

Homeless Plan Advisory Committee

**Thursday, April 18, 2019
2:30 p.m.**

**Washington County Services Center East – Room 195
3700 SW Murray Boulevard
Beaverton, OR**



**WASHINGTON COUNTY
OREGON**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTIONS.....	Page 3
II. APPROVE AGENDA.....	Page 3
III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES.....	Page 4
IV. COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC COMMENT.....	Page 15
V. NEW BUSINESS.....	Page 15
VI. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.....	Page 15
VII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES.....	Page 15
VIII. ANNOUNCEMENTS.....	Page 17
IX. ADJOURNMENT.....	Page 17

Future Meeting Schedule:

2019 HPAC Meeting Schedule 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.
July 18
October 17



HOMELESS PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thursday, April 18, 2019

2:30 p.m.

Washington County Services Center East – Room 195
3700 SW Murray Boulevard
Beaverton, Oregon

Chairperson: Vera Stoullil, Boys & Girls Aid
Chairperson Elect: Rachael Duke, Community Partners for Affordable Housing
Secretary: Komi Kalevor, Housing Authority of Washington County
Officer terms end January 1, 2020

AGENDA

- I. INTRODUCTIONS – 2:30 P.M.**
Welcome new HPAC Member: Roberto Franco, Oregon Community Foundation
- II. ACTION - APPROVE AGENDA – 2:35 P.M.**
- III. ACTION - APPROVAL OF MINUTES – 2:40 P.M.**
A. January 17, 2019 Meeting Minutes..... Action
- IV. COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC COMMENT – 2:45 P.M.**
- V. NEW BUSINESS – 2:50 P.M.**
 - A. Report on Metro Bond Implementation Plan – Komi Kalevor, Housing Authority of Washington County
 - B. Tri-County Equitable Housing Strategy to Expand Permanent Supportive Housing for Homeless – Annette Evans, Washington County; Ryan Diebert, Joint Office on Homelessness (Portland/Multnomah); and Erika Silver, Clackamas County
- VI. UNFINISHED BUSINESS – 3:45 P.M.**
 - A. Lack of Affordable Housing and Impact to Employers
 - a. Report on Business Expo West focus on Affordable Housing – Brenda Christoffer
 - b. Open discussion
- VI. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES – 4:15 P.M.**
 - A. Housing and Supportive Services Network (HSSN) – Annette Evans
- VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS – 4:25 P.M.**
- VIII. ADJOURNMENT – 4:30 P.M.**



MINUTES

HOMELESS PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

January 17, 2019

Washington County Services Center East – Room 195
3700 SW Murray Boulevard, Beaverton, Oregon

A. COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Brenda Christoffer Shawn Fischer
Carol C. Herron Talia Buchsbaum
Dick Schouten Vera Stoullil
Elena Uhing
Kara Radecki
Komi Kalevor
Phillip Williams
Rachael Duke
Renée Bruce

B. COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT

Jeff Hindley
Mardi Sue Surratt
Samira Godil
Steven Berger

C. STAFF PRESENT

Annette Evans
Vara Fellger

D. GUESTS PRESENT

Joe Simich

Chairperson Vera Stoullil called the meeting to order at 2:34 p.m.

I. INTRODUCTIONS – A quorum is present.

Chair Stoullil welcomed new HPAC members in attendance, Brenda Christoffer (Citizen-at-Large) and Talia Buchsbaum (Hospital/Healthcare).

II. ACTION – APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Motion: Approve agenda as submitted for this meeting.

Action: Renee Bruce

Second: Kara Radecki

Vote: Approved, unanimously

III. ACTION – APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Motion: Approve minutes of the October 18, 2018 meeting.

Action: Dick Schouten

Second: Elena Uhing

Vote: Approved, unanimously.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC COMMENT

No public comment.



