

A Road Home



10-Year Plan to End Homelessness

2015 Homeless Assessment Report to the Board of County Commissioners

Year 7: A Summary of Outcomes and Challenges

October 2015



**WASHINGTON COUNTY
OREGON**

October 2015

This publication was produced by the Washington County Department of Housing Services, in collaboration with the Homeless Plan Advisory Committee (HPAC) and the Housing and Supportive Services Network (HSSN).

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To learn more about the homeless programs in Washington County, visit the county's website at <http://www.co.washington.or.us/homeless> or contact Annette M. Evans, Homeless Program Coordinator at 503-846-4760 or email Annette_Evans@co.washington.or.us
(Rev 1)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Year 7: Homeless Demographics and Trends	1
2015 Point-In-Time Homeless Population Count (Census)	1
Homeless Population Trends	2
Homeless Population Characteristics and Special Populations	3
Ethnicity and Race of Washington County Populations	4
Homeless Student Population	4
Year 7: Accomplishments and Outcomes	5
Transforming Our Homeless System: <i>Community Connect</i>	5
Shelter And Housing Inventory	5
Goal 1: Prevent People from Becoming Homeless	6
Emergency Shelter	7
Goal 2: Move People into Housing	8
Transitional Housing.....	9
Rapid Re-Housing (Diversion from the Homeless System).....	9
Permanent Supportive Housing and Serving the Chronically Homeless.....	9
Goal 3: Link People to Appropriate Services and Remove Barriers	10
Goal 4: Increase Income Support and Economic Opportunities.....	11
Goal 5: Expand Data Collection	11
Goal 6: Implement Public Education on Homelessness.....	12
Year 7: Alignment with State and National Planning Efforts	13
Acknowledgements to the 2015 Homeless Assessment Report.....	14
Appendix A: Students Experiencing Homelessness	
Appendix B: Year 7 Work Plan Outcomes	

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The 2015 Homeless Assessment Report provides the latest demographics of homelessness in Washington County, the effect of housing instability on seniors and families living in poverty as a result of the affordable housing crisis, and the demonstrated outcomes of public and private partnerships working collectively through the Housing and Supportive Services Network (HSSN) to prevent first-time and a recurrence of homelessness, and the results of implementing Community Connect, an integrated system of care providing client-centered housing and services for people experiencing homelessness.

*HUD Recaptures
\$221,742 in
Unspent
Homeless Rent
Assistance due
to lack of
Housing Units*

Major Findings

HOMELESS DEMOGRAPHICS AND TRENDS

Using the unduplicated homeless data (point-in-time census) collected in January 2015, this report chronicles changes in overall homelessness as compared to previous point-in-time homeless census activities. While the census methodologies vary and are imperfect, this data provides the tools necessary to assess the changes in homeless populations.

- **37% increase in homelessness with adult only households representing 61% of the homeless population.** Historically, families with children comprised the higher homeless population. A new face of homelessness includes seniors over age 62 years and people with disabilities living on fixed income.
- **Chronic homeless populations increased** for a second year with 128 people chronically homeless, as compared to 77 people in 2013. The chronic homeless population has barriers to housing given the low vacancy rate in housing. Research shows that permanent supportive housing ends homelessness for people with severe challenges and reduces the use of emergency services.
- **Veteran homelessness continues to decrease with 77 veterans reported in 2015,** as compared to 103 veterans in 2012.

Community Connect is a single-point entry system providing referral to homeless housing and services using standard assessment criteria. **In Year 7, *Community Connect* screened 1,911 households (calls for assistance), and assessed 1,043 households** as follows:

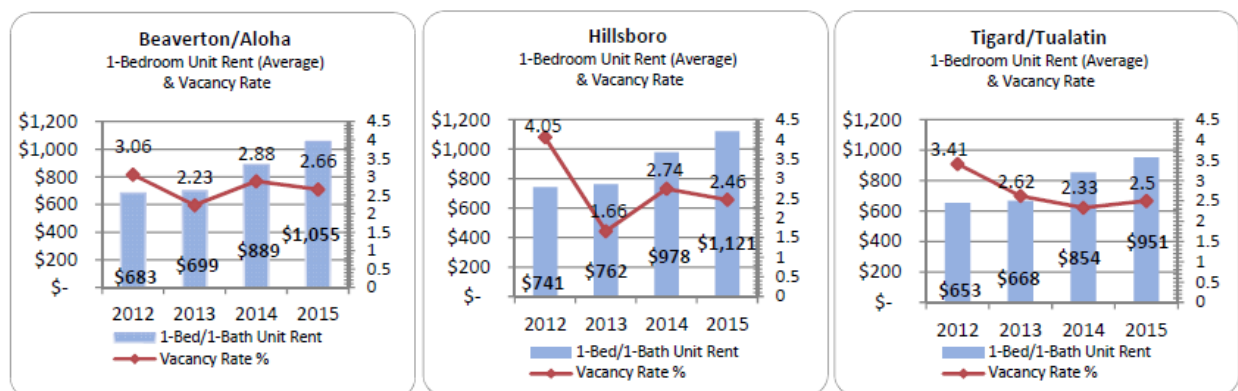
- 49% (513 households) have a criminal history.
- 27% (281 households) owe landlord debt (average \$3,000 per household).
- 35% (360 households) are survivors of domestic violence.
- 5% (78 people in 52 households) are seniors older than age 62 years.
- 61% (641 households) report previous episodes of homelessness.

ECONOMIC AND HOUSING FACTORS

Housing has become the pivotal factor contributing to an increase in homelessness, and has impacted the 10-Year Plan outcomes as the “housing first” model works best when landlords provide affordable housing units with low-barrier access for re-housing homeless people. The \$221,742 in unspent federal rent assistance dollars that were re-captured by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development is a symptom of the tight housing market with low vacancy rates, high rental costs, and landlords/property managers with tenant screening criteria that excludes people with backgrounds that include poor credit history, previous evictions, a criminal history, and other criteria.

This report considers many of the economic and housing indicators that affect people at risk and those experiencing homelessness.

- In Year 7 an increase in foreclosures is reported with **755 Trustee’s Deed and General Judgment foreclosures¹** recorded and 897 Notices of Default and Judicial Election to Sell filed.
- The **4.6% unemployment² rate** reported in June 2015 is favorable to the 9.8% unemployment rate reported in June 2009, with unfavorable employment conditions including more than 35 percent of the jobs considered part-time and/or low-wage positions.
- 34,557 households³ make less than \$35,000 per year, with **89% paying more than 30% of their income toward their housing costs.**
- **2% average housing vacancy rate⁴** with increasing rental costs are displacing people. This countywide crisis is replicated across the state of Oregon and nationally.
 - **Washington County returned more than \$221,742 in HUD CoC Program rent assistance funds**, as compared to \$181 in 2012. This de-obligation of funds is a result of the low vacancy rate that limits the ability of households to access housing.



¹ Washington County Assessment and Taxation and Washington County Circuit Court; July 2014 to June 2015

² Oregon Department of Labor, <https://www.qualityinfo.org/home>

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

⁴ Norris, Beggs & Simpson Portland Metro Area MultiFamily Report

Moving Forward

CHANGING HOW WE DO BUSINESS

- **Create greater access to housing for chronically homeless persons** through a Housing Navigator position staffed at Luke-Dorf, Inc. The position was developed under a SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) Housing TEAM project, and has demonstrated outcomes in ending chronic homelessness through building landlord relationships and advocacy on behalf of chronically homeless people.
- **Develop a plan to increase affordable housing units for extremely low-income households.** Identify policy and funding opportunities that will create affordable housing as a platform for people working low-wage employment or living on fixed incomes. The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a 1-bedroom apartment is \$1,055 per month, as compared to \$683 in 2012⁵.
- Create policy to **standardize the rate of Community Service Work** from \$10 per hour to a rate comparable to the Oregon BOLI Landscape Technician Position.
- **Integrate legal services at *Community Connect***, a central access point for homeless persons to determine client-centered housing and service needs.
 - This system will link households to the most appropriate intervention to resolve their housing crisis – with a focus on housing first and diversion from the shelter system. The alignment of housing, client-centered services and health care will provide an integrated and comprehensive system that promotes cost savings and a focus on wellness and self-sufficiency.
- **Create efficiencies with scarce funding**, to include prioritizing resources in support of housing first programs that leverage mainstream and community resources that increase capacity in the homeless continuum.
 - Assist homeless individuals and families access health insurance under the provisions established in the Affordable Care Act, to include commercial qualified health plan coverage available through Medicaid expansion programs delivered by Coordinated Care Organizations (CCO).
 - Prioritize resources to end veteran homelessness by 2015, chronic homelessness by 2017 and homelessness amongst youth and families by 2020 in alignment with the Federal Strategic Plan: Open Doors. Research in the county's Homeless Cost Study point to areas of potential cost-savings in reducing the number of high-user chronic homeless populations through housing first programs and client-centered services.
- **Researching the continuum of risk factors leading to housing instability.** Use data to inform policy and funding to effectively prevent homelessness. Risk factors include the socioeconomic elements of poverty, to include insufficient education (less than GED or high school degree), underemployment and lack of job skills.



