.

Stage of implementation:

- o MHACA had begun delivering services to homeless mentally ill persons.
- o The agency had also conducted one training conference to inform service providers throughout the State about the project activities.

Individuals served:

- o At the time of the annual report MHACA had provided outreach, case management, community mental health services, and habilitation services to 8 individuals.
- o The first residents were scheduled for admission to the Jimmy Stubbs Home within a month of the filing of the annual report.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY1987/1988

State: Missouri

Fiscal-year **1987/1988** allotment: \$727,583

Project descriptions:

Missouri funded eight projects with MSHS Block Grant funds: three in the St. Louis area, three in the Kansas City area, one in Columbia and one in Springfield. The individual projects included:

- o the expansion of an existing outreach/case management program. MSHS Block Grant funds were used to increase the outreach/case management staff, add a crisis intervention team, purchase rehabilitation services from other providers, and fund stabilization apartments (St. Louis);
- o the addition of case management staff and a mobile outreach team to an existing drop-in center (St. Louis);
- o the expansion of an existing program to provide specialized shelter to men who are homeless and mentally ill (St. Louis);
- o the development of a new program to provide outreach to social service and mental health agencies, intensive case management and supportive services to shelters, and rehabilitation services (Kansas City);
- o the addition of a mental health component to an existing **McKinney** Health Care for the Homeless Project (Kansas City);
- o the funding of case management services for a new specialized shelter program (Kansas City); and
- o the establishment of an outreach/ case management program in conjunction with existing housing or shelter programs (Columbia and Springfield).

Stage of implementation:

All of the projects had started at the time of the submission of the annual report. One of the projects had a start date of October, **1988** and had not served any clients during the reporting period (ending September, 1988).

State: Missouri

Individuals served:

The reporting period for the seven projects that had served clients ranged from 3 months to 10 months. The projects served a total of 1235 individuals (including 7 families). The number of clients served by individual projects ranged from 61 to 481.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Montana

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

Montana used **MHSH** Block Grant funds to provide intensive case management services to individuals with severe mental illness who are homeless or subject to a significant probability of becoming homeless.

- o Funds were distributed to five regional private, **not-for-profit** community mental health centers throughout the State.
- o All five of the agencies provided comprehensive mental health services, including the six essential services: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, residential support **and supervisory services**, and training to service providers.
- o Funds were used to implement a new intensive case management program at each **agency**.
- o These programs were characterized by small **caseloads** (15-25 clients), the absence of other clinical duties, service targeted to homeless persons, and an emphasis on outreach to individuals who are not being served by the public mental health system.

Stage of implementation:

The intensive case management program was operational at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

Between August, 1988 and April, 1989, 320 persons were served by the case management programs at the five agencies.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Nebraska

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

Nebraska funded four projects in two mental health regions, Omaha and Lincoln. The projects included:

- o the expansion of an outreach and referral service originally established as part of the **NIMH** Community Support Program. **MHSH** Block Grant funds were used to provide intensive, long-term follow-up services (Omaha):
- o the development of two training manuals for use by service providers (Omaha):
- o the development of five beds (in a fifteen person group home) designated for individuals with severe mental illness who are homeless or in danger of becoming homeless (Omaha); and
- o the development of case management, referral, outreach, consultative psychiatric and provider training services for homeless persons within an existing community mental health center (Lincoln).

Stage of implementation:

MHSH Block Grant funds were initially allocated to six projects. Three of these projects were operational at the time of the annual report.

- o Due to difficulties in obtaining the required permits, a proposal for a transitional housing program in Omaha was withdrawn in July, 1988.
- o Plans to expand the availability of outpatient psychiatric services at an Omaha medical center were implemented, but the additional capacity was not utilized. Lack of utilization was attributed to the withdrawal of the transitional housing program, delay in opening a planned residential facility, reluctance of the target population to use the services, and use of other mental health resources.
- o Due to delays in the renovation of the group home, initial occupancy was planned for October, 1988.

State: Nebraska

Individuals served:

Between April and September, 1988 a total **of** 234 individuals were served by two programs receiving **MHSH** Block Grant funds.

- 70 persons received a total-of 294 hours of direct case management services from the Omaha outreach and referral project.
- 164 persons received services from the Lincoln project.

