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**Benefits and Resources for People
 Paroling and Discharging from
 Arizona Department of Corrections**

(October 2017)

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY WHEN USING THIS MANUAL

When we wrote this material we did our best to give you useful and accurate information because we know that it can be hard to obtain legal information and we cannot provide specific advice to every person who requests it. The laws change frequently and are subject to different interpretations. If you use this information, it is your responsibility to make sure that the law has not changed and is applicable to your situation. If you need legal assistance, you should contact Arizona Law Help at 1-866-637-5341, the State Bar of Arizona Find a Lawyer service at <http://www.azbar.org/findalawyer/>, or any of the agencies listed throughout this manual.

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General Information about Arizona Resources

2-1-1 Arizona is a community information and referral service that can help you locate many of the resources described in this manual. 2-1-1 Arizona can give you referrals to help with food, clothing, paying bills, housing, employment services, mental health and substance abuse treatment, health care, disability related services, and more. Information is available 24/7 in English or Spanish. Call 211 from anywhere in Arizona, (877) 211-8661, or visit <https://211arizona.org/>.

Additional websites to help find resources are:

<http://www.suntopia.org/>
<http://www.arizonaselfhelp.org/>
<https://des.az.gov/services>

1. Funds Available Upon Release

a. Trust Fund Accounts

When you are paroled or discharged from prison, the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) must return all of your property, including any money in your spendable, retention, or dedicated discharge accounts.^{1,2} This includes money you brought to prison, earned while in prison, or received while in prison (such as gifts or lawsuit settlements). Money owed to you is typically given in the form of stored value cards.

b. Gate Money

ADC provides \$50 in gate money. Gate money will come from your dedicated discharge account. If you have less than \$50 in your discharge account, ADC will make up the difference. You won't receive any funds from ADC if you have more than \$250 otherwise available in your retention or spendable accounts.

c. Cash Assistance

Welfare in Arizona (called Cash Assistance) is not available to adults unless they are caring for dependent children. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 46-292.

2. Identification

¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 31-228.

² If you had property in prison that you could not keep in your immediate possession, those belongings should be returned to you when you leave prison. *Blum v. State* (Ariz. Ct. App. 1992) 171 Ariz. 201, 207.

ADC operates a program with the Arizona Motor Vehicle Department to help you get an Arizona Driver's license or identification card before release if you had a DL or ID number before incarceration.³ You might not be eligible for ADC's Motor Vehicle Division program if you have a sex offense history or a certain citizenship status. If you do not qualify for help getting an Arizona driver's license or ID card, ADC will give you a Released Offender Identification Card (ROIC). The ROIC is good for 30 days after you are released. If you get an ROIC, you should work on getting an Arizona identification card as soon as you get out, since it can sometimes take a long time to get a government issued ID.

3. Social Security Benefits (Title II)

There are four ways to qualify for federal Social Security benefits: (1) as a retiree, (2) as a disabled individual, (3) as a spouse or dependent of an eligible individual, or (4) as a survivor of an eligible individual.⁴ Each of these is discussed in more detail below. You cannot get any Social Security benefits while you are in prison or jail, or sent to another public institution because of a conviction, if you are in custody for more than thirty days.⁵ This includes being in Arizona State Hospital, the Arizona Community Protection and Treatment Program, or any other clinical institution as a result of being classified as Guilty Except Insane (GEI), Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI), or a Sexually Violent Person (SVP). You are also not allowed to receive back payments for time spent in prison or jail. And, under the Social Security Administration's "fleeing felon" regulations, you cannot collect any Social Security benefits if you are considered to be fleeing to avoid prosecution or custody of any court because of a felony conviction or warrant, or a condition of probation or parole.⁶

It is important to try to determine before you are released whether you may qualify for any form of benefits, as the benefits may help you obtain necessities upon release. To apply for benefits, individuals must complete application forms which may only be submitted online at the Social Security Administration (SSA) website at www.ssa.gov or in person. Upon your release, you will have to appear at the Social Security Office in your county to complete the application process and initiate the distribution of benefits.

³ DO § 1001.04.

⁴ 42 U.S.C. §§ 401-403. Detailed information, application forms, contact information for local offices, and answers to frequently asked questions are available on the Social Security Administration website at www.ssa.gov. Legal Services for Prisoners with Children also publishes a "Manual on SSI/SSDI for Prisoners and Their Advocates," available for free at www.prisonerswithchildren.org/pubs/ssi.pdf.

⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 402(x)(1)(A)(i).

⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 1382. In addition, a disability acquired in connection with the commission of a felony cannot form the basis of any Social Security benefit payment. 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(6)(A). If you have been denied benefits or assessed an overpayment because of the "fleeing felon" regulations, you should seek legal assistance from a legal aid organization as soon as possible to see whether you have grounds to appeal under these often complex rules.

If you are cannot submit an application before your release, you can do so by calling the SSA toll-free at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY: 1-800-325-0778) to schedule an appointment with your local District Office or visiting the SSA website at www.ssa.gov. Make sure you write down the name of the person you talk with and the date. If you apply within 60 days of the date of your first phone call to request the application materials, the SSA will treat the first phone call as the date of your application. You can also get information and forms from your local Social Security office. If you are in immediate need you should ask for the expedited application process.

If you need help understanding or filling out the forms and cannot find someone to help you, ask for help from the SSA itself. Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, the SSA is required to help when you need help because of a disability. If you have been discriminated against by the SSA for some unfair reason, such as a disability, you can file a discrimination complaint against the agency (see below).

In general, the amount of assistance you receive is determined by the amount of money you earn, including money you are getting from other sources. If you are denied benefits, it is important to file an appeal as soon as possible. To find a local attorney who will help, contact your local legal aid office, the State Bar of Arizona Find a Lawyer service at <http://www.azbar.org/findalawyer/>, or Arizona Law Help at 1-866-637-5341.

a. Retirement Benefits

Retirement benefits are available to people 62 years or older. You should contact the Social Security Administration to determine what your full retirement age is, because it depends on the year you were born. For example, if you were born in 1939, your full retirement age is 65 years 4 months; if you were born between 1943 and 1954, it is 66 years; and if you were born in 1960 or later, your full retirement age is 67 years. This is an important number to know because although you can begin receiving benefits as early as 62, you will not receive your full monthly allowance until you reach your full retirement age. If benefits begin before age 65, they will be reduced to account for the longer period over which they will be paid. If you delay retirement until you are 70 or older, you get a special credit for each month that you do not receive benefits after you reach age 70.

