

related education programs, along with assistance in applying for appropriate government funded entitlement programs. We could take a lesson from that right there from Denver, Colorado. A few weeks ago the woman graduated from the two-year program. She moved herself and her two small children into a small nonsubsidized basement apartment. She depends on welfare programs for income and is continuing to attend welding classes. She is doing phenomenally well, says Germaine, G-e-r-m-a-i-n, referring not only to the woman's skill at welding, but also to her accomplishment in sticking to her long-term plan to achieve self-sufficiency. Warren Village, which has been around for 15 years, started out helping women, and I think this is really neat that we're talking about helping women because women have always been perceived as being kind of the underdog and suppressed and so forth and so on as was the subject of the debate all day yesterday. But this one particular program is helping women on welfare wean themselves from government dependency, and you can refer to another magazine called "Governing", June 1988, page 12. Today it's a model for a new wave of public and nonprofit transitional housing programs. These programs which use temporary housing as a focal point are designed to bring education and training opportunities, social services and other assistance to the homeless. The idea is to provide shelter as well as nurturing atmosphere and practical assistance so that homeless individuals and families can survive in conventional housing. The new wave which can meet only a small portion of the shelter needs of homeless individuals and families is being funded in part by federal dollars. Under the McKinney, that's M-c-K-i-n-n-e-y, Homeless Assistance Act, which Congress passed in 1987 to reduce homelessness, the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development has spent \$80 million worth of transitional housing grants last year and will award \$150 million in grants this year to about 250 local governments. Now you're probably thinking, that's a lot of money, a lot of government and federal money there and we don't get a lot here in Nebraska, don't get a lot of federal government money. Perhaps that's why we don't match up with some of those other states when we always say Nebraska is the last state in the Union to do this, last state and the fourth state or whatever, so forth and so on. The governments and the nonprofit groups are required to match the grants by providing facilities, services and the like. As the programs take shape and begin to function, these points about the development of transitional housing emerge. There is no one model for setting up a program. Public, private, nonprofit and intergovernment