⁵ Norris, Beggs & Simpson, *MultiFamily Report: Market Overview for Beaverton/Aloha (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015)*

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YEAR 7: HOMELESS DEMOGRAPHICS AND TRENDS

2015 POINT-IN-TIME HOMELESS COUNT (CENSUS)

Data Collection Performed: January 22 to January 31, 2015

The annual homeless count (census) data provides a basis for planning purposes, and is used in weighted formulas for distribution of state and federal funds to jurisdictions. Implemented in January 2009, Washington County continues to enumerate, de-duplicate and ensure quality of the county's annual homeless census using the *ServicePoint* Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

In Year 7 of the 10-Year Plan, the number of people living in places not meant for human habitation has increased, while the doubled-up homeless population shows a decrease as these households were not a focus during the street outreach activity.

	Total Homeless Persons	[Family] At Least One Adult and One Child ≤17 Years	[Adult Only] Single Adult and Couples without Children	[Youth Only] Only Children <18 Years
# of Homeless Households	568	76	442	50
# of Homeless Persons	776	248 (8 chronic ⁶)	477 (120 chronic)	51
<i>Literally Homeless: Sheltered⁷</i>	196	99	96	1
<i>Literally Homeless: Unsheltered</i>	395	93	290	12
<i>Doubled-up Homeless⁸</i>	185	56	91	38

Source: Washington County Point-In-Time Homeless Count, January 2015

	Federal Definition (Literally Homeless)	Federal and State (Literally and Doubled-up)	Literally Homeless (% of Total Homeless)
2015	591	776	76%
2014	537	1,011	54%
2013	432	1,153	38%
2012	751	1,331	56%
2011	752	1,356	55%
2010	950	1,383	69%
2009	748	1,243	60%

Source: Washington County Point-In-Time Homeless Count, January 2015

⁶ **Chronic homeless definition** includes literally homeless people living in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years, and can be diagnosed with one or more disabling conditions. [March 2013, 24 CFR 579.3]

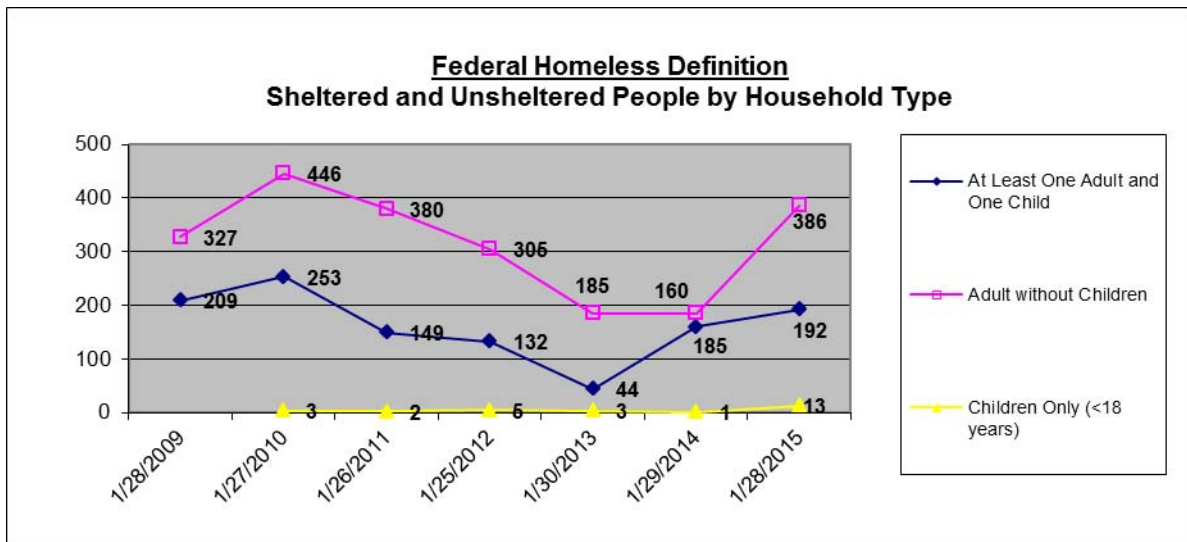
⁷ **Federal homeless definition** includes literally homeless people living in shelter and housing designated to provide temporary living arrangement, and people with a primary nighttime residence that is a place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation (place not meant for human habitation). [December 2011, 24 CFR 585.5]

⁸ **State of Oregon homeless definition** expands the Federal definition to include people sharing the housing of other persons (living "doubled-up") due to loss of housing, economic hardship, personal safety, or facing impending eviction from a private dwelling unit and has not found a subsequent residence and resources needed to obtain housing. [June 2008, A Home For Hope]

Homeless Population Trends

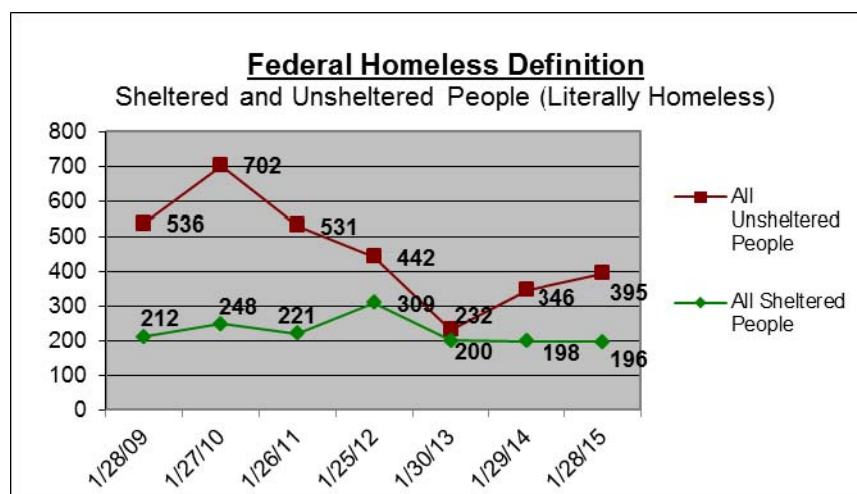
Conducted on January 28, 2015, the census reports an increase of homelessness experienced by all household types with gaps in affordable housing identified as the primary contributing factor of homelessness.

- 35%+ average increase in 1-bedroom rents (Beaverton/Aloha, Hillsboro, Tigard/Tualatin)
- 2.5% average vacancy rate in rental housing (Beaverton/Aloha, Hillsboro, Tigard/Tualatin)
- 34% of employment positions are lower-wage jobs
- Seniors and persons with disabilities live on fixed-incomes that are not keeping pace with inflation and rising housing costs



Source: Washington County Point-In-Time Homeless Count, January 2015

The “housing first” model outlined in *A Road Home* is reliant on rent subsidy provided in market rate housing. This model demonstrated cost effective results in ending homelessness when vacancy rates were over 4%, and rents were more affordable for people working low-wage employment and fixed incomes. Currently, the model is not working as people cannot access housing or retain housing once the subsidy is removed given the high cost rents.



Source: Washington County Point-In-Time Homeless Count, January 2015

Homeless Population Characteristics and Special Populations

The following graphs represent demographics of homeless people as defined by the Federal and State homeless definitions that were reported during the annual point-in-time census.