Social Security benefits are paid out of money collected from Social Security taxes (FICA). For each year you work and pay FICA, you earn "credits," up to 4 per year. Most people need 40 credits to qualify for retirement benefits, so that is about 10 full years of working and paying FICA. Your Social Security benefits are a portion of the amount of money you earned on average over your working lifetime. If you are not sure how many credits you have earned through paying FICA or how much money you have made from working, there is an "Online Retirement Estimator" on the SSA website (www.ssa.gov) that you can use. You can also call the SSA toll-free at 1-800-772-1213 and ask for Form SSA-7004 Request for Social Security Statement. In addition, the SSA has a number of free publications, such as "How You Earn Credits," which you can request online or by calling the SSA.

b. Social Security Disability Insurance Benefits

Social Security Disability Insurance Benefits (DIB or SSDI) are available no matter what your age if you have enough work credits and have a severe physical or mental disability. The law defines disability as the inability to do any “substantial gainful activity” (SGA) due to a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to result in death or that has lasted (or can be expected to last) for at least 12 consecutive months.⁷ Being unemployed or incarcerated are not considered disabilities, nor is drug or alcohol addiction.⁸ There are somewhat different rules for determining disability for individuals who are legally blind.⁹ SSDI is different than Supplemental Security Income (SSI; see below) and allows you to keep some of your benefits for at least a little while when you go back to work.

Many people who apply for SSDI are denied at first but get benefits once they appeal. If you are denied, be sure to start the appeal process by filing a Request for Reconsideration within 60 days after the date you receive notice of the initial determination.¹⁰ You can send your appeal by mail, but it is best to submit it in person at the local Social Security office and get a time- and date-stamped copy so that you can prove you submitted your appeal on time. If you miss the 60-day appeal deadline due to circumstances beyond your control, such as hospitalization or illness, you should submit a written request for a “good cause exception” to the deadline along with your Request for Reconsideration.¹¹ If your Request for Reconsideration is denied, you have the right to file a Request for an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Hearing within 60 days after you receive the denial notice.¹² Although the SSA is in the process of revising the appeal process beyond the ALJ stage, you ultimately have the right to proceed to federal court on your appeal. You should contact a legal aid organization or the local lawyer referral service for help with your appeal.

As described above, if you are currently incarcerated, it is best to determine before you are released whether you may qualify for any form of benefits. This is important because the application may take months to process and the benefits may help you obtain necessities upon release. You may be able to get help with the application from your CO-III, Mental Health Release Planner, Medical Release Planner, or Community Corrections Liaison.

c. Family Benefits

If you are eligible for retirement or disability benefits, family benefits might be available for your dependents. Family members who might be eligible are: (1) your spouse if he or she is

⁷ 20 C.F.R. § 416.905(a). The income threshold is readjusted from time to time; the SSA provides current information at www.ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/sga.html.

⁸ 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(2).

⁹ 20 C.F.R. § 416.905(b); see 20 C.F.R. §§ 416.981-416.985.

¹⁰ 20 C.F.R. § 416.1409.

¹¹ 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.911(a) and 416.1411(a); see Social Security Ruling 91-5p for a discussion of mental incapacity as the basis for a finding of good cause.

¹² 20 C.F.R. § 416.1433.

at least 62 years old, or under 62 but still caring for a child under age 16; and (2) your children if they are unmarried and under the age of 18, under 19 but still in school, or 18 or older but disabled. If you are divorced, your ex-spouse might be eligible for benefits on your record.¹³ In some circumstances, your grandchildren might be eligible to receive dependent benefits.

d. Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefits are available to some of your family members when you die, if you earned enough Social Security credits while you were working.¹⁴ (Likewise, if the main wage earner in your family dies, you may be eligible for survivor benefits.) Family members who may be eligible are: (1) your spouse if he or she is age 60 or older, age 50 or older and disabled, or of any age if caring for a child under age 16; (2) your children if they are unmarried and under the age of 18, under 19 but still in school, or 18 or older but disabled; and (3) your parents, age 62 or older, if you provided at least half of their support. A special one-time funeral benefit payment may be made to your spouse or minor children when you die.

If you are divorced and your spouse dies, you might be eligible to receive benefits as a widow(er) if the marriage lasted 10 years or more.¹⁵ Benefits paid to a surviving divorced spouse who is 60 or older will not affect the benefit rates for other survivors who are receiving benefits. In general, you cannot receive survivor benefits if you remarry before the age of 60 unless the remarriage ends, whether by death, divorce, or annulment. If you remarry after age 60 (50 if disabled), you can still collect benefits on your former spouse's record. When you reach age 62 or older, you may get retirement benefits on your new spouse's record if his or her benefits are higher. Your remarriage would have no effect on any benefits being paid to your children.

4. Supplemental Security Income (Title XVI)

Supplemental Security Income ("SSI") is a joint program between the federal and state governments to pay for basic necessities, such as food, clothing, and shelter, for people who are elderly or disabled. The application, administrative, and appeal process for the Social Security Administration (SSA) and SSI programs are identical.¹⁶ You should check with the SSA to make sure that you have applied for both programs. Although given out by the SSA, SSI does not have the same work-credit requirements as Social Security benefits, because SSI is not paid out of Social Security funds and is based on financial need, not past earnings. This means that if you meet the SSI requirements, you do not have to have worked a certain number of years to get the benefits. This is the main difference between SSI and SSDI.

¹³ 42 U.S.C. § 402.

¹⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 402.

¹⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 402.

¹⁶ 42 U.S.C. §§ 1381-1383d. Detailed information and application forms for SSI benefits are available at the Social Security Administration website at www.ssa.gov.

If you are initially denied benefits, be sure to appeal the decision (see above) and contact a local legal aid organization for assistance. As with SSDI, many people are denied SSI on the first request but get the benefits after they appeal.

To get SSI, you must be 65 or older, blind, or disabled.¹⁷ If you are disabled, the disability must be expected to last for at least one year or end in death and must keep you from doing any “substantial gainful activity” (SGA). This is the same measurement used for SSDI benefits (see above) and means that if you earn more than a certain amount per month, you probably will not be considered disabled.¹⁸ Some of the other factors the SSA will look at in evaluating your claim for benefits are whether your disability interferes with basic work-related activities, whether your condition is found on the SSA’s list of disabling impairments, whether you can do the work you have done at any point over the past 15 years, and whether you can do any other types of work. In looking at whether you can do other kinds of work, the SSA will look at your age, education, past experience, transferable skills, and the demands of other types of jobs as defined by the Department of Labor.

To get SSI, you must also have little or no income and limited resources. This means that the value of the things you own (besides your home and your car) must be less than a certain amount. The amount is set by law, and is different for single and married people.¹⁹ If you qualify for SSI, you will automatically be signed up for AHCCCS. You might also be eligible for Nutrition Assistance. More information about SSI benefits is at https://az.db101.org/az/programs/income_support/ssi/program2a.htm.

The application process for SSI is long and can take between 12 and 18 months.²⁰ It is best to apply as soon as possible, even if you are still in prison. You can begin applying 90 days before your release date.²¹ Although you cannot actually start receiving the benefits until you are paroled or discharged, you can start getting the necessary paperwork in place. Some prisons may have pre-release agreements with the SSA and may be able to contact the SSA for you; you should ask your correctional counselor or other prison staff about this. Alternatively, you can get information and forms from your local Social Security office, which you can find on the SSA website or by calling their toll-free number.

¹⁷ 42 U.S.C. § 1982c. If you are not a U.S. citizen or national or a member of a federally recognized American Indian tribe, check with the SSA to determine what, if any, additional criteria you need to meet to get SSI benefits.