V. **NEW BUSINESS**

A. Washington County Treatment Courts and Specialty Programs – Joe Simich, Washington County Community Corrections

Mr. Simich provided an overview of the treatment courts and specialty programs in Washington County and the subsidized clean and sober housing options available to program participants. He acknowledged the lack of housing options available in Washington County to the sex offender population.

Drug Court is designed for individuals (extreme and long-term addicts) caught in the cycle of addiction and criminal activity, facing new criminal charges or probation violations and where traditional supervision has not been successful. All participants face presumptive prison sentences and are referred to the program by the District Attorney's Office, a defense attorney or a Probation Officer. A minimum fifteen months long program, it provides intensive treatment and services for addiction, requires participation in gainful employment, clean and sober housing, intensive addiction and behavioral therapy and payment of restitution debts. Upon graduation, all charges are dropped and participants are completely self-sufficient. To date, the program has graduated 207 participants (57% graduation rate), paid over \$400,000 in restitution, saved Washington County over \$679,000 in jail costs (sentenced to 1 year or less) and the State of Oregon \$11.5 million in prison costs (sentenced to more than 1 year).

Annette Evans inquired if the program was available to both youth and adults.

The program is only available to adults.

Rachel Duke inquired about the required meetings throughout the five (5) phases of the program?

They are status check meetings with the drug court team (Probation Officer, Sheriff's Deputy, treatment provider, Judge Roberts, District Attorney's Office and Defense Attorney) held before the court hearing to determine how the participant is doing and what the best course of action should be going forward in the program.

Annette asked since charges are dropped at the end of the program, would they still appear on the individual's criminal record (when doing a record check for housing purposes)?

The person's criminal record will show an arrest but that charges were dropped.

The Integrated Re-entry Intensive Supervision Services (IRISS) and Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot (FSAP) are state funded (Justice Reinvestment) specialty programs targeting non-violent property and drug offenders facing presumptive prison sentences who will most likely benefit from intensive supervision (30:1 ratio, compared to 65:1) who are eligible for short-term transitional leave and qualify for Second Look release (juvenile convictions).



The programs are designed to reduce the number of prison intakes from Washington County. The FSAP is in the third year of a ten year pilot and intended for parents who had custody of their children at the time of committing the crime. Washington County is one of five counties in the State of Oregon participating in the pilot. The goal is to divert children out of foster care and keep the family intact. Children live with the parent in clean and sober housing, where program participants are required to take parenting classes.

Rachel Duke wondered how the decision for program placement was made if an individual qualified for more than one program?

All referrals to any of these treatment courts and specialty programs come to supervisors at Community Corrections, IRISS, FSAP and Drug Court who screen every case, interview every defendant and then make a recommendation for either community supervision or prison. If community supervision, the recommendation would include the specific specialty program.

Rachel wondered how long graduates from any of the programs were tracked?

The State of Oregon tracks recidivism rates three years post supervision. The County tracks arrest and conviction rates for any length of time. The recidivism rates for IRISS and FSAP programs are much lower than the general supervision population.

Rachel asked what happens to individuals going through Drug Court who have difficulty staying clean and sober?

If the individual desires to stay in the program, (and with Judge Robert's approval) they will likely be moved to the Community Corrections Center to be re-engaged in drug treatment and re-connected to clean and sober housing. If they are not interested in staying clean and sober, they will be revoked from the program and go to prison to complete their original sentence.

Carol Herron asked how many individuals could reside in a clean and sober house?

It varies by house, it's may be 8-10 individuals per house.

Talia Buchsbaum asked how long program participants could stay in the house?

Participants in any of these programs can stay in subsidized clean and sober housing for as long as they need. Funding for IRISS and FSAP housing comes out of Justice Reinvestment Program dollars. Upon moving into a home, each participant signs an agreement to repay costs for housing. The repayment requirement is often waived; however, some housing costs are recouped.

Talia asked if admission to clean and sober housing is only available through these programs.