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Nevada

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

Nevada's **MHSH** Block Grant funds were obligated to support new services for persons who are homeless and mentally ill. Contracts were awarded to two Las Vegas agencies. These projects included:

- o the hiring of two outreach workers, four case managers and three habilitation workers at a community service agency to provide outreach, referral, habilitation and rehabilitation services, and intensive case management to homeless persons.
- o the expansion of services at an existing drop-in center for adults with severe mental illness. **MHSH** Block Grant funds were used to create a habilitation-rehabilitation staff position to teach reading, independent living skills, health and hygiene, and the use of public transportation.

State matching funds were used to fund six community service positions at a mental health center in Reno.

- o A percentage of the staff time for each of these positions was being used to provide outreach, crisis intervention, diagnostic services, referral and case management to homeless persons.

Stage of implementation:

All three projects were operational at the time of the annual report. Nevada's annual report covers the period ending September 30, 1988. The State planned to continue to spend the grant and matching funds in the same manner through September 30, 1989.

Individuals served:

A total of 206 individuals had been served by programs receiving **MHSH** Block Grant funds. One hundred and eight persons **received services from the Las Vegas community service agency**, 12 utilized habilitation-rehabilitation services at the drop-in center, and 86 received services from community service workers in Reno.

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: New Hampshire

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were allocated to six regional mental health centers. The following centers received funds: West Central (Region II), Monadnock (Region V), Community Council (Region VI), Seacoast (Region VIII), Strafford (Region IX), and Center for Life Management (Region X).

- o The funds were used to provide assertive case management and outreach services in all six regions.
- o In four regions outreach/ case management services were delivered by members of mobile continuous treatment teams.
- o In the other regions services were provided by case management staff assigned to specific shelters or soup kitchens.
- o The programs provided the six essential services, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical and substance abuse treatment, case management, supportive services in residential settings, and training to service providers.

Stage of implementation:

All six of the regional programs were operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

A total of 384 persons were served by the six assertive case management programs. Individual programs served between 10 and 147 individuals. The programs provided a total of 44,077 service units: service units provided by individual programs ranged from 1,565 to 16,286.

State: New Jersey

Stage of implementation:

As of April 17, 1989, 5 of the 23 projects had initiated services.

- It was anticipated that all contracts with providers would be completed by June 1, 1989. All services to be provided after September 30, 1989 would be contracted for prior to that date.
- The State reported that implementation had been slow due to a careful planning process. In order to insure that the services provided under the block grant reached the people who were most in need, coordinated planning and program development was initiated with agencies that serve homeless persons (e.g., shelters, food pantries, welfare agencies).
- Program implementation had also been hampered by the significant reduction in federal funding (reduced from \$1.7 million for FY **87/88** to \$267,944 for FY 89). Agencies were reluctant to hire new staff for the **MHSH** Block Grant programs if they were going to be sharply time limited.

Individuals served:

• As of April 17, 1989, a total of 29 persons had been served by programs receiving **MHSH Block** Grant funds.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: New Mexico

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

New Mexico funded four projects with **MHS** Block Grant funds. Three projects, two located in Albuquerque and one located in Santa Fe, were funded in January, 1989. A fourth had been approved to begin in June, 1989. These projects included:

- o the expansion of a multi-service hospitality center, providing day shelter services (e.g., showers, telephone, mail) and community services (e.g., job training, income management, mental health services). This center was also the recipient of a **NIMH** Community Support Program Demonstration Grant (Albuquerque);
- o the expansion of a program funded by a **McKinney** Health Care for the Homeless grant to include case management and outreach for individuals with long-term mental illness (Albuquerque); and
- o the expansion of case management services at a community mental health center to include persons who are homeless and mentally ill (Santa Fe).