¹⁸ The income threshold is readjusted from time to time; the SSA provides current information at www.ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/sga.html.

¹⁹ 42 U.S.C. § 1382b.

²⁰ Many benefits programs, including SSI, have emergency benefits available. If you are in need of immediate assistance, contact the SSA and tell them when you are applying that you are in “immediate need.”

²¹ 42 U.S.C. § 1383(m)-(n) requires the SSA to develop a system whereby a person can apply for both SSI and food stamps prior to his or her discharge or release from a public institution.

If you are not a U.S. citizen, you may be eligible to receive SSI and other types of state or federal benefits. The rules are complex; eligibility generally depends on when you entered the United States and your immigration or residency status. Publications on immigrant public benefits eligibility are available from the National Immigration Law Center website (www.nilc.org). If you are undocumented or deportable for some other reason, consult with a legal services advocate who specializes in immigration and immigrant public benefits issues before contacting any public services agency.

Under the Social Security Administration's "fleeing felon" regulations, you will not be able to collect SSI if you are considered to be fleeing to avoid prosecution or custody of any court because of a felony conviction or warrant, or condition of probation or parole.²²

5. Health Care

If you have continuing medical or mental health needs after release, such as treatment for a serious mental illness or a chronic medical condition, your CO III, Mental Health Release Planner, or Medical Release Planner should help you with an appropriate placement, transportation, or referrals.²³ People with a serious mental illness should receive help signing up for health insurance and SSDI or SSI.²⁴ A health care and reentry team should also help figure out other resources you need, like housing or employment.²⁵

a. AHCCCS

AHCCCS (Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System) is Arizona's program to pay for medical care for people living on a low income. It is operated by the Department of Economic Security (DES). You qualify for AHCCCS if you don't have a lot of income or resources.²⁶ The income limit is based on the federal poverty guidelines, which change year to year. You must also be a U.S. citizen or qualified alien.²⁷ If you don't qualify for AHCCCS because of your immigration status, you can still receive emergency medical services through AHCCCS.

²² 42 U.S.C. § 1382.

²³ DO § 1001.05.1.8.

²⁴ DO § 1001.05.1.8.

²⁵ "The [ADC] director shall adopt policies and procedures that establish a care team to convene and discuss the services and resources, including housing and employment supports, that may be needed for the released prisoner to safely transition into the community. The care team shall be managed by the regional behavioral health authority or Arizona health care cost containment system contractor and may include the health care provider that is identified by and has a contract with the regional behavioral health authority or Arizona health care cost containment system contractor. The care team may also include representatives of nonprofit organizations that specialize in assisting prisoners who are transitioning back into the community and other organizations that link prisoners to additional services, including housing and employment." Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 41-1604.07.

²⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-2901.01.

²⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-2903.03.

If you were enrolled in AHCCCS immediately before you were incarcerated and you were incarcerated for less than 12 months, your benefits should have been suspended while you were incarcerated.²⁸ Your benefits will be immediately reinstated when ADC notifies AHCCCS of your release. It may take 24 hours for the information to be processed, but any medical care received during that time will be covered retroactively.

If you have been incarcerated more than 12 months or were not enrolled in AHCCCS before incarceration, ADC should help you apply for AHCCCS benefits before you are released.²⁹ ADC might coordinate with community-based organizations or DES to help you apply. Someone should help you submit a prelease application at least 30 days before you are released. Talk to your counselor if you are preparing to be released and haven't started your application.

If you need an AHCCS application form, please write the Prison Law Office and request the form.

b. Medicare

Medicare is a federal program that provides medical benefits for individuals 65 and over who are eligible for Social Security retirement benefits and individuals under 65 with disabilities who are eligible for Social Security disability benefits.³⁰ Some widows/widowers and children of these beneficiaries are also eligible. Medicare benefits are not available to you while you are incarcerated but are available once you are paroled, including while you're in a halfway house.³¹

You can apply for Medicare through the Social Security Administration (SSA). If you are over 65 and receiving Social Security retirement benefits, or if you have been receiving SSDI benefits for two years, you will probably qualify for Medicare automatically. Otherwise, you must fill out an application. If you are denied Medicare or Medicare services, and are an Arizona resident at least 60 years old, you should seek assistance from a local legal aid organization on how to file an appeal.

There are three important parts to Medicare, which are referred to as Part A (hospital insurance), Part B (medical insurance), and Part D (prescription medication insurance). Part A helps pay for inpatient hospital care and certain kinds of follow-up care. Part B helps with the cost of doctors' fees, outpatient services, and certain other medical items and services not covered by hospital insurance. As of January 1, 2006, Part D is a prescription drug benefit administered by private drug plans. Everyone with Medicare is eligible for Part D coverage. Some people are

²⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 41-1604.07.

²⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 41-1604.07.

³⁰ More detailed information about Medicare is available on the SSA website (www.ssa.gov) or by calling the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) at 1-800-633-4227 (TTY: 1-877-486-2048).

³¹ U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Services, "To Facilitate Successful Re-entry for Individuals Transitioning From Incarceration to Their Communities," letter to state health officials, (Apr. 2016), <https://www.medicare.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/sho16007.pdf>.

eligible for two kinds of additional assistance called the Part D Low-Income Subsidy (LIS), sometimes called Extra Help, and the Medicare Savings Plan (MSP). If you are receiving both Medicare and AHCCCS (see below), you are automatically eligible for the LIS and an MSP. If you get Medicare but not AHCCCS, and you have limited income and resources, you can apply for LIS or an MSP with your local welfare office or the SSA. Call the Arizona State Health Insurance Assistance Program at 1-800-432-4040 for more information, or write to:

DES Division of Aging and Adult Services
1789 W. Jefferson St. (Site Code 950A)
Phoenix, AZ 85007

c. Prescription Drug Assistance

If you need help paying for medications, a discount prescription card like the Arizona Rx Card or CoppeRX Card might help. Discount prescription cards are available to any Arizona resident, can be used with any prescription, and can be used with Medicare Part D or AHCCCS. To get the Arizona Rx Card, go to <http://www.arizonarxcard.com/index.php>. To sign up for the CoppeRX Card, call toll free (888) 227-8315 or visit <https://www.rxprintacard.biz/private-label/enroll-now.aspx?client=3330>.

If you still need help paying for medications, the Partnership for Prescription Assistance (PPA) may be able to help. PPA is a free service that can help you figure out how to get help paying for your medication. PPA can also refer you to free or low-cost clinics in your area. Visit <https://www.pparx.org/> to get assistance.

6. Nutrition Assistance & Other Food Sources

Nutrition Assistance (NA) is Arizona's food stamp program and is overseen by DES.³² Like AHCCCS, NA eligibility is based on how much income and resources you have. The best way to figure out if you are eligible is to submit an application. You can apply for NA using the same application you use to apply for AHCCCS.

Certain convictions bar you from ever getting NA benefits. If you have been convicted of using or getting NA benefits in a transaction involving the sale of firearms, ammunition, or explosives, you are not eligible for NA. If you have used or gotten NA benefits in a transaction involving the sale of a controlled substance, you are not eligible for NA after the second violation. If you were convicted of a felony for distribution of a controlled substance, you are barred from getting NA benefits. You are also not eligible if you are a fleeing felon or in violation of probation or parole.