Changes in Age Distribution of the Homeless Population (Years of Age)

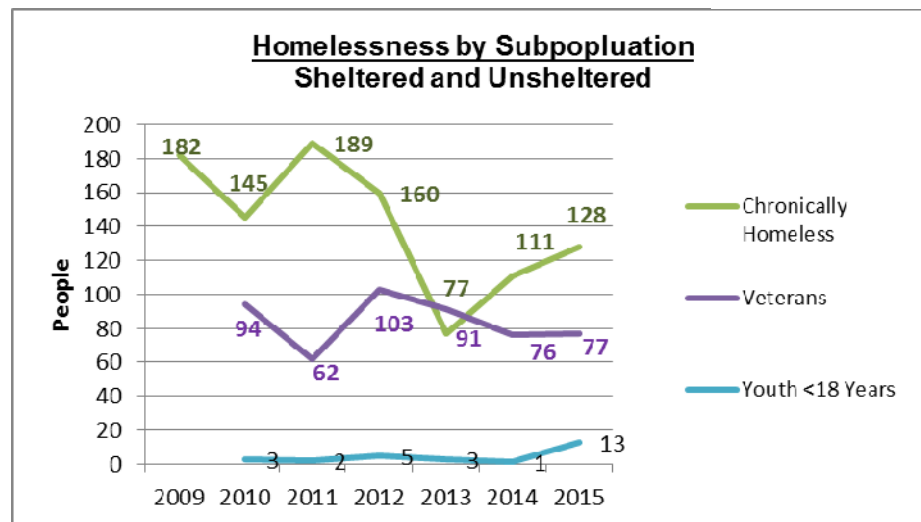
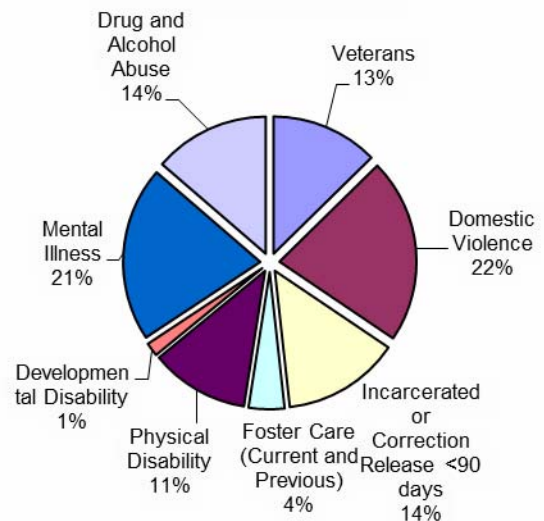
	0 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	18 - 23	24 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 69	70+	Age Unknown
2015	51	47	90	96	236	111	81	7	57
2014	69	158	153	95	311	97	59	8	61
2013	68	163	130	129	386	166	84	3	24
2012	107	164	180	147	483	145	78	1	26
2011	98	177	148	123	463	194	77	5	71
2010	124	170	155	127	493	180	95	5	34
2009	114	183	142	106	382	167	47	4	98

Source: Washington County Point-In-Time Homeless Count, January 2015

People experiencing homelessness tend to have special needs for housing and services to address physical, psychological and physiological disabilities.

Additionally, a range of housing barriers delay or prevent people from transitioning out of homelessness to housing due to barriers that include poor credit and/or eviction history, criminal background, lack of education and job skills to obtain or retain living wage employment, fleeing domestic violence, and other socioeconomic factors.

2015 Homeless Population Characteristics



Source: Washington County Point-In-Time Homeless Count, January 2015

Ethnicity and Race of Washington County Populations

The diversity of the homeless population reflects the overall diversity of Washington County's population, as reported in the January 2015 Point-In-Time Homeless Count (776 people) and the data for newly homeless individuals (1,219 people) who entered shelter and housing programs during Year 7 of the 10-Year Plan.

Characteristics of Washington County Populations	Percentage of the Point In Time Street/Shelter Homeless Count 1/28/2015 776 people	Percentage of Newly Homeless Persons in Shelter/Housing Programs 2014-15 1,219 people	Percentage of Persons living below Federal Poverty Level 2014 ACS 71,398 people	Percentage of the County Population 2014 ACS Census 556,618 people
Ethnicity				
Hispanic/Latino	15%	16%	36%	32%
Non-Hispanic/non-Latino	85%	84%	64%	68%
Race				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2%	2%	2%	1%
Asian	2%	1%	11%	10%
Black or African American	7%	12%	4%	2%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1%	2%	N	N
White	75%	72%	57%	77%
Other Multi-Racial/Unknown	13%	10%	26%	10%
Special Populations				
Veteran (Adults Only)	10%	11%	2%	6%
Disabled (Children and Adults)	54%	55%	13%	10%
Elderly 65+ years	6%	3%	6%	12%

An "N" entry indicates that data cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

Source: Washington County Point-In-Time Homeless Count, January 2015
 Washington County Homeless Programs, July 2014 through June 2015
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Homeless Student Count

HOMELESS STUDENT POPULATION (GRADE K-12): SCHOOL YEAR 2014-2015
 Total = 2,148 students in Washington County

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) program is part of the No Child Left Behind Act and is more commonly called "the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program". The definition of homelessness includes residing in shelter, motel, doubled up housing due to economic hardship, or living in an unsheltered situation such as vehicle, tent, or other substandard housing.

In Year 7 an increased number of homeless students lived in motels or unsheltered situations, with the vast majority of homeless students living in doubled-up housing with family and friends.

See Appendix A for a summary of homeless students by school district and data on Oregon's homeless student populations.

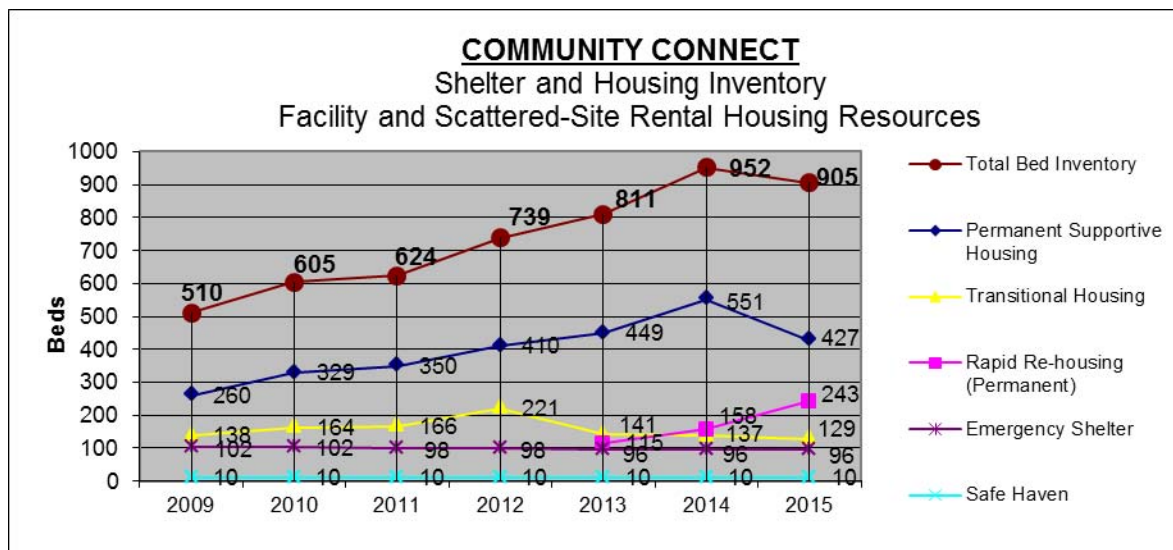
YEAR 7: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OUTCOMES

In Year 7, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) enacted into law the new federal **Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act** that codifies in law the CoC planning process to provide greater coordination in responding to the needs of homeless people under a new CoC Program. The work develop and implement strategic plans and resource priorities for current homeless demographics is carried out by the Washington County Housing and Supportive Services Network (HSSN), a consortium of cross-sector public and private representation. Washington County received \$2.7 million in FY2014 HEARTH Act funds to provide housing and services programs, and leveraged an additional \$1.3 million in public and private funds. A reference document containing the 10-Year Plan goals and strategies scheduled form implementation is attached in Appendix B.