Stage of implementation:

All three of the projects funded in January, 1989 were serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

Between February 1, 1989 and April 30, 1989 the three projects served a total of 35 clients who were registered. to receive services and 223 unregistered clients. The individual projects served between 5 and 10 registered clients, and between 55 and 99 unregistered clients.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: New York

Fiscal year 1987/1988 allotment: \$3,760,833

Project descriptions:

New York used MSHS Block Grant funds to develop programs in Buffalo, Ithaca, Syracuse, Binghamton, Yonkers, and West Islip. These projects included:

- o the provision of mobile outreach, community mental health services and case management to psychiatrically disabled family members residing in shelters (Buffalo):
- o the development of an on-site case management program' at an adult residence for formerly homeless persons (Ithaca):
- o the expansion of an emergency community shelter program to include case management, referral, counseling, emergency food and clothing distribution, and advocacy (Ithaca):
- o the development of a case management program for homeless mentally ill youth between the ages of 16 and 21 years, including street outreach and a 24-hour crisis hotline (Syracuse);
- o the establishment of a program to provide intensive case management, outreach, identification, assessment, and crisis intervention at a homeless shelter and on the street (Binghamton):
- o the establishment of a satellite mental health clinic at a community shelter and drop-in center providing outreach, community mental health services, crisis intervention, referral, case management, etc. (Yonkers): and
- o the development of a peer-support, self-help outreach program providing street outreach and a day center. The day center planned to provide socialization, meals, and referral (West Islip).

State: New York

The majority of New York's **MHSH** Block Grant funds were allocated to New York City. The State planned to use these funds for two programs to be initiated over the next two years:

- o the development of support services for mentally ill residents housed in new single room occupancy housing designated for homeless persons, and
- o the development of a reception and assessment center in mid-town Manhattan which would provide assessment, referral, day programming and case management.

Stage of implementation:

New York's annual report covered activities between **10/1/87** and **9/30/88**. With the exception of New York City, all of the programs were contracted to run between **7/1/88** and **6/30/89**, and were in their start-up phases **during the** reporting period.

New York City was involved in planning activities and no programs were funded. The State reports that planning was delayed due to the extensive coordination required and the substantial reductions in **FY 1989** funds.

Individuals served:

No clients were served with **MHSH** Block Grant funds during the reporting period.

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: North Carolina

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$580,783

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were allocated to the State's five largest urban areas: Mecklenburg, Wake, Guilford, Forsyth, and Cumberland Counties. The funds were used to support four programs for homeless adults and two programs for homeless youth.

The programs for adults who are homeless and mentally ill included:

- o the continuation of a case management/ outreach program based at a day center, providing: outreach, case management, referral, community mental health treatment and training to service providers (**Forsyth County**):
- o the establishment of a case management program, providing: outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical services, case management, supportive services in residential settings and training to service providers (Wake County):
- o the development of an assertive outreach program serving three shelters (Guilford County); and
- o the establishment of a non-clinical, street case management program, providing: identification, outreach, assessment, linkage, monitoring, and access to necessities of living (Mecklenburg County).

The programs for youth who are homeless and mentally ill included:

- o the establishment of a program to provide enhanced coordination of pre-existing services and development of new services. The program targeted its outreach to runaway youth who had been placed in detention. Services were then provided either directly or through referral to community or residential settings (Cumberland County) and
- o the development of a program to place **15-17** year old **girls with mentors (licenced foster parents) who would** teach the girls independent living skills. The program director planned to work closely with the foster families (Wake County).

State: North Carolina

Stage of implementation:

All four of the adult programs and one of the youth programs were serving clients at the time of the annual report.

The mentor program had not placed any clients at the **time** of the annual report. One mentor had been recruited and trained, and the placement of a **17-year-old** was scheduled for July, 1989. The director had received applications from ten families who were interested in the program.

Individuals served:

A total of 128 adults and 24 families had been served by the four adult programs. Seven persons had been served by the Cumberland County youth program.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987-1988

State: North Dakota

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were distributed equally among the eight regional human service centers. A case manager was hired at each center to develop coordinated mental health services for individuals who are homeless and mentally ill. The case manager's responsibilities included:,-

- o locating persons who are mentally ill and homeless;
- o assistance in obtaining needed services from the regional human service center and other local agencies; and
- o networking with local service providers.

All six of the essential services were provided by the case manager or the regional human service center, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, residential support and supervisory services, and training to service providers.

The Division of Mental Health Services provided two 1-day training workshops for the case managers employed in this project, staff members from homeless shelters across the State, and members of the Coalition for the Homeless.