³² There is a lot of information about Nutrition Assistance and other public benefits programs on the DES website at <https://des.az.gov/>.

Arizona laws recently changed to help people convicted of some drug offenses become eligible for NA benefits. If you were convicted of a felony that involved the “use or possession of a controlled substance,” you can become eligible for NA benefits by agreeing to random drug testing and other substance abuse treatment requirements.³³

The Department of Economic Security also operates The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). TEFAP provides people with a 3-5 day supply of food. You do not have to apply to get TEFAP. You just need to show up to a local Food Pantry and bring a photo ID and proof of address. If you are homeless, you need to know the cross streets or location of where you stay. You can find a local Food Pantry by calling the Coordinated Hunger Relief program at 602-771-2788 or visiting <https://des.az.gov/services/basic-needs/food/emergency-food-assistance-program-tefap#eligibility>. You automatically qualify for TEFAP if you receive NA.

Even if you don’t qualify for food benefits, there are food banks, pantries, and soup kitchens around Arizona. To find food options near you, call Association of Arizona Food Banks toll free at 1-800-445-1914, or visit: <http://www.azfoodbanks.org/index.php/foodbank/index/>. St. Vincent de Paul provides food, clothing, shelter, and medical/dental care to people in Northern and Central Arizona. Visit: <https://www.stvincentdepaul.net/>, or call (602) 266-4673 for more information.

The Prison Law Office can also send you a list of food banks and soup kitchens that was prepared by the Veteran’s Administration. If you would like a copy, please write us back and request it.

7. Housing

Through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the federal government has created a Housing Choice Voucher Program (“Section 8”).³⁴ The program is run through local Public Housing Authority (PHA) offices and, while HUD has set some guidelines, the PHAs have fairly broad discretion in how to conduct the program.

a. Public Housing and Section 8

³³ You are eligible if you meet at least one of the following requirements: “1. Successfully completes a substance abuse treatment program. 2. Is currently accepted for treatment in a substance abuse treatment program but is subject to a waiting list to receive available treatment, and the person remains enrolled in the treatment program and enters the treatment program at the first available opportunity. 3. Is currently accepted for treatment in and is participating in a substance abuse treatment program. 4. Is determined by a licensed medical provider to not need substance abuse treatment. 5. If applicable, is in compliance with all terms of probation.” Ariz. Rev. Ann. Stat. § 46-219.

³⁴ Information on programs available through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), including the detailed Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook, a list of PHAs, and a list of organizations that provide help with housing issues, is available on the HUD website at <https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/arizona/renting>.

The program allows PHAs to contact landlords in their area and secure affordable housing for those who could not otherwise afford it. There are a few different voucher programs, including one for the disabled or elderly and another conducted in conjunction with Welfare-to-Work. Your PHA should be able to tell you which one(s) you qualify for. Most people choose tenant-based vouchers, which allow you to choose the place you want to live. The PHA gives a check or voucher to the landlord for some of the rent, and you pay the rest.

To qualify for the tenant-based and other voucher programs, you must be considered “low income.” There are three different brackets of low-income families (although the PHAs can create exceptions to the income rules): (1) those whose income is 80% of the median income in their area (low-income); (2) those whose income is 50% of the median income in their area (very low-income); and (3) those whose income is 30% or less than the median income in their area (extremely low-income). The PHA must give 75% of its available voucher program placements to extremely low-income families, and the remainder usually goes to families in the very low-income category.

Other requirements include being a family (although one person can be a “family”) and having U.S. citizenship or documented immigrant eligibility. The PHA will verify information regarding your income, the members of your family, and any citizenship information given to them. Everyone living in a home or apartment obtained through the voucher program must provide evidence of a Social Security number.

The PHA can deny assistance for various reasons, and in some circumstances, the PHA is required to deny assistance. Before applying you should get the list of disqualifying factors from the PHA. For example, there are provisions banning people from getting public housing if a family member was previously convicted of making methamphetamine (“speed”) on the grounds of an assisted housing project. Any person who is subject to a sex offender registration requirement will be excluded. Also, you cannot get public housing if your past drug use resulted in evictions from a federally funded housing project, unless it has been more than three years since the eviction. PHAs can prohibit people who abuse or show a pattern of abuse of drugs or alcohol³⁵ People can also be excluded if anyone in the family previously damaged property in an assisted housing unit; or if any member of the family committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act related to any federal housing program.

The PHA also has discretion in considering a family’s circumstances when determining eligibility. In some instances, the PHA may determine the seriousness of the situation does not warrant denial. This means that it is important to be open with the PHA about your situation and your need for the assistance.

³⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 13663; see list of exclusion factors at 24 C.F.R. § 960.205. PHA’s have very broad authority to get access to criminal records of applicants and the family members who live with them. 42 U.S.C. § 1437d(q). PHA’s also can ask for a person’s consent to obtain his or her records from drug treatment programs. If a person has a criminal record that indicates a history of abuse of illegal drugs, the PHA must get the drug treatment facility’s records. See 24 CFR sect. 960.205(c).

Finally, PHAs and landlords are allowed to evaluate potential tenants on the basis of factors they consider in other potential tenants, such as rent and utility payment history, caring for a unit and premises, or drug-related or other criminal activity that is a threat to the life, safety, or property of others. None of these factors automatically disqualifies you from participating in the program or being selected as a tenant by a landlord, however. If you are denied benefits by a PHA, you should appeal the decision and ask the PHA for a hearing.

You can call HUD toll free at 1-800-955-2232. You can also call the Arizona Department of Housing at (602) 771-1000, or write to:

Arizona Department of Housing
1110 W. Washington #280
Phoenix, AZ 85007

SocialServe.com provides free information about affordable housing. For affordable housing listings by city or county, including income-based housing and special needs housing, visit: <http://www.socialserve.com/tenant/AZ/index.html?type=rental>, or call toll-free 1 (877) 428-8844.

b. Homeless Shelters and Housing

The Arizona Community Action Association has created a guide listing homeless shelters and services. A copy of the guide is attached to the end of this handout.

c. Housing for People with Disabilities

People with serious mental illness, emotional disturbances, or chronic substance abuse might be eligible for additional help. Services are coordinated by the Regional Behavioral Health Authorities in Arizona listed below:

Maricopa County
Magellan of Arizona
4129 E. Van Buren, #150
Phoenix, AZ 85008
(800) 564-5465

Pinal & Gila Counties
Cenpatico of Arizona
1501 W. Fountainhead Corporate Park, Suite 201
Tempe, AZ 85282
(866) 495-6738

Coconino, Mohave, Yavapai, Navajo & Apache Counties

Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Authority
1300 South Yale
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
(928) 774-7128

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, & Santa Cruz Counties

Cenpatico of Arizona
1501 W. Fountainhead Corporate Park, Suite 201
Tempe, AZ 85282
(866) 495-6738

Pima County

Community Partnership of Southern Arizona
535 North Wilmot Road, Suite 201
Tucson, AZ 85711
(520) 325-4268

Yuma & LaPaz Counties

Cenpatico of Arizona
1501 W. Fountainhead Corporate Park, Suite 201
Tempe, AZ 85282
(866) 495-6738

If you have physical disabilities and need housing referrals or other information, you can contact:

Ability 360
5025 East Washington Street, Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85034

You also can find a variety of resources for people with disabilities on the website of the Arizona Center for Disability Law at <https://www.azdisabilitylaw.org/guides/>.