TRANSFORMING OUR HOMELESS RESPONSE SYSTEM: COMMUNITY CONNECT

Implemented in 2014, *Community Connect* provides a single-point entry to homeless shelter and housing resources, as compared to homeless contacting more than 20 agencies in the community providing homeless housing programs. This integrated system of care works to provide an effective intervention that minimizes the trauma people experience and aligns with goals to reduce the length of homelessness and recidivism rates, and promote self-sufficiency through greater access to health care, mainstream resources, education and employment programs.

- Over 900 beds are aligned with *Community Connect* in a coordinated assessment and referral system providing all homeless persons equal access to publicly funded assistance. A reduction in beds is reported due to under-utilization of federally funded rent subsidy and loss of philanthropy funding.



Source: OR-506 CoC Housing Inventory Chart (HIC), January 2015

A Road Home: 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness includes six goals with integrated strategies, many which are considered national best practices with proven effectiveness in reducing homelessness in other cities and counties nationwide. This section of the report will highlight the goals and performance outcomes in *outreach*, *prevention*, *diversion* (rapid re-housing) and *intervention* through a continuum of care (CoC) planning model.

Goal 1: Prevent People from Becoming Homeless

A major contributing factor for the increase in homelessness in Year 7 is the rise in poverty as a result of increased housing costs, under-employment and landlords being selective in tenants, e.g. excluding people with poor credit, criminal history, evictions.

An increase in 60-day no cause eviction notices was reported in Year 7. Beginning in 2008, Rent Well Tenant Education training has proven to be an effective strategy on working with Landlords and the need to avoid eviction court.

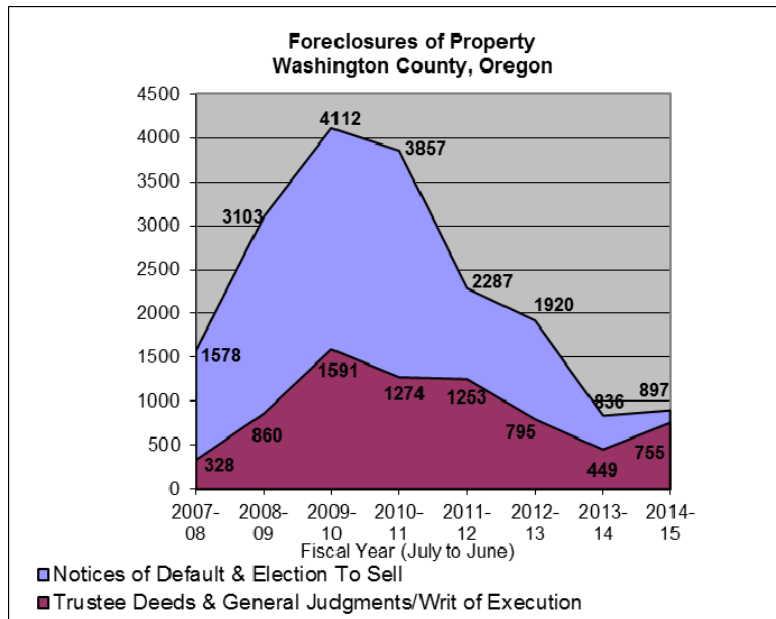
Eviction Court Cases Filed (By Calendar Year)	Number of Eviction Cases Filed
CY 2008	4,348
CY 2009	4,194
CY 2010	3,819
CY 2011	3,422
CY 2012	3,235
CY 2013	2739
CY 2014	2,687 ↓

Source: Washington County Circuit Court

PREVENTION OF EVICTION AND FORECLOSURE

Keeping people in their current housing reduces trauma to the household and reduces cost to institutional systems of care. As the cost of housing increases, fewer households can be served with prevention and foreclosure funds. Funds are needed to implement more robust prevention programs that address *situational poverty*⁹ and encourage cross-sector results.

- ✓ **Emergency one-month rent assistance served 1,727 persons (488 households) facing eviction.** Community Action is a lead nonprofit agency providing emergency rent assistance through public and private funds (\$219,886 administered July 2014 to June 2015).
- ✓ **4,362 people (1,161 households) received emergency rental assistance** provided by St. Vincent DePaul (Hillsboro) and St. Anthony’s (Tigard). \$135,592 funding included \$100,000 in private funds. Baseline Year 2009-10: 1,117 households assisted with \$105,000.



Source: Washington County Assessment and Taxation ‘Notice of Default’ and ‘Trustee Deeds’ Washington County Circuit Court ‘Election to Sell’ and ‘General Judgments/Writ of Execution’

- ✓ Housing counseling on mortgage delinquency issues provided by Open Door Counseling Center.
- ✓ **Cascade MicroTech** employees raise funds for coats, gloves, and other basic needs that are donated to the Severe Weather Shelters in December.
- ✓ Bulk food donations and nearly 200 HOPE “Help The Homeless” hygiene bags were provided by **Oracle** employees.

SB1552 Oregon Foreclosure Reform

Senate Bill 1552 (2012) directed the Attorney General of Oregon to establish a residential Foreclosure Avoidance Mediation Program. The Foreclosure Avoidance Mediation program lends a structured process for communicating with the lender, submitting financial documentation to the lender, working with a financial counselor, and meeting with the lender face-to-face with a mediator at a neutral location. This program was implemented July 11, 2012, and is available to homeowners who have received a “Notice of Mediation” from their lender; and, homeowners who are at-risk of default and who wish to mediate with their lender.

⁹ Situational Poverty happens when a household suffers negative financial changes due to illness, job loss, and other temporary events.

EMERGENCY SHELTER

44 Days Average Length of Stay, as compared to 32 Days in Year 5 of the Plan

The Family Shelter Network, comprised of beds operated by Community Action, the Good Neighbor Center, and Family Bridge, operates through a unified shelter wait list that averages 30 families per month. The family shelter capacity will serve up to 17 homeless families (adults with children) at any point in time. An increase in the length of stay is a result of the added time it takes for households to find housing in the community upon exit from the shelter.

A gap exists in the homeless response system exists with zero emergency beds available for homeless adults without children.

- ✓ The Severe Weather Shelter Response Plan was activated for 125 days during the winter months of 2014-2015, with faith-based shelters enlisting 13,581 volunteer hours that provided 5,409 overnight shelter bed stays. The shelter sites in five major cities include: Forest Grove United Church of Christ (Forest Grove), SOS-Shelter at Sonrise Church (Hillsboro), St. Francis Catholic (Sherwood), Calvin Presbyterian and St. Anthony's Catholic (Tigard), and Rolling Hills Community (Tualatin).
- ✓ The nonprofit shelter capacity was reduced by 32 days during Year 7 as shelters closed for facility repairs and maintenance of our aging shelter infrastructure.

Nonprofit Shelter Provider Agency	Population Served	# Units	# Beds
Community Action Family Shelter	Family	5	20
Family Bridge/Interfaith Hospitality Network	Family	3	12
Good Neighbor Center Shelter	Family	9	36
<i>Subtotal Beds</i>		<i>17 Units</i>	<i>68 Beds</i>
SafePlace Youth Shelter (<19 years of age)	Youth	-	4
Domestic Violence Resource Center (DVRC)	Family	6	21
Domestic Violence Resource Center (DVRC)	Singles	-	3
<i>Total Bed (Adult with child, youth and DV)</i>		<i>23 Units</i>	<i>96 Beds</i>

YEAR 7 OUTCOMES (Family Shelter Network and DVRC)

645 adults and children (179 households) received emergency shelter services

Of the 250 adults that exited:

106 adults (42%) exited to permanent housing

189 adults (76%) adults exited shelter with economic support¹⁰

57 adults (23%) adults employed at program exit

YEAR 7 OUTCOMES (SafePlace Youth Shelter)

71 unaccompanied homeless youth (age 12 to 19 years) received shelter services

26 youth (37%) exited shelter to permanent housing, 14 youth (20%) exited to transitional housing, and the remaining to other or unknown locations

¹⁰ Economic Support is defined as income from one or more of the following: Social Security, TANF, Food Stamps, Veterans Benefits, Employment, Unemployment, Medicaid, and other income.