Stage of implementation:

All eight of the case managers were serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

The program grants began February 1, 1988. The first 3 months were devoted to implementation. Service utilization reports cover the **9 month** period from May 1, 1988 to January 1, 1989.

- o The **case** managers were in contact 505 homeless persons.
- o **Services were provided to** 441 of these individuals.
- o Sixty-four persons declined the offered services.

State: North Dakota

Services were delivered on an individualized basis and included the following:

- o 155 individuals received outreach services:
- o 145 individuals received daily living skills training;
- o 100 individuals received crisis intervention;
- o 85 individuals received diagnostic evaluations;
- o 63 individuals received prevocational training;
- o 48 individuals received representative payee **services;**
and
- o 44 individuals received medication administration.

Clients were referred to other agencies for additional services, including 178 referrals for housing assistance, 130 for financial assistance, 64 for medical care, 42 for employment assistance, and 36 for protection and advocacy.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Ohio

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: **\$1,754,692**

Project descriptions:

Ohio distributed **MHSH** Block Grant funds to 11 of the State's 53 Community Mental Health Boards, including: Clark County; Columbiana County; Cuyahoga County; Four County; Franklin County; Gallia, Jackson, Meigs Counties; Lake County; Lucas County; Stark County; Summit County; and Tri-County. Examples of projects funded by the Boards included:

- o the development of a network of housing, case management, outreach, mental health, health, and support services staffed jointly by consumers and professionals (Clark County);
- o the expansion of a community assistance program to include the development of a **24-hour** crisis line and the hiring of a trainer to implement training programs for police, hospital staff, human service agency staff and consumers (Columbiana County);
- o the expansion of an existing program to include scattered site housing with **24-hour** support services (Cuyahoga County);
- o the establishment of a consumer operated drop-in center to serve as a referral clearinghouse for homeless persons (Four County);
- o the development of a psychiatric outreach program including a mobile medical van (Franklin County);
- o the establishment of a consumer assistance network including an outreach team and a clearinghouse/ drop-in center (Stark County); and
- o the expansion of a residential program to increase its capacity to serve single adult males who are homeless and severely mentally ill (Tri-County).

Stage of implementation:

All of the funded projects were operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Summary Of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Oklahoma

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$372,948

Project descriptions:

Oklahoma funded ten programs with **MHSH** Block Grant funds, three in Oklahoma City, three in Tulsa, and one each in **Lawton**, **Vinita**, **Ada** and **Enid**. These programs included:

- o the expansion of a program which provided short-term foster care, case management and referral for acute care services (Tulsa):
- o the provision of funds for psychotropic medication for homeless individuals at a community mental health center (Tulsa);
- o the operation of a day center and the funding of a street outreach worker (Tulsa):
- o the provision of detoxification and residential services to mentally ill individuals who are homeless and have a substance abuse problem. This program provided a safe, humane alternative to jails and traditional shelters (Oklahoma City);
- o the expansion of a crisis intervention service. The project provided appropriate short-term housing (e.g., motel, nursing home) for individuals who were not appropriate for crisis beds (Oklahoma City):
- o the funding of an outreach/linkage team at a community counseling center (Oklahoma City):
- o the expansion of a shelter through the addition of 18 beds designated for homeless mentally ill/ substance abusers (Lawton);
- o the funding of drop-in center founded by local citizens. The center acted as a single-point of entry for the local charitable response (Vinita);
- o the funding of a helping center initiated by local citizens (Ada); and
- o the expansion of a local community mental health center to include an outreach-case manager to serve the shelters (**Enid**).

State: Oklahoma

Stage of implementation:

All ten of the **programs appeared** to operational **at the time** of the annual report.

Individuals served:

Service utilization data was not available for most of the programs. It was being collected and will be available for the next fiscal year. Information was available for two programs:

- o At the time of the annual report 43 clients had received services at the Oklahoma City detoxification center. Eighteen had stayed more than one week and 3 had stayed for a ii-month treatment.
- o During the past year, outreach staff at the Oklahoma City Community Counseling Center served an average of 45 homeless persons each month. Thirty-five of the 171 clients on their current caseload had been provided with housing, 20 had received entitlement benefits, 90 were receiving mental health services, and 89 were receiving other direct services.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY1987/1988

State: Oregon

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$350,204

Project descriptions:

Oregon contracted with Marion and Multnomah Counties to provide services with MSHS Block Grant funds. The **counties** used these funds as follows:

- o Marion County established a specialized case management program to retain homeless individuals in on-going mental health services and to prevent the reoccurrence of homelessness. The county also subcontracted to expand outreach, health, **housing, and** mental health services for homeless persons.
- o Multnomah County expanded an existing mental health program to provide extensive outreach services, case management, mental health treatment, referral, and supportive housing services to homeless persons. The county also subcontracted to provide long- and **short-term** supported housing in 45 single occupancy rooms.