8. Employment and Job Training

ADC has a duty to help people find a job after they leave prison.³⁶ A care team is supposed to assess the resources you need help with before you are released, including employment.³⁷

The federal Workforce Investment Act (WIA) also provides funding for employment training, education, and placement services for eligible youth and adults. WIA programs are administered by ARIZONA@WORK. More information and a list of local offices can be found

³⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 31-413.

³⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 41-1604.07.

at <https://arizonaatwork.com/>. ARIZONA@WORK helps you find job openings, apprenticeships, training, and also provides information about things like how to interview and how to create a resume.

For a list of employers that hire people with felony convictions, go to <https://exoffenders.net/employment-jobs-for-felons/>. The website also has resources and articles about getting a job, and other reentry topics.

The U.S. Department of Labor has a website that helps people explore different career options. You can find information about different jobs, search for opportunities, locate local training, or assess your skills at <https://www.careeronestop.org/Toolkit/ACINet.aspx>.

a. Tax Credit Voucher (Work Opportunity Tax Credit)

Tax credit vouchers allow an employer who hires a paroled or released prisoner to deduct up to \$9,000 a year from his or her federal income tax for a total of two years in which the ex-offender is employed. This is a powerful incentive for employers to hire ex-offenders. For an employer to qualify, he or she must hire the former prisoner within one year after his or her parole or discharge from prison. The program is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. For more information, call (602) 771-0899 or visit <https://des.az.gov/services/employment/employers/work-opportunity-tax-credit>.

b. Employment Services for People with Disabilities

The Arizona Rehabilitation Services Administration provides employment services to people with disabilities. You can apply for services by visiting a local office or submitting an online referral form available at <https://des.az.gov/services/employment/rehabilitation-services/vocational-rehabilitation-vr>. For more information or to receive assistance completing a referral for services, call toll free 1-800-563-1221. If you are incarcerated at Lewis or Perryville, representatives from the Department of Economic Security may be available to help you apply for services as part of a pilot program.

9. Financial Aid for College

The federal government offers several types of assistance for people seeking financial aid for higher education. Such assistance includes loans, grants, and work study funds. If you were convicted of a drug offense while receiving federal financial aid, you can be barred for three years from getting federal financial aid. It is possible to regain eligibility early by completing an approved drug rehabilitation program or by passing two unannounced drug tests. Talk to the financial aid office at the school you want to attend for more information. You also might not be eligible for state aid if you have been convicted of a drug offense.³⁸

³⁸ The court should have decided if you were not eligible for public benefits, and for how long, when you were convicted. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-3418.

Regardless of your conviction history, you should fill out the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Lots of schools use FAFSA information to give out grants that do not come from the federal or state government. The application is online at <https://fafsa.gov/>.

10. Mental Health Services

There are two resources you can call to get connected to mental health services in Arizona. 2-1-1 Arizona is a community information and referral service. You can call 211 from anywhere in Arizona, or call (877) 211-8661, or visit <https://211arizona.org/> for 24/7 assistance in English or Spanish.

AHCCCS covers some mental health services. To find an AHCCCS provider in your area, call toll free 1-800-654-8713 or visit the following website to search by city and provider type: <https://www.azahcccs.gov/Members/ProgramsAndCoveredServices/ProviderListings/>.

11. Division of Developmental Disabilities

The Arizona Department of Economic Security's Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDS) provides support to people with developmental disabilities in Arizona. You are eligible for help from DDS if you have a chronic disability that comes from childhood cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or cognitive/intellectual disability. Your disability has to cause "substantial functional limitations" on three of the seven major life areas. The seven life areas are:

- Self-care: Eating, hygiene, bathing, etc.
- Receptive and expressive language: Communicating with others
- Learning: Acquiring and processing new information
- Mobility: Moving from place to place
- Self-direction: Managing personal finances, protecting self-interest, or making independent decisions that might affect well-being
- Capacity for independent living: Needing supervision or assistance on a daily basis
- Economic self-sufficiency: Being able to financially support yourself

If you are eligible, you can receive services like habilitation, attendant care, respite, transportation, and therapies.

Another organization that may be able to help you if you have developmental disabilities is The Arc. The Arc is a private, non-profit organization with many local offices. Visit <http://arcarizona.org/> for more information, or call (602) 234-2721.

12. Independent Living Centers

Independent Living Centers (ILCs) are non-profit community-based centers where people with disabilities can receive assistance with a variety of daily living issues and learn the skills they need to take control of their lives. The centers serve people with all types of disabilities and, with some exceptions, do not charge for their services. ILCs provide peer counseling, information, and referral, independent living skills training, and advocacy. Some centers may provide additional services, including youth services, mobility training, personal assistance service, assistive technology outreach coordination, transportation services, and vocational services. For more information, visit <http://azsilc.org>, or call:

- Ability 360 at (602) 256-2245 – Serving Maricopa, Pinal, Gila, and Mojave counties
- ASSIST! to Independence at (928) 283-6261 – Serving Coconino, Navajo, and Apache counties
- DIRECT Center for Independence, Inc. at 1-800-342-1853 toll free – Serving Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Santa Cruz, and Cochise counties
- New Horizons Disability Empowerment Center at 1-800-406-2377 toll free – Serving Mohave, Yavapai, Coconino, Navajo, and Apache counties
- SMILE Independent Living Center: 1-866-239-7645 toll free – Serving Yuma and La Paz counties

13. Department of Veterans Affairs Benefits

The federal Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides various benefits (including a pension, education and healthcare benefits, and rehabilitation services) to disabled veterans of the U.S. military. Unlike many other benefits, some VA payments are available to you while you are still in prison if you otherwise qualify. However, the benefits have been cut significantly for veterans who are still incarcerated, and your dependents, if any, may be entitled to the amounts not paid to you.³⁹ No VA benefits will be provided to a veteran or dependent wanted for an outstanding felony warrant.

The VA's Healthcare for Reentry Veterans Program (HCRV) offers outreach to veterans incarcerated in state and federal prisons, and referrals and short-term case management assistance upon release from prison. In addition, the Veterans Justice Outreach Program (VJO) offers outreach and case management to veterans who are involved in law enforcement encounters, overseen by treatment courts, and incarcerated in local jails.⁴⁰

The VA publishes a detailed handbook on benefits, in both English and Spanish, that is available for free at www.va.gov/opa/publications/benefits_book.asp. You can also call 1-800-827-1000 (TDD: 1-800-829-4833) and speak with a VA Regional Office representative. If your question is about education benefits, call 1-888-GI-BILL-1 (1-888-442-4551). The Arizona Disabled Veterans Foundation organizes legal clinics for veterans. More information is at <http://www.advf.net/index.html>.