Goal 2: Move People Into Housing

With the implementation of Community Connect, Washington County's new integrated system of care has prioritized homeless housing and services based on severity of need and vulnerabilities. This "higher-need" population is reflected in the population served in Year 7.

Homeless Population: Prior Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry	# Adults Entering Programs	Year 7 %	Year 5 %
	771		
Total from Street and Shelter			
Place not meant for human habitation	223	29%	20%
Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing	224	29%	19%
Total from "Housing"			
Rented or owned housing unit (Voluntary/Eviction/Foreclosure)	41	5%	13%
Staying with Family/Friends	190	25%	31%
Total from Institutional Settings			
Psychiatric Hospital	0	0%	0%
Hospital	2	0%	0%
Inpatient Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facility	9	1%	1%
Jail, Prison or Juvenile Detention Center	23	3%	2%
Other			
Other, Unknown, or not reported by homeless	59	8%	14%

Source: Washington County Homeless Program, Year 7 (2014-15) as compared to Year 5 (2012-13)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING (30% AMI)

The strategy to develop units serving extremely low-income households at 30% Area Median Income (AMI) was accomplished through competitive new funding provided by Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) awarded by the Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) to REACH Community Development, in partnership with the Housing Authority of Washington County that provide Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers as project-based operating subsidy. The 58 unit Orchards At Orenco (Phase 1) opened in June 2015, with 8 units project-based Section 8 serving people at 30% AMI.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

251 Days Average Length of Stay, as compared to 227 Days in Year 5

Transitional homeless programs limit participants in housing up to 24 months, and operates under the administration of public, nonprofit and faith-based organizations that provide an array of supportive services to homeless households with moderate barriers to housing.

YEAR 7 OUTCOMES

118 adults and children (96 households) served by transitional housing

Of the 118 adults that exited:

67 adults (57%) exited to permanent housing

63 adults (94%) exited transitional housing with economic support

44 adults (66%) employed at program exit

RAPID RE-HOUSING (DIVERSION FROM THE HOMELESS SYSTEM)

Consistent with the “housing first” model where the rental lease is in the homeless household’s name, rapid re-housing helps homeless households locate affordable housing in the community, provides funds to pay for rental deposit and short-term rent subsidy to provide a diversion from accessing more costly homeless resources; e.g. shelter, transitional and permanent supportive housing programs. Households remain in the program from 1 to 24 months, and retain their housing when services and rent subsidy is removed upon exit from the program.

YEAR 7 OUTCOMES

536 adults and children (218 households) received rapid re-housing assistance

Of the 147 adults that exited:

131 adults (89%) exited to permanent housing

118 adults (80%) exited with economic support

53 adults (36%) employed at program exit

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

The national focus continues to prioritize the need to develop housing with supportive service programs for veterans and chronically homeless populations. Washington County provides permanent supportive housing using a “housing first” model linked with intense client-centered supportive services that assist homeless persons with disabling conditions move toward self-sufficiency. The housing lease is in the name of the homeless household with no time limit on how long the household can stay in the program.

Washington County’s 10-Year Plan aligns with federal priorities to end veteran homelessness by 2015 and chronic homelessness by 2017.

New programs and resources in Year 7 include:

- ✓ 27 units –HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program vouchers awarded October 2014 and April 2015 valued at \$162,070 to serve homeless veterans and their families. The Housing Authority of Washington County administers a total of 87 HUD-VASH units.
- ✓ 55 households (158 people) – The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs renewed funding for the Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) program serving low-income and homeless veteran households in Washington County. Community Action is the local lead agency providing services and housing assistance under the SSVF program.
- ✓ 71 chronically homeless adults received permanent housing and specialized services in the Housing TEAM program managed by Luke-Dorf, Inc. The program was a 3-year initiative to end chronic homelessness funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Cooperative Agreements for Benefits Homeless Individuals (CABHI). The program developed a Housing Navigator position that worked to develop landlord/property management partnerships in support of housing people with disabilities. This position is continuing during Year 8 with funding provided by a CDBG grant.
- ✓ Homeless Cost Study –In December 2014 the Northwest Economic Research Center released *A Comparison of Emergency Service Provider Costs for Formerly Homeless Persons Living in Permanent Supportive Housing*. The research provides local leaders and stakeholders with compelling evidence on the need to redirect funds to create cost savings in health care, criminal justice, education, and other institutions of care, and create new capacity to develop affordable housing and research housing models as the county’s population increases and becomes more urban and diverse. www.pdx.edu/nerc/sites/www.pdx.edu.nerc/files/P2_Report_Final.pdf

YEAR 7 OUTCOMES

586 adults and children (463 households) received permanent supportive housing assistance

Of the 138 adults entering permanent supportive housing in Year 7, 62% (86 individuals) were chronically homeless adults with disabilities entered housing

Of the 95 adults that exited:

49 adults (52%) exited permanent “supportive” housing to independent housing

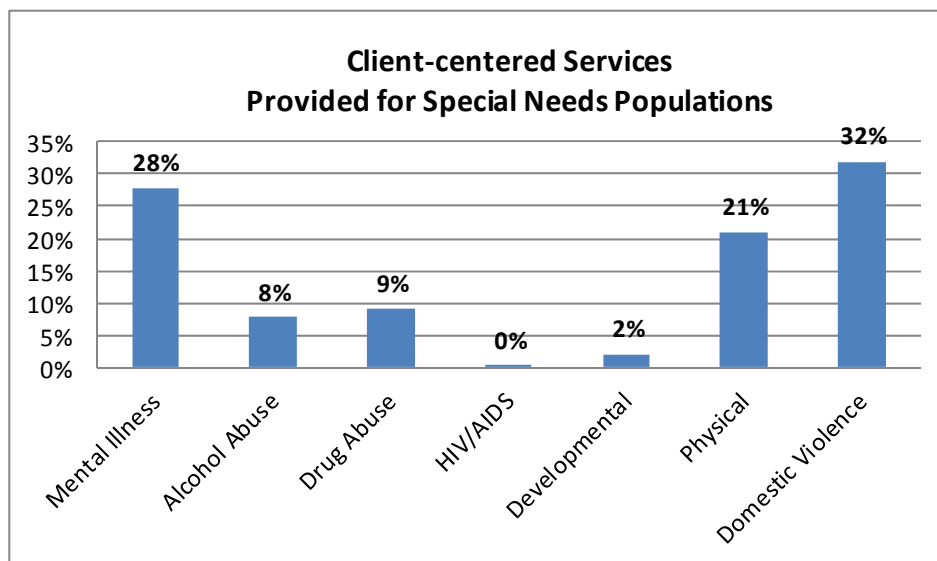
89 adults (94%) exited with economic support

7 adults (7%) employed at program exit

Goal 3: Link People to Appropriate Services and Remove Barriers

YEAR 7 OUTCOMES

620 adults received specialized services.



Source: Washington County Homeless Programs, July 2014 through June 2015

- ✓ Provider agencies developed partnerships with the Oregon Health Authority to receive information on the Affordable Care Act. They will receive training on how to assist people access insurance delivered by Cover Oregon and the Medicaid expansion programs administered by the Coordinated Care Organizations (CCO), to include Health Share of Oregon and Family Share Inc.
- ✓ Nearly 500 people received housing information and accessed on-site services at the 9th Annual Project Homeless Connect held January 30, 2015. A summer Project Homeless Connect event drew nearly 300 homeless persons seeking assistance on July 22, 2014.
- ✓ 280,299 meals were provided in the 2014 Summer Lunch Program serving low-income and homeless youth below the age of 18 years. The program has expanded to affordable housing sites where extremely low-income and low-income households reside.

Goal 4: Increase Income Support and Economic Opportunities

YEAR 7 OUTCOMES

82% of participants exited homeless programs with financial resources, as compared to 70% in 2008-09 (Year 1 of the 10-Year Plan).