Stage of implementation:

The programs in both counties were operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report. Multnomah County had experienced implementation delays in **its'** residential component due to lengthy negotiations with the landlord, budget constraints, and difficulties in remodeling. They also reported limitations in the provision of outreach services due to inadequate funding. Marion County also reported limitations in their ability to serve this population due to an inadequate local service system.

Individuals served:

Services were delivered to a total of 338 persons. In 4 months of operation Marion County served a total of 218 individuals. The following services were provided:

- o 121 persons received outreach services:
- o **101** persons received temporary shelter:
- o 93 persons received personal self care services:
- o 65 persons received referral for psychiatric care:

State: Oregon

- o 63 persons received medical care:
- o 62 persons secured permanent housing: and
- o 8 persons received **case** management services.

Multnomah County delivered services to 120 individuals.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Pennsylvania

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: **\$1,935,758**

Project descriptions:

Pennsylvania targeted **MHSH** Block Grant funds to Philadelphia (81%) and Pittsburgh (Allegheny County, 15%). Four percent of the funds were used for administration. In Philadelphia, six agencies, providing 10 projects were either partially or completely supported by MHSH Block Grant funds. Six agencies, providing 31 services were funded in the Pittsburgh area.

MHSH Block Grant funds in Philadelphia were **used as part** of a larger initiative for serving homeless persons. The Center City Project provided a comprehensive network of services designed to address the specialized needs of persons who are homeless and-mentally ill. Examples of the **MHSH** Block Grant funded projects included:

- o partial funding of low-demand, long-term residences for individuals who had refused traditional mental health services;
- o partial funding of long-term residences for clients with both mental illness and substance abuse problems; and
- o partial funding of case management services.

Block grant funds were used to supplement and expand homeless assistance activities in Allegheny County. The projects included:

- o the sponsorship of a one day training conference for providers and the preparation of two resource manuals;
- o the expansion of counseling and supportive services to shelters, food kitchens and residential settings;
- o the expansion of mental health outreach services to shelters, food kitchens, and drop-in centers;
- o the expansion of case management, housing assistance and follow-up services to homeless women who are shelter residents;
- o the expansion of a mental health outreach service focused on advocacy and linkage; and
- o the expansion of psychiatric outreach to shelters.

State: Pennsylvania

Stage of implementation:

At the time of the annual report all of the Pittsburgh projects and nine of the 'ten Philadelphia projects appeared to be operational. The report sites several obstacles to the timely start-up of residential programs for the homeless, including:

- o difficulty in identifying agencies that had the interest and expertise to operate residential programs for persons who are homeless and mentally ill:
- o difficulty in locating suitable property in areas that were not already saturated with residential facilities;
- o community opposition to residential programs;
- o waiting periods required for zoning changes:
- o delays in building renovations and difficulty meeting licensing requirements; and
- o high start-up costs.

Individuals served:

A total of 86 individuals were served by **MHSB** Block Grant funded programs in Philadelphia between **10/87** and **9/88**.
Information was not available about the number of individuals served in the Pittsburgh area.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

Puerto Rico

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$474,671

Project description:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to hire case managers in each of the island's 18 Mental Health Areas. Twenty-eight case managers were hired between March and May, 1988.

- This program focused on making better use of available resources on behalf of homeless persons.
- The services provided by case managers included outreach, case management, and referral.
- Case managers participated in an in-service training program. A manual of norms and procedures was prepared as a guide for case managers **and other** service providers.

Stage of implementation:

The program started in March, 1988. It was operational and serving clients at the time of the annual report.