³⁹ 38 C.F.R. § 3.665; 38 U.S.C. § 1114.

⁴⁰ You can locate an outreach worker by visiting www.va.gov/HOMELESS/VJO.asp.

If you have questions about your military records, or want a copy of your records, visit the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) website at www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records or call 1-866-272-6272 (TDD: 301-837-0482). You may also send a letter requesting your records to:

National Archives Personnel Records Center
1 Archives Drive
St. Louis, MO 63138

14. Free Cell Phones from Lifeline Assistance

The government helps people who don't have very much money get a free cell phone. If you qualify for SSI, Medicaid, or food stamps, you are eligible for a free cell phone in Arizona. You can also qualify for a free cell phone if your income is under a certain level. Only one person per household is allowed to get a free cell phone. If you are living in a halfway house or other group living situation, you might need to fill out a one-per-household worksheet to qualify for your free phone. Go to <http://www.freegovernmentcellphones.net/states/arizona-government-cell-phone-providers> for more information. The website has a list of free cell phone providers in Arizona.

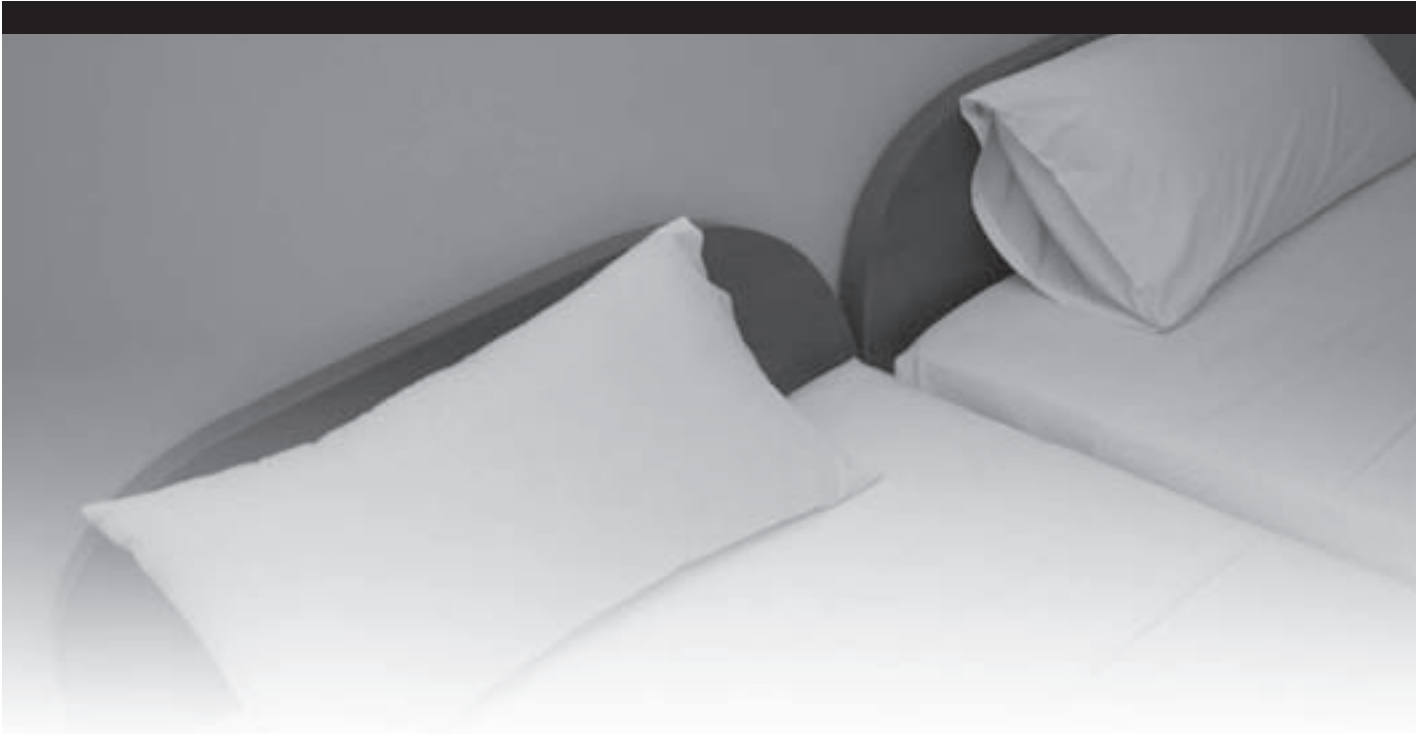
15. Second Chance Banking

Not having a bank account can be very expensive. Fees for check cashing and prepaid debit cards add up fast. If you have a banking history that makes it hard for you to get a bank account, you might be able to open an account through second chance banking. Second chance banking is sometimes called opportunity checking or fresh start checking. It is usually offered at community banks and credit unions. NerdWallet has more information about second chance banking and a list of options in Arizona, at: <https://www.nerdwallet.com/blog/banking/second-chance-checking/#AZ>. Look for an option that has low or no monthly fees, no minimum balance, and doesn't charge you for writing checks.

* * * * *

The transition of reintegrating into the community can be hard, and navigating the various agencies that can assist you in the process is complicated. We hope that this information is helpful to you, and we wish you the best of luck as you leave the prison system.

Homeless Shelters & Services



In This Section You Will Find Information on:

- Hotlines and Websites
- Resources for Ex-Offenders
- Homeless Shelters and Services

If you are a victim of Domestic Violence and in need of shelter or support see the Domestic Violence Section beginning on page 25

**For information on Soup Kitchens and Emergency Food Boxes see the Food and Nutrition Section beginning on page 42
For information on finding a job see the Employment and Education Section beginning on page 29.**

For information on emergency assistance with paying your rent or mortgage, see the Community Action Programs list beginning on page 4.

For additional information on Section 8 and subsidized housing programs, see the Housing, Home Repair & Home Weatherization section beginning on page 73.



Arizona Community Action Association
Advocating, Educating and Partnering to Prevent and Alleviate Poverty

Hotlines and Websites

If you are need of shelter in Maricopa County, please call CONTACTS Shelter Hotline for information on shelter availability and referrals.

CONTACTS Shelter Hotline:

1-800-799-7739 or 602-263-8900 (24 hour hotline)

Call the Community Information and Referral in your area (listed below) for referrals to the Community Action Program (see page 00), St Vincent de Paul Society or Salvation Army nearest you. These agencies may offer various homeless support services.

Within Maricopa County:

602-263-8856 (24 hour hotline)

Outside Maricopa County:

1-800-352-3792 (24 hour hotline)

Pima, Cochise, Graham, Greenlee & Santa Cruz Counties:

1-800-362-3474 or 520-881-1794

(7am-7pm M-F and 9am-5pm Sat & Sun)

You can also contact the

Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness at 602-340-9393 or www.azceh.org.

Resources for Ex-Offenders

Strategies For Transitioning Ex-Offenders (STEP) Guide

There are currently 2 guides available to help ex-offenders transition out of incarceration. Both the STEP Guide and the Guidelines on getting out are available online. Feel free to make as many copies as you would like. Any and all information can be shared.