Community Corrections has contracts with clean and sober housing providers to specifically provide subsidized housing for these programs; however,



anyone (without a subsidy) can apply to live there if they are looking for clean and sober housing.

Carol asked whether an individual's food stamp or SSI benefits could be applied to repayment of subsidized clean and sober housing?

The benefits received by participants are usually barely enough to allow them to survive on their own so will not be applied to repayment of housing. A housing repayment option available to participants is to work through the Office of Community Service at minimum wage.

Elena Uhing inquired about the ownership structure for the clean and sober homes.

Community Corrections contracts with a number of non-profits (Bridges to Change, Homeward Bound, Fairhaven Recovery Homes, Fresh Start, Oxford House and House of Hope Recovery) who own the homes.

Rachel asked who provides the services available at the homes?

The non-profits only provide housing. Treatment services, bus tickets and other services are provided by the programs.

Chair Stoullil asked if the homes operated under a self-governing model.

The structure of homes is dependent upon the non-profit owner. Homeward Bound, whose residents typically need a higher level of accountability, is one of the more structured homes with many rules and staff living onsite.

Renee Bruce asked if all homes are usually full if residents can stay as long as they need.

To date, there has always been space available in clean and sober housing for any program participant and they have never had to turn people away.

Elena asked how homes are received by the surrounding neighbors.

New homes seeking a contract with Community Corrections are required to have good neighborhood relationships (transparency). Neighborhood issues encountered in the past was usually due to not enough oversight by the non-profit.

Carol inquired whether residents in homes could be participants in other programs besides that of Washington County's treatment programs.

IRISS and FSAP homes are funded by the state and limited to participants in those programs. The residents of other clean and sober homes can be from a mixture of specialty programs, general supervision or none of the above but desiring to live in clean and sober housing.

Mental Health Court was developed to assist convicted non-violent offenders diagnosed with a mental illness to complete their parole or probation. The Court is headed by Judge Fun and includes representatives from the DA's office, a Mental Health Probation Officer, Jail Mental Health liaison, Jail Diversion Specialist, County mental health worker, public defender and mental health case managers. The program requires participation in mental health treatment, drug and alcohol treatment, completing all conditions of supervision including paying restitution, completing community service and engaging in positive activities such as work or school. The program length is



expected to be one year, but may vary depending upon client needs. All referrals to the program are reviewed by Jeff Vernon, the Mental Health Probation Officer who interviews each individual to make sure they understand program guidelines, requirements and expectations prior to determining eligibility. The program is voluntary and requires a written commitment by participants.

Rachel asked how it is decided whether an individual would go through Drug Court or Mental Health Court?

Drug Court accepts individuals who have been dually diagnosed but the primary issue is the drug addiction. Their mental health has to be well enough for them to be able to complete the program. Mental Health Court is for those individuals diagnosed with a mental illness that is severe enough to make it impossible for them to successfully complete other specialty programs.

Komi Kalevor inquired about whether taking prescribed medication was a requirement of the program.

Program participants are ordered by the Judge to take their medication, but by law, still have a choice whether to actually take it. Unless you are committed, you have the right to refuse to take medication.

Annette inquired about the percentage of those accepted into mental Health Court who was homeless.

The various phases of the program require regular meetings with the Court and Probation Officer who, upon learning of homelessness, would work toward finding housing for the individual. Only a small percentage remain homeless. Many participants receive housing as part of the mental health services they receive. There were currently 30 participants in the program.

Talia inquired about what supervision might look like at a mental health house.

Community Corrections have contracted with Bridges to Change to provide the very first mental health house. He expects to get more specifics about its structure when he visits shortly. Kara Radecki shared the typical structure, in her experience, was to staff the house with one or two people and a house manager. Individual therapy and case management was usually available onsite and group therapy either onsite, or in close proximity.