• Individuals served:

A total of 371 homeless persons were in contact with case managers between March, 1988 and June, 1989.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Rhode Island

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used for the partial funding of three projects. These projects were located in Providence and in Northern Rhode Island. They included:

- o the establishment of a daytime, drop-in center, including: a case manager/ outreach worker stationed at the site, screening and referral services, mobile health services, educational services, transportation, and job counseling (Providence);
- o the establishment of a mobile treatment team combining intensive case management with expanded residential opportunities (Providence): and
- o the establishment of a mobile mental health treatment team providing outreach, mental health services, diagnosis, crisis intervention, case management, and supportive residential services to young adults (Northern Rhode Island).

Stage of implementation:

Three programs had been funded at the time of the annual report. It was not clear whether or not these programs were operational.

Individuals served:

No information was provided on the number of individuals who had been served.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988.

State: South Carolina

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$346,840

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to fund programs at 3 of the 17 community mental health centers operated by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health. These centers were located in Greenville, Spartanburg, and Waccamaw.

The funds were used to provide outreach and case management services to persons who are homeless and mentally ill. All three programs provided the following services:

- o case management;
- o outreach;
- o linkage to mental health and diagnostic services;
- o rehabilitation and habilitation services;
- o referral of individuals to hospital and inpatient care;
- o training to individuals who work in shelters and other homeless sites;
- o coordination of social and maintenance services; and
- o provision of assistance to entitlement programs.

Stage of implementation:

At the end of FY 1988 all three of the programs were in the start-up phase.

Individuals served:

No information was provided regarding the number of persons served.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: South Dakota

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to fund 11 **projects** throughout the State, as well as a series of statewide training workshops. Projects were located in Brookings, Pierre, Huron, Mitchell, Watertown, **Yankton**, Aberdeen, Sioux Falls, Winner, Lemmon, and Rapid City. These projects included:

- o the addition of a case management/ housing availability component at a community mental health center **(Brookings)**;
- o the development of a business vocational module within an existing day treatment program (Pierre):
- o the development of a psychosocial rehabilitation and prevocational program (Huron):
- o the development of a five county outreach/ case management program (Mitchell):
- o the expansion of case management services in a seven county area (Watertown):
- o the development of a case management and community education program (Yankton);
- o the development of a case management program designed to meet emergency housing needs, provide follow-up services and educate local providers (Aberdeen):
- o the development of outreach services and the expansion of vocational and transportation services (Sioux Falls);
- o the establishment of an outreach program at a community mental health center, providing housing assistance, referral for services, and transportation (Winner); and
- o the establishment of an emergency response service for agencies working with homeless individuals and the development of a day treatment program on the Pine Ridge Reservation (Rapid City).

State: South Dakota

Stage of implementation:

All 11 of the projects started between May and October, 1988. As of April, 1989, nine of the projects had begun to serve clients, two had just become operational. Two other projects were still in the start-up phase. Only two of the projects reported any implementation difficulties.

Individuals served:

The nine operational projects served a total of 145 individuals. Individual projects provided services to between 1 and 44 persons.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Tennessee

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$588,284

Project descriptions:

MHS Block Grant funds were distributed to four agencies in Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville. The services provided by these agencies included:

- o the development of a new program to provide outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical and substance abuse treatment, and case management (Chattanooga):
- o the development of a new program to provide outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical and substance abuse treatment, case management, and supportive services in residential settings (Knoxville):
- o the development of a new program to provide outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical and substance abuse treatment, case management, and supportive services in residential settings **(Memphis)**; and
- o the expansion of an existing program to provide outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical and substance abuse treatment, case management, and supportive services in residential settings (Nashville).

Stage of implementation:

All four of the projects were operational at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

The four projects had served a total of ,294 individuals. Individual projects served between 46 and 112 persons.

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Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Texas

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: **\$2,884,397**

Project descriptions:

Texas distributed MSHS Block Grant funds to 11 local Mental Health Authorities which serve a total of 35 counties. The funded sites included: Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso, Austin, Corpus **Christi**, Laredo, Amarillo, Lubbock, and Longview. Each site was free to structure its own program and provide the services best suited to local needs. The following services were provided:

- o 8 sites provided outreach;
- o 10 sites provided community mental health, crisis, and habilitation/ rehabilitation services;
- o 9 sites provided referral for health and substance abuse services;
- o 9 sites provided case management services;
- o 8 sites provided training to service providers; and
- o at least two sites provided supervision and support in residential settings.