The Strategies for Transitioning Ex-Offenders Program Guide (STEP Guide) is a resource for transitioning ex-offenders back into society in Maricopa County. It is provided by the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness and was last updated in July of 2005.

To request a copy of the STEP Guide or for additional information, please email the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness at: info@azceh.org//Resources.html.

Guidelines On Getting Out

Guidelines on Getting Out is a resource for transitioning ex-offenders back into society in Pima County. It is provided by the Tucson Planning Council on Homelessness.

To request a copy of the Guidelines on Getting Out or for additional information, please email the Tucson Planning Council on Homelessness at: info@tpch.org

To download the Guidelines on Getting Out or STEP Guide, please visit the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness website and click on the appropriate link at: <http://www.azceh.org/Resources.html>.

Shelters and Services

Apache County

Old Concho Community Assistance

35432 Highway 180A
Concho, AZ 85924
928-337-5048
Emergency shelter/food/clothing

Cochise County

Bisbee Coalition for the Homeless

P.O. Box 5852
Bisbee, AZ 85603
520-432-7839
Emergency shelter
Serving men

Women's Transition Project

2400 O'Hara St
Bisbee, AZ 85603
520-432-1771
Transitional housing/vocational rehab
Serving women

Coconino County

Alternatives Center for Family Based Services

823 W Clay Ave
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
928-214-9050
Crisis intervention/information/referrals
Serving families and children ages birth - 17

Catholic Charities Community Service

460 N. Switzer Canyon Dr
#400
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
928-774-9125
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving families
Permanent supportive housing serving
Families and individuals

Hope Cottage

3 E Cottage Ave
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
928-774-9270
Transitional housing
Serving women & children

Northland Family Help Center/Halo House

2100 N Walgreen St
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
928-527-1700
Emergency shelter
Serving females and children

Sunshine Rescue Mission

124 S San Francisco
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
928-774-3512
Emergency shelter
Serving men

Gila County

Veterans Helping Veterans

212 W Wade Lane
Payson, AZ 85541
928-474-3920
Transitional housing
Serving men and women with a
preference given to veterans

Maricopa County

A&A Cottages-Empower House

2914 E Contessa St
Mesa, AZ 85213
480-792-0265
Transitional housing
Serving adults and families

Andre House

213 S 11th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-255-0580
Transitional housing
Serving single adults

The Bridge

5530 N 17th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85015
602-589-5556
Transitional housing
Serving families

Catholic Charities Community Services

7400 W Olive
#10
Peoria, AZ 85345
623-486-9868
Emergency/transitional housing
Serving families

Catholic Charities Dignity House at Sundance

1825 W Northern
Phoenix, AZ 85021
602-361-0579
Transitional housing
Serving adults

Central Arizona Shelter Services Adult Shelter

230 S 12th St
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-256-6945
Emergency/clothing/services on site
Serving adults

Central Arizona Shelter Services Low Demand Shelter

1214 W Madison St
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-256-6945
Emergency shelter
Serving adults

Central Arizona Shelter Services Vista Colina

1050 W Mountainview Rd
Phoenix, AZ 85021
602-870-8778
Emergency shelter
Serving families

Church on the Street Mission

2040 W Washington St
Phoenix, AZ 85009
602-257-8918
Emergency shelter
Serving adults

Community Bridges Center City Recovery Center

2770 E Van Buren St
Phoenix, AZ 85008
602-273-9999
Residential de-tox/substance abuse
treatment

Community Housing Partnership

609 N 9th St
Phoenix, AZ 85006
602-253-6905
Transitional housing/permanent
housing
Serving families, men, and women

Crisis Nursery

2711 E Roosevelt
Phoenix, AZ 85008
602-273-7364
emergency
serving children ages birth - 10

Community Bridges East Valley Addiction Center

554 S Bellview
Mesa, AZ 85204
480-962-7711
480-962-7922
1-800-910-1141
De-tox center
Serving men and women

Community Bridges Center for Hope

560 S Bellview
Mesa, AZ 85204
480-461-1711
Mental health programs/substance
abuse treatment
Serving pregnant women

Dana's Center

731 W Dana
Mesa, AZ 85210
480-461-1033
Transitional housing
Serving men and women

East Valley Men's Center-Margie's Place

868 E University Dr
Mesa, AZ 85210
480-610-6722
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving men

Florence Crittendon

715 W Mariposa
Phoenix, AZ 85013
602-277-5441
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving girls ages 10 - 17

Gift of Mary

1406 S 17th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-254-8424
Emergency shelter
Serving single women 18 and over and
men over 60

Home Base Youth Services

931 E Devonshire
Phoenix, AZ 85014
602-263-7773
Transitional housing
Serving young adults ages 18 - 21

Homeward Bound

2302 W Colter
Phoenix, AZ 85015
602-263-7654
Transitional housing
Serving families with children

House of Refuge Inc.

6935 E Williams Field Rd
Mesa, AZ 85212
480-988-9242
Transitional housing
Serving families

House of Refuge Sunnyslope

9835 N 7th St
Phoenix, AZ 85020
602-678-0223
Transitional shelter
Serving men

Jesus Cares Ministries, Inc.

P.O. Box 371
Chandler, AZ 85244
480-831-1737
Emergency shelter
Serving pregnant & parenting teens
and young adults ages 12 - 25

Labor's Community Service Agency

5818 N 7th St Rm 100
Phoenix, AZ 85014
602-263-5741
transitional
serving families

LaMesita Family Shelter

868 E University Dr
Mesa, AZ 85203
480-834-8723
Emergency shelter
Serving families and children

Maggie's Place

P.O. Box 1102
Phoenix, AZ 85001
602-257-4648
Transitional shelter
Serving pregnant women 18 and older

META Services

2770 E Van Buren St
Phoenix, AZ 85008
602-273-9999
Residential de-tox/substance abuse
treatment
Serving men and women age 18 and
older

Morning Star Retreat

916 S 32nd Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85009
602-272-3662
Emergency shelter
Serving men age 18 and older

New Az Family-Pinchot Gardens

3301 E Pinchot Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85018
602-553-7311
Emergency shelter
Serving adults

Nova Safe Haven

329 N 3rd Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85003
602-528-0759
Transitional housing
Serving SMI

Oznm Manor/St. Vincent DePaul

1730 E Monroe
Phoenix, AZ 85034
602-495-3050
Transitional shelter
Serving the elderly and persons with disabilities

Phoenix Rescue Mission

1801 S 35th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85009
602-346-3387
Transitional housing
Serving single men

Phoenix Shanti Group

2345 W Glendale
Phoenix, AZ 85021
602-279-0008
Transitional housing/permanent housing
Serving persons with HIV

Respite Shelter for Men Inc.