SELF-SUFFICIENCY AT PROGRAM EXIT: ADULTS WITH EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT					
	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	
EMERGENCY SHELTER	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	
Number of Adults (18+ Years)	279	358	344	319	
Number of Adults with Employment Income	39	55	72	57	18%
Number of Adults with Economic Support*	243	286	313	258	81%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	
Number of Adults (18+ Years)	69	221	389	67	
Number of Adults with Employment Income	36	72	103	44	66%
Number of Adults with Economic Support*	44	164	289	63	94%
RAPID RE-HOUSING** (PERMANENT HOUSING)	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	
Number of Adults (18+ Years)			51	147	
Number of Adults with Employment Income			20	53	36%
Number of Adults with Economic Support*			40	118	80%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	
Number of Adults (18+ Years)	27	73	100	95	
Number of Adults with Employment Income	17	10	20	7	7%
Number of Adults with Economic Support*	21	64	100	89	94%
<i>*Economic Support includes TANF, SSI/SSD, Food Stamp, Veteran Benefits, Medicaid, SCHIP (State Children Health Insurance), Employment Income</i>					
<i>**Note: Rapid Re-Housing implemented in 2012-13.</i>					

Source: Washington County Homeless Programs, July 2014 through June 2015

Goal 5: Expand Data Collection

The 10-Year Plan embraces the concept that a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) will improve services by establishing and maintaining an information sharing system that supports quality programs, fosters cooperation, ensures privacy, and creates accurate information about homelessness and housing.

Bowman Systems *ServicePoint* HMIS is used statewide, and provides local data to support analysis on effectiveness in system changes and program performance. Benchmark data has been collected on the “length of stay in homelessness” for all homeless participants in shelter and transitional housing programs, and agency “bed utilization rates”. The HSSN will use this data to promote a high performing CoC that quickly re-houses homeless people while minimizing trauma and dislocation, promotes greater access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs, and optimizes self-sufficiency among people experiencing homelessness. In Year 8, HMIS data will gauge system and program performance as indicated by:

- ❖ The length homelessness being less than 30 days, or decreasing by 10% annually.
- ❖ Less than 5% of people leaving homelessness become homeless again within the next 2 years, or the percentage of people doing so decreases at least 20% annually.
- ❖ The HMIS having both a bed coverage rate and service coverage rate of at least 80%.

YEAR 7 OUTCOMES

2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) submitted in December 2014 to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for inclusion in the national 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report. The AHAR responds to a series of Congressional directives calling for the collection and analysis of data on homelessness at a local and national level, and informs Congress on future policy and funding decisions.

2015 Point-In-Time Homeless Count data entered into HMIS for de-duplication and submitted to Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) for inclusion in the Oregon Homeless Count Report.

17 Annual Performance Reports (APR) prepared using HMIS and submitted to HUD on homeless demographics for clients receiving assistance in federally-funded McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance projects.

14 HMIS user licensed agencies (68 user licenses) provide data on clients accessing shelter, housing and service programs in Washington County, as compared to 11 user licensed agencies in Year 1 of the 10-Year Plan.

Goal 6: Implement Public Education on Homelessness

Through the collaborative efforts of the Housing and Supportive Services Network (HSSN) provider agencies, the Interfaith Committee on Homelessness (IFCH), and community advocates, a sustained community initiative to address the issues around homelessness has resulted in actions that not only educate the public on the social impact of homelessness, but also serve vulnerable populations in our community who seek basic needs to address hunger, housing and health care.

YEAR 7 OUTCOMES:

- ✓ **City of Beaverton Human Rights Advisory Commission:** A panel discussion on homelessness and homeless youth was hosted on October 1, 2014 to include Bridget Calfee, HomePlate Youth Services, Beverly Woolf, Second Home, Sara Palestino, Beaverton School District, and Annette Evans, Washington County Department of Housing Services. An overview of the homeless demographics, gaps in housing and services to serve this population, and information on how the community can become involved in serving the homeless was provided to nearly 50 attendees.
- ✓ **Tualatin Valley Vicariate:** On January 14, 2015 the Vicariate representing Catholic parishes from Aloha, Cornelius, Forest Grove, Hillsboro, North Plains, Roy, and Verboort hosted a meeting to discuss the church's response to homelessness in western Washington County. Annette Evans, the County's Homeless Program Coordinator, provided information on homeless demographics, the countywide homeless response system, and the role faith community's provide through food pantries, clothing closets, and hosting Severe Weather Shelters. Catholic Charities opened an office in Forest Grove to partner with local faith communities in serving Oregon's poor and vulnerable populations.

ALIGNMENT WITH STATE AND NATIONAL PLANNING EFFORTS

State of Oregon: A Home For Hope

The State of Oregon believes all people in Oregon should have the opportunity to be at home in their communities and to be physically, emotionally and economically healthy. **A Home For Hope: A 10-year plan to end homelessness in Oregon** was adopted in June 2008.

To view a copy of *A Home For Hope*, visit the state website.

<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/pdfs/report-ehac-10-year-action-plan.pdf>

Federal Strategic Plan: Opening Doors

On May 20, 2009, President Obama signed into law the **Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act**, which amends the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to change HUD's definition of homelessness, increase prevention resources, and emphasize outcomes. HEARTH Act regulations were released in 2012.

Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness 2010 was released on June 22, 2010, and reflects interagency agreements on a set of priorities and strategies. To view a copy of the Federal Strategic Plan, visit the US Interagency Council on Homelessness is online at

http://usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/USICH_OpeningDoors_Amendment2015_FINAL.pdf

A summary of the amendment to the Federal Strategic Plan was released in 2015, and is online at http://usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/Summary_Changes_2015_OD_Amendment.pdf

Acknowledgements to the 2015 Homeless Assessment Report

The 2015 Homeless Assessment Report is prepared by the Washington County Department of Housing Services in partnership with members of the Housing and Supportive Services Network (HSSN) and oversight provided by the Homeless Plan Advisory Committee (HPAC). Washington County gratefully acknowledges the generous contribution of time and expertise from many individuals and agencies that provide housing and services to the homeless men, women, and children living in our community. *A Road Home* recognizes the involvement of elected officials, community leaders and partner agencies who share the same vision to one day end homelessness for those persons seeking safe and stable housing.

HOMELESS PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE (HPAC)

- Commissioner Dick Schouten, Washington County
- Councilor Marland H. Henderson, City of Tigard
- Sheriff Pat Garrett, Washington County
- Adolph 'Val' Valfre, Jr., Housing Authority of Washington County
- Carol Herron, St. Anthony's Severe Weather Shelter
- David Ruelas, Bienestar
- Janice Burger, Providence Health System
- Jerralynn Ness, Community Action
- Jerry Jones, Jr., Lanphere Construction
- Kristin Griffey, Homeless Advocate
- Ramsay Weit, Citizen At-Large
- Robin Shultz, Oregon Dept. of Human Services
- Lai-Lani Ovalles, United Way of the Columbia Willamette
- Russ Dondero, Citizen At-Large
- Samira Godil, SW Community Health Center
- Steven Berger, Community Corrections, Washington County
- Vera Stoullil, Boys And Girls Aid

HOUSING AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES NETWORK (HSSN)