Each of the sites had multiple program components. Examples of services described in the individual project's intended use plans included:

- o the addition of three mobile crisis teams to a continuity of care service, to provide screening, referral, crisis intervention and support services (San Antonio):
- o the delivery of in-home, independent skills training by consumers (Austin):
- o the expansion of existing services for homeless persons through the hiring of an intake worker with primary **responsibility for referring homeless clients to existing services** (Amarillo):
- o the addition of a staff person to a **24-hour** structured residential setting to ensure access for lower functioning clients coming directly from shelters and the streets (Houston): and

State: Texas

- o the development of a consumer-run information and referral service (Dallas).

Stage of implementation:

Ten of the eleven sites were operational at the time of the annual report. As of **2/28/89**, the projects had been serving clients for 1 week to 8 months. One site (El Paso) had not yet begun operation.

Individuals served:

As of **2/28/89**, the total number of clients **served** by **MHSB** Block Grant funds was 1,587. This includes 1045 registered clients and 542 unregistered individuals served by shelter or street outreach programs. Individual programs served between 35 and 613 individuals. Clients received the following services:

- o 1023 clients received community mental health, crisis, or **habilitation/** rehabilitation services;
- o 661 clients received case management services;
- o 478 clients received outreach services; and
- o 371 clients received referral for health or substance abuse services.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Utah

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$322,373

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to fund projects at 6 of the State's 11 community mental health centers. The projects included:

- o the expansion of services and capacity at a drop-in center, including the hiring of **para-professional** case managers (Salt Lake County):
- o the expansion of services at a contact center to include outreach, on-site evaluations, case management, and resource referrals (Weber County);
- o the provision of outpatient counseling, case management, medication management, **'and** residential support services by community mental health center staff (Davis County):
- o the addition of an outreach worker to serve a three county area in northeastern Utah:
- o the addition of a homeless mentally ill project coordinator to assure that appropriate services were available to homeless persons in a five county area in southwest Utah: and
- o the addition of a case manager to provide specialized services to homeless persons in three counties in northern Utah.

Stage of implementation:

All six of the projects appeared to be serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

During FY **1987/1988** approximately 450 persons were served in Utah using **MHSH** Block Grant funds.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY1987/1988

State: Vermont

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were contracted to nine agencies in seven counties, including: Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Orleans-Caledonia-Essex, **Rutland**, Washington, and **Windham-Windsor**. Although the services provided by each program differed, all of the agencies were committed to:

- o serving individuals who were not receiving services from the traditional mental health system;
- o serving individuals in natural settings: and
- o meeting the full range of needs of homeless people through the coordination of services with other providers.

While most of the programs were targeted to adults with severe mental illness, one program was targeted to children and youth.

Stage of implementation:

The contract periods for all programs began between April 1 and December 9, 1988. It is not clear whether or not the programs were operational at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

As of June 30, 1989, a total of 872 persons had been served by programs receiving **MHSH** Block Grant funds.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Virginia

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$888,053

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were distributed to eight local Community Service Boards (**CSBs**): Fairfax-Falls Church, Norfolk, Richmond, Hampton-Newport News, Arlington, Portsmouth, Alexandria, and Roanoke.

All eight **CSBs** provided the six essential services, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for health and substance abuse services, case management, residential support and supervisory services, and training to service providers.

- o Six of the **CSBs** added case managers specializing in homelessness to existing case management programs.
- o **Two CSBs** expanded existing homeless outreach services.
- o All of the programs developed mobile outreach to provide services where people congregate and at service sites.
- o Case managers were based at shelters or community mental health centers, but they spent the majority of their time providing "**in-vivo**" services.

Stage of implementation:

All eight of the projects were serving clients at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

A total of 1274 individuals were served by the eight programs. Individual programs served between 44 and 415 persons.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Washington

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$763,081

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were contracted to King, Snohomish and Pierce Counties. The funds are intended to establish residences for 150 individuals who are homeless and mentally ill, 50 in each county.