Veterans Court started in June 2018 to treat military veterans involved in the criminal justice system. The Veteran Court team involves a Judge, DA's office, Community Corrections, Defense Attorney, Veteran Justice Outreach Worker (VJO) and Veterans Mentor. Its goal is to address the underlying causes of a veteran's criminal conduct, whether it is Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, traumatic brain injury (TBI), or any other condition related to their military service so that they can return to being a productive, law-abiding citizen. They must be receiving Veteran Affairs services, have received an honorable discharge and live within Washington County. The program is voluntary requiring written acceptance of



requirements and expectations and includes intense supervision and treatment, and housing and employment opportunities.

Rachel inquired of the ratio of participants who served post 9/11 compared to pre 9/11.

Veterans Court just launched in June and to date there are only five participants who all served post 9/11.

Annette asked how booking staff are able to do veteran research when the current volume is 50 bookings per day.

The booking team has access to many resources and would conduct the research once an individual self-identifies as a veteran. The defense attorney (Rob Harris) conducts the screenings (including verification of veteran status) and interviews to determine qualification into the Veteran Court program. Community Corrections doesn't get involved until after acceptance into the program for the supervision piece.

Annette inquired whether a VA support person was contacted when a Veteran was identified.

A Veteran Justice Outreach Worker is called to interview the individual and if appropriate, refer them to the defense attorney for screening into the Veteran Court program. The Veteran Justice Outreach Worker continues to work with the individual to connect them to Veteran Affairs services and other veteran support programs.

Rachel inquired about the number of people residing per room in clean and sober housing.

Typically there were two beds per room.

Elena inquired why the "service related" piece was included as a qualifier for Veteran Court.

It was felt, PTSD, depression, traumatic brain injury or any other condition stemmed from military service and was the driving force behind addiction or other behavior causing involvement with the justice system. If they don't see an increase in Veteran Court participation; however, they may re-evaluate the program requirements.

For more information, contact Joe Simich at joe_simich@co.washington.or.us.

- B. Metro Affordable Housing Bond Implementation Plan – Komi Kalevor, Housing Authority of Washington County
Komi provided a review of data supporting the need for affordable housing in Washington County and the impact recent passages of Measure 26-199, the Metro Regional Housing Bond (Metro Bond) and Oregon Measure 102 (Constitutional Amendment) will have to address that need. Washington County will receive bond proceeds of \$188 million (\$40.65 million to go to Hillsboro, \$31.14 million to Beaverton and the remaining \$116.21 million to Washington County to be managed by Washington County Housing Services) to build a total of 1315 units of regulated affordable housing in the



Washington County area. The official program launch is scheduled for this summer with funds to be disbursed over a 5-7 year timeframe.

Regional planning began upon announcement of both measures passing. Most recently, the Metro Council appointed an Oversight Committee consisting of 13 community members to review plans for housing developments from the seven jurisdictions (Multnomah County, Washington County, Clackamas County, Beaverton, Hillsboro, Gresham and Portland), provide accountability and transparency. The three jurisdictions (Beaverton, Hillsboro and Washington County) are working together to develop their local implementation strategies and to coordinate and leverage the work required. Consultants have been hired to develop the framework for local implementation strategies and do financial modeling of the potential impact of the bond. The framework will be the operative document that will describe how jurisdictions plan to spend their allocated funds. The financial modelling assumes a total of 16 projects across the three jurisdictions and includes one-third of the \$65 million Metro would set aside to purchase sites near transit (regionally significant sites) that Washington County expects to receive. There are many unknowns at this point, but the expectation is 40% of the Metro Bond funds would go to purchasing existing buildings and 60% toward building new structures. Gap financing will be needed for housing projects, staff/consultant costs and supportive services with estimates ranging anywhere from \$1 million to \$29 million, depending on how much will be needed for supportive services, interest rates, construction costs, tax credit equity pricing and ratio of acquisition/rehab versus new construction projects funded in part by the Metro Bond. Supportive service needs are expected to be the most significant variable. Originally, taxable bonds were to be issued in three or four increments, but with the current low interest rates, the Metro Bond Advisory Council is