7000 N Central
Phoenix, AZ 85020
602-870-4353
Emergency shelter
Serving men discharged from a hospital

Salvation Army Kaiser Family Center

2707 E Van Buren
Phoenix, AZ 85008
602-267-4139
Emergency shelter
Serving families

Save the Family Foundation

450 W Fourth Pl
Mesa, AZ 85201
480-898-0228
Transitional
Serving families

Southwest Behavioral Health Center

3707 N 7th St, Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85014
602-257-9339
Transitional housing/permanent housing
Serving persons with SMI and HIV

Steps House-Last Resort

6349 W Myrtle Ave
Glendale, AZ 85031
623-939-1566
Emergency shelter
Serving adults

Streets of Joy

4207 N 12th St
Phoenix, AZ 85014
602-795-1635
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving men

St. Vincent de Paul Society Transient Aid Center and Homeless Ministry

420 W Watkins
Phoenix, AZ 85003
602-261-6883
Emergency assistance/transportation/
gas vouchers/traveler's aid

Thirtieth Avenue Shelter

821 S 30th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85009
602-272-3662
Emergency shelter
Serving men age 18 and older

Transitional Living Communities

24 S McDonald
Mesa, AZ 85210
480-461-3136
Transitional housing
Serving men and women

Tumbleweed Open Hands

1419 N 3rd St, #102
Phoenix, AZ 85004
602-271-9904
602-841-5799 (24 hour hotline)
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving youth ages 12 - 17

Tumbleweed - Pappas Place Drop-in Center

420 E Roosevelt
Phoenix, AZ 85004
(602) 462-5611
Drop-in/Youth/Job Development/
Food/Clothing

Tumbleweed Tempe Youth Resource Center

101 E 6th Street
Tempe, AZ 85281
480-966-2036
Day resource center

Twelfth Avenue Retreat (Spirit of God Ministries)

1236 S 12th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-253-4745
Showers/clothing/laundry/snacks
Serving men

United Methodist Outreach

**Ministries -
Lamplighter Apartments**
1945 W Van Buren
Phoenix, AZ 85009
602-254-5282
Transitional housing
Must be referred by Behavioral Health Authority

United Methodist Outreach Ministries - New Day Center

3320 E Van Buren
Phoenix, AZ 85008
602-889-0671
Emergency shelter/transitional housing/permanent housing/childcare
Winter overflow shelter open
November - March
Serving single men and women

Watkins Family Shelter

602-494-7044
Emergency shelter
Family shelter

Watkins Women's Shelter

602-494-7044
Emergency shelter
Serving women

Whole Life Foundation

338 N 15th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-254-6553
Emergency shelter/transitional housing

Women in New Recovery

860 N Center St
Mesa, AZ 85201
480-464-5764
Substance abuse recovery home
Serving women

YWCA

755 E Willetta
Phoenix, AZ 85006
602-258-0990
Transitional housing/shelter
Serving women and children

Mohave County**Colorado River Region Youth Shelter**

9575 Evans Ln
Bullhead City, AZ 86440
928-768-1500
Emergency shelter
Serving youth ages 18 and under

Cornerstone Mission

3049 Sycamore
Kingman, AZ 86401
928-757-1535
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving men

Navajo County

Bread of Life Mission

885 Hermosa Drive
Holbrook, AZ 86025
928-524-3874
Emergency shelter
Serving men and families

Pima County

Amity Foundation

10500 E Tanque Verde
Tucson, AZ 85749
520-749-5980
Substance abuse treatment/transitional
housing

Casa de los Ninos Crisis Care

1101 N 4th Ave
Tucson, AZ 85705
520-624-5600
Emergency shelter
Serving children ages birth - 9

Casa Santa Clara

4501 E 5th St
Tucson, AZ 85711
520-546-0122
Treatment/transitional housing

Compass Health Care

2475 N Jack Rabbit Rd
Tucson, AZ 85745
520-882-5608
Temporary de-tox/permanent housing

Comin' Home

2480 N Palo Verde, #103
Tucson, AZ 85716
520-322-6980
transitional housing
serving veterans

Esperanza En Escalante

3700 S Calle Polar
Tucson, AZ 85730
520-571-8294
Transitional housing
Serving veterans and families

Gospel Rescue Mission - Men's Center

312 W 28th St
Tucson, AZ 85713
520-690-1295
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving men

Gospel Rescue Mission – Bethany House for Women & Children

1130 W Miracle Mile
Tucson, AZ 85705
520-690-1295
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving women and children

Open Inn

630 E 9th St
Tucson, AZ 85705
520-628-9590
Substance abuse
Serving runaway and homeless youth
age 21 and younger

Our Town Family Services

3552 N Stone, Unit 103
Tucson, AZ 85705
520-323-1706
1-800-53R-TOWN (1-800-537-8696)
Transitional housing
Serving young adults ages 18 - 21

Pio Decimo Center

848 S Seventh Ave
Tucson, AZ 85701
520-622-2801
Transitional housing
Serving families

Primavera Services

720 S 6th Ave
Tucson, AZ 85701
520-882-0820
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving men and women age 18 and
older

Salvation Army - Adult Rehab

2717 S 6th Ave
Tucson, AZ 85713
520-624-9849
Chemical dependency programs
Serving men

Salvation Army - Hospitality House

1021 N 11th Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85705
520-622-5411
Emergency shelter
Serving families and individuals

Salvation Army - S.A.F.E. Housing

Address withheld
Tucson, AZ
520-323-6080
Transitional housing
Serving families and individuals

Shalom House

2590 N Alvernon
Tucson, AZ 85712
520-325-8800
Transitional housing
Serving women with children

Southern AZ AIDS Foundation

375 S Euclid Ave
Tucson, AZ 85719
520-628-7223
Permanent housing placement/case
management/support services
Serving persons who are HIV positive

Travelers Aid Society of Tucson

40 W Veterans Blvd
Tucson, AZ 85713
520-622-8900
Transitional housing
Serving men, women and families

Santa Cruz County

Crossroads Nogales Mission

456 N Morley Ave
Nogales, AZ 85628
520-287-5828
emergency
serving men, women, and families

Yavapai County

Catholic Charities Community Services

434 W Gurley
Prescott, AZ 86301
928-778-2531
Motel vouchers/rent assistance
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving families

Catholic Charities Community Services

736 N Main St
Cottonwood, AZ 86326
928-634-4254
Motel vouchers/rent assistance
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving families

First Baptist Church Reach-Out Program

148 S Marina St
Prescott, AZ 86303
928-778-9790
Food/limited housing/utility assistance

Old Town Mission

116 E Pinal St
Cottonwood AZ 86326
928-634-7869
Emergency food/gas vouchers/
travelers assistance/medical
prescriptions

Project Aware Shelter

215 1/2 Leroux Street
Prescott, AZ 86303
928-778-7744
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving men

Turning Point

1718 Willow Creek Rd
Prescott, AZ 86301
928-778-7900
1-888-719-1008
Crisis shelter
Serving young adults age 17 and older

US Vets

500 N US Highway 89
Prescott, AZ 86313
928-717-7581
Transitional housing
Serving men and women, veterans only

Yuma County

Crossroads Mission, Inc.

944 Arizona Ave
Yuma, AZ 85364
928-783-9362
Emergency shelter/transitional housing
Serving men, women and families