Each county contracted to provide the following programs:

- o case management support:
- o emergency shelters;
- o food banks:
- o meal programs;
- o mental health services;
- o medical programs:
- o financial assistance programs: and
- o housing programs.

Stage of implementation:

The Mental Health Division spent much of FY **1987/1988** implementing a request for proposal process and selecting three recipients. The three contracts have been executed covering the period January 1, **1989-** January 31, 1990.

Individuals served:

At the time of the annual report no services had been provided.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: West Virginia

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were used to fund programs at three mental health agencies and to provide state-wide training for providers. The agencies were in Parkersburg, Huntington, and Wheeling. They developed four programs including:

- o the establishment of a day service program providing outreach, training in daily living skills and community awareness, and referral to vocational programs and other services (Parkersburg);
- o the establishment of an outreach-case management program with the goal of making contact with homeless adults with severe mental illness and helping them to obtain a wide range of services (Huntington):
- o the development of eight specialized adult foster care homes, including an intensive training and follow-up component (a four-county service area near Huntington); and
- o the establishment of an outreach-case management program focused on aggressive outreach and comprehensive case management (Wheeling).

Stage of implementation:

All three agencies were funded by May 1, 1988. All of the projects were operational at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

A total of 412 individuals were served by the three agencies. Individual agencies served 214, 116 and 82 clients respectively.

Summary of State Mental Health Services for the Homeless
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Wisconsin

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$640,260

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were distributed to 10 counties and were used to fund 12 programs. The following counties received funds: Brown (Green Bay), Dane (two programs in Madison), Eau Claire (Eau Claire), Kenosha (Kenosha), La Crosse (La Crosse), Milwaukee (two programs in Milwaukee), Outagamie (Appleton), Racine (**Racine**), Rock (Janesville), and Waukesha (Waukesha).

Each county provided a selection of the six essential services, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical and substance abuse treatment, case management services, supportive services in residential settings, and training to service providers. The projects included:

- o the addition of outreach and training staff at a mental health center (Brown County):
- o the addition of drop-in center personnel (Dane County):
- o the addition of clinical staff at a mental health center (Dane County):
- o the addition of a housing specialist at a social service agency (Eau Claire County):
- o the addition of crisis shelter staff (Kenosha County);
- o the addition of outreach workers to an existing outreach program (La Crosse County):
- o the hiring of protective service payees (Milwaukee County):
- o the hiring of nurses to provide outreach, counseling and referral services (Milwaukee County);
- o the hiring of an outreach worker (Outagamie County):
- o the addition of a day counselor at a mental health center (Racine County):
- o the addition of crisis workers at a community support program (**Rock** County): and
- o the hiring of a case manager (Waukesha).

State: Wisconsin

The State also provided numerous training and consultation services, including:

- o conducting two regional **informational sessions** for county and project coordinators:
- o participating in a statewide conference on **"Confronting Homelessness"**; and
- o providing technical assistance and consultation to local programs.

Stage of implementation:

All 12 of the programs were in place by February, 1989. A MSHH project coordinator began on a full-time basis on April 19, 1989.

Individuals served:

At the time of the annual report no information was available regarding the number of individuals served with **MSHH** Block Grant funds. Reporting forms were distributed to the programs on April 30, 1989 and demographic information on the clients served will be available in the future.

Summary of State Mental Health **Services** for the **Homeless**
Block Grant Annual Report for FY 1987/1988

State: Wyoming

Fiscal year **1987/1988** allotment: \$275,000

Project descriptions:

MHSH Block Grant funds were distributed to three private, not-for-profit community mental health centers serving Sweetwater, Teton, and Lincoln Counties.

- o The programs are located in relatively small communities with well established **communication** and coordination networks among the human service agencies.
- o Two agencies provided the six essential services, including: outreach, community mental health services, referral for medical and substance abuse treatment, case management services, supportive services in residential settings, and training to service providers (Sweetwater and Teton Counties).
- o One agency provided **five** of the essential services. Supportive residential services were not provided, because there were no residential service settings in the county (Lincoln County).

Stage of implementation:

The three programs were initiated between July 1 and September 1, 1988. They were all operational at the time of the annual report.

Individuals served:

Prior to April 30, 1989, approximately 71 persons were provided with services under the MHSH Block Grant Program.