- 211info
- Barbara Nelson, Citizen Advocate
- Beaverton Round Executive Suites
- Beaverton School District
- Bienestar
- Boys And Girls Aid
- Bridges To Change
- Calvin Presbyterian
- Care Oregon
- Cascade AIDS Project
- Catholic Charities
- City of Beaverton
- City of Hillsboro
- CODA, Inc.
- Columbia Care Services
- Community Action Organization
- Community Partners for Affordable Housing
- Community Warehouse
- Department of Community Corrections, Wash. Co.
- Department of Housing Services, Wash. Co.
- Disability, Aging and Veteran Services, Wash. Co.
- Domestic Violence Resource Center
- Easter Seals of Oregon
- Families for Independent Living (FIL)
- Family Promise/Interfaith Hospitality Network
- Forest Grove School District
- Forest Grove United Church of Christ
- Good Neighbor Center Shelter
- Goodwill Industries
- HomePlate
- Housing Authority of Washington County
- Housing Independence
- Job Corps
- Jubilee Transition Homes
- LifeWorks Northwest
- Luke-Dorf, Inc.
- Lutheran Community Services NW
- NARA Northwest Department of Mental Health, Washington County
- Office of Community Development, Washington County
- Open Door Counseling Center
- Oregon Department of Human Services
- Oregon Department of Education
- Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles
- Oregon Food Bank
- Oregon Housing and Community Services
- Pacific University
- Portland Community College
- Portland Housing Center
- REACH Community Development, Inc.
- Ride Connection
- Rolling Hills Community Church
- Sequoia Mental Health Services Inc.
- Sheriff's Office, Washington County
- Social Security Agency
- Sunrise Church
- St. Anthony's Catholic Church (Tigard)
- St. Francis Catholic Church (Sherwood)
- SW Community Health Clinic
- The Salvation Army
- Transition Youth
- U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center
- Washington County Cooperative Library Services
- Washington County Reentry Council
- Welcome Home Coalition
- Willamette West Habitat for Humanity, Inc.
- Worksource Oregon
- Write Around Portland
- Youth Contact

Appendix A

Oregon Department of Education

Students Experiencing Homelessness

Definitions of Homeless Children and Youth.....	16
Homeless Students by School District (Washington County)	17
Homeless Students in Oregon.....	18

HOMELESS STUDENTS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOLS

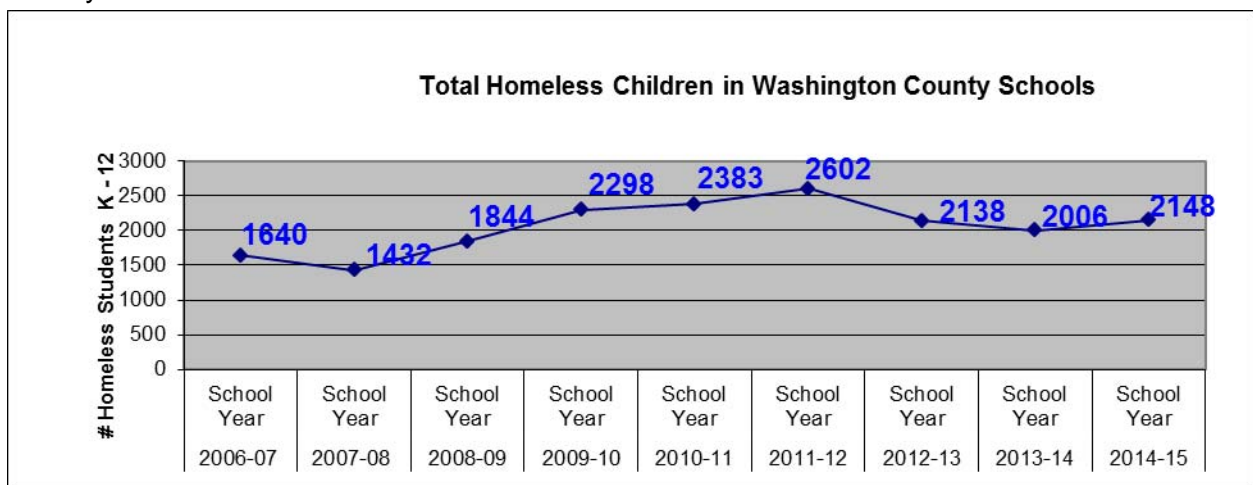
Definitions of Homeless Children and Youth

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) program is part of the No Child Left Behind Act and is more commonly called “the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program”. Each school district is required to have a McKinney-Vento Homeless Liaison to assist children and youth experiencing homelessness to enroll in, attend, and succeed in school. Liaisons ensure students are enrolled in school, have the supplies they need and provide referrals to the community services for shelter, health care and counseling. This effort includes data reporting to state and federal officials.

As provided by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Student Liaison, the data below reflects those homeless children and youth (Kindergarten through 12 grade) who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, and includes children and youth who:

- *are sharing the housing of other persons (“doubled-up”) due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;*
- *are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of adequate alternative accommodations;*
- *are living in emergency or transitional shelters;*
- *are awaiting foster care placement;*
- *have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;*
- *are living in vehicles, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and*
- *are migrant children and youth (as defined under NCLB Title IC – Migrant Education) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described above.*

The Oregon Department of Education reports the following homeless students in Washington County:



Source: Oregon Department of Education, October 2015

Homeless Students by School District (Washington County)

HOMELESS STUDENT COUNT (K-12): SCHOOL YEAR 2014-2015
 Total = 2,148 students in Washington County

Homelessness as a percent (%) of School District total Student Enrollment

District	# Homeless Students	% of District Enrollment	Sheltered: Emergency Housing	Sheltered: Doubled-up	Unsheltered: Vehicle/Tent/Other	Unsheltered: Hotel/Motel	Unaccompanied Youth
	2,148		115	1,762	125	138	419
Banks	7	0.63%	0	7	0	0	0
Beaverton	1,380	3.47%	61	1,169	78	72	335
Forest Grove	100	1.64%	9	75	11	0	18
Gaston	48	8.57%	0	44	0	0	8
Hillsboro	386	1.85%	29	300	26	33	39
Sherwood	39	0.75%	0	38	0	0	0
Tigard-Tualatin	188	1.48%	16	129	10	33	19

Source: Oregon Department of Education, October 2015

Tri-County Comparison

County	2008-09 School Year	2014-15 School Year	% + / -
Clackamas	1,072	1,288	20%
Washington	1,844	2,148	16%
Multnomah	3,137	4,059	29%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, October 2015

Homeless Students in Oregon

HOMELESS STUDENT COUNT (K-12): SCHOOL YEAR 2014-2015

Total = 20,524 students in Oregon

The following is a summary of school districts in Oregon reporting greater than 500 students homeless within the school district.

School District Highest Homeless Student Counts	2014-15 Homeless Student Count: Hi to Low
Beaverton SD 48J	1,380
Reynolds SD 7	1,350
Portland SD 1J	1,325
Medford SD 549C	1206
Salem-Keizer SD 24J	971
Eugene SD 4J	722
Bend-LaPine SD 1	680
Lincoln County SD	571
Redmond SD 2J	543

Source: Oregon Department of Education, October 2015

Number of Homeless Students in Oregon by School Year

2007-08	15,859
2008-09	18,051
2009-10	19,040
2010-11	20,545
2011-12	20,370
2012-13	18,165
2013-14	18,902
2014-15	20,524

Source: Oregon Department of Education, October 2015

A Road Home

10-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Washington County, Oregon

YEAR 7: July 2014 – June 2015

Goal 1. Prevent People from Becoming Homeless

Action Steps (Strategy #)	Status	Lead	
Sustain Universal Point of Referral for at-risk tenancies – “Community Connect” (1.1)	Community Connect implemented 1/13/14. Community Action operates and funds the system	H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Emergency 1-month Rent Assistance (1.1.c)	A gap in prevention assistance funds - Rent provided by Community Action, St. Vincent DePaul (Hillsboro and Tigard)	H	
Staff a Diversion Specialist to counsel tenants facing eviction, 1 FTE Housing Specialist (1.2)	Rent Assistance Orientation sessions are being held with homeless household to overcome housing barrier	H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reduce recidivism of homeless, develop system in Jail and Hospital to target homeless cycling through institutions (1.3.c)	Working Legal Clinic and Standardization of Community Service Work as ways to reduce barriers to housing – this leads to garnishments of income and for some, a return to criminal activity.	IS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Expand rental education “Rent Well” program (1.4)	3 FTE Community Resource Advocate (CRA) positions trained; funding is needed to expand program to meet community need.	H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participation at the Oregon Ending Homelessness Advisory Council (1.5)	The Oregon EHAC is dissolved. OHCS is developing a Homeless Task Force Coordination (HTFC)	HS	
Solicit homeless consumer representation in CoC program planning and committees (1.6)	Homeless/formerly homeless reside on agency boards (CoC-funded), to include HSSN and HPAC	All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provide Family Mediation and Reunification for Youth (1.7)	SafePlace Youth Shelter and HomePlate Youth programs include mediation and reunification services	YTH/ HEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Expand HomePlate Program and develop drop-in center for Youth (1.7.c)	New youth employment position, added 3 rd location (2 in Hillsboro, 1 in Beaverton) as daytime drop-in center	YTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Develop sustainable funding for Safe Place Youth Shelter (1.8.a)	Private funds, Public Safety Levy, EFSP, and Oregon Alliance of Children Program funding	YTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevent home foreclosure with Mortgage Assistance Counseling. (1.9)	Households receive Mortgage Assistance Counseling services	H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Goal 2. Move People into Housing

Action Steps (Strategy #)	Status	Lead	
Increase rental assistance to serve:			
3 units (1-bedroom) permanent supportive housing for chronic homeless people (2.1.a)	New units: 1 1-bed unit FY2013 McKinney-Vento Award, providing a total 28 units tenant-based rent assistance against Plan goal of 30.	MHSN/HS	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 units for chronic/high-need homeless families (2.1.c)	No new units; sustained existing units: 7 units – Bridges To Housing Families *Program ended 6/30/15 – Lack of Section 8 and General Funds	B2H/PH	
30 units singles/families transitional and rapid re-housing 12 to 24 months (2.1.d)	19 new CoC RRH units, for total of 41 units: 13 beds, Homeless To Work (single adult) 6 beds – Jubilee Transition Homes (single adult) 3 units – Washington County Transitional Housing (families) 19 units – Community Action CoC Rapid Re-Housing Families	H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6 units Transitional Living Program for Youth less than 24 years of age (2.1.e)	Sustained current inventory: 5 beds – The Boys & Girls Aid TLP (Beaverton 4-plex) 9 beds/6 units – The Boys & Girls Aid TLP	YTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Increase HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers (2.1.f)	New units: 13 units – HUD-VASH (Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing) funding award, providing total of 87 HUD-VASH units.	HS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
140 units singles/families diversion and rapid re-housing 1 to 12 months, with services and employment (2.2, 3.4, 4.2, 5.2)	Sustained current inventory of 93 units: 14 units - Emergency Solution Grant 10 units – HopeSpring Housing Program 49 units – Supportive Services for Veteran Family Program 8 units – EHA (Document Recording Fee) Veterans 12 units – Housing Stabilization by Good Neighbor	IS/HS/ MHSNCC	
Increase supply of housing units:			
Section 811 funding for 15 units permanent affordable housing for extremely low-income persons with disabilities in Year 7. (2.3)	Oregon Health Authority (OHA) received grant award February 2015. On May 29, the OHCS published a \$2.3 million Section 811 PRA request for proposals – no award announcement as of 6/30/2015.	PH/ MHSNCC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5 units permanent affordable housing for extremely low-income persons, 30%AMI (2.4)	New construction: Orchards Phase 1, funding source Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) with 8 units operating subsidy Section 8 (PBS8) – Opened 6/2015	PH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Create Risk Mitigation Pool (2.5)		PH	
Preserve inventory of Affordable Housing (2.6)		PH	
Increase private market housing units (2.7)	HSSN Workgroup formed subcommittee to develop Landlord Forum to create opportunities for hard-to-house people.	PH/HWG	<input type="checkbox"/>
Create policy and/or funding to mitigate landlord debt owed by homeless (2.8)		PH/H	

Goal 3. Link People to Appropriate Services and Remove Barriers

Action Steps (Strategy #)	Status	Lead	
Operate "Community Connect", a <i>Centralized Assessment System (CAS)</i> that refers people to appropriate housing and service programs based on need (3.1)	Community Action Organization employs 3 FTE Community Resource Advocates (GRA) supporting Community Connect.	HWG/H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Expand Homeless Outreach (3.2)	Community Connect wallet referral cards developed and distributed March 2015. Include PATH & HomePlate staff, Open Door drop-in center, and community partners; e.g. faith community, law enforcement, fire/EMS, public and private agencies.	MHSNCC/H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Develop One-Stop Resource Center; Year 5 was original 10-Year Plan timeline (3.3)	Initiatives seeking to develop day center or one-stop centers include: a) Just Compassion (Tigard); b) Family Justice Center	MHSNCC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hold Project Homeless Connect event to engage under-served homeless persons and develop new community resources (3.3.e)	Sonrise Church hosted 2 events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/11/2014 with 304 people served 1/30/2015 with 400+ people served 	VAN/Sonrise Church	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Increase access to case management and supportive services for clients receiving rental assistance (3.4)	Mental Health & Special Needs Community Consortium (MHSNCC) created integrated system of care linked to housing in the Housing TEAM Program. OR-DHS Child Welfare Differential Response Program implemented May 2015	H/MHSNCC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Increase services for Veterans (3.6)	85 people (49 households) received services in the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program.	VA/DAVS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Increase Child Care Resources (3.7)		H	<input type="checkbox"/>
Expand links between Housing and Food/Nutrition Programs (3.9)	15 of 70 food service sites are located at low-income apartment complex (July to August 2014).	PH/H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Develop Unified Housing Screening Policy linked to 2.5 Risk Mitigation Pool (3.10)		PH/MHSNCC	<input type="checkbox"/>

Goal 4. Increase Income Support and Economic Opportunities

Action Steps (Strategy #)	Status	Lead	
Sustain and expand Supported Employment or other job coach/mentorship programs (4.2.b)	Reboot NW grant will provide job skills and linkage to employment – full implementation scheduled by end of June 2015. Expansion of Supported Employment Program to include LifeWorks NW and Sequoia Mental Health Service Inc. HomePlate "Home Perk" program with Bethel UCC	MHSNCC/IS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reduce barriers to accessing SSI/SSDI and mainstream benefits (4.3)	5/13/15 training at Beaverton Library. SSA hosted event to include: Overview of program eligibility rules, DDS process, authorized representative, and filing an appeal.	IS/MHSNCC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Expand WSI Aligned Partner Program to increase income self-sufficiency (4.5)	No new agencies. Current CoC agencies Community Action, Luke-Dorf, Cascade AIDS, Coda Inc., OR-DHS, Washington County Jail & Community Corrections, and Easter Seals.	IS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increase access to employment for persons with past criminal history (4.6)	PREP (Prison Reentry Employment Program) with SE Works.	H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Goal 5. Expand Data Collection

Action Steps (Strategy #)	Status	Lead	
Expand number of HMIS users (5.1)	67 user licenses within 15 agencies (9/1/2014 to 8/31/2015), as compared to 53 user licenses in Year 6.	All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Expand HMIS data collection and reporting variables in support of HEARTH Act, e.g. length of homelessness, recidivism rates (5.2)	HUD HMIS Standards released October 2014; Bowman-Systems software updates. HUD released System Performance Standards 5/8/15; Bowman-Systems will update software by six months (November 2015).	All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual analysis on intervention impact of systems and programs, criteria evaluation process (5.3)	Monthly review of homeless demographic and system assessment/referral to available beds by Community Connect Oversight Committee.	HSSN/HPAC/HS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OR-506 CoC participation in national Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) (5.4)	HSSN received AHAR and approved data on 12/3/14. The AHAR was submitted to HUD on 12/22/14.	HS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Perform comprehensive Point-In-Time Homeless Count, use data to develop annual 10-Year Plan Action Steps (5.5)	1/28/2015 Point In Time Homeless Count. Homelessness of shelter and unsheltered included 591 people in 424 households; an increase of 27% since 2013 when the lowest number of homeless reported.	H/HS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Goal 6. Implement Public Education on Homelessness

Action Steps (Strategy #)	Status	Lead	
Website, Presentation, Media (6.1)	www.co.washington.or.us/homeless provides recent media updates, homeless data, CoC Program funding announcements and project awards, and CoC events.	HSSN/HS/IFCH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual 10-Year Plan Homeless Assessment Report (6.2)	Year 7 Homeless Assessment Report: Outcomes and Challenges will be released by October 2015.	HS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public Education Campaign, Town Hall, Forum, Roundtable discussions (6.3)	Outreach and Education provided to Southminster Presbyterian Church (11/2/14), Tigard CPO (1/8/15), St. Alexander Catholic Church (1/14/15), Sunset High School Homeless Forum (1/21/15).	IFCH/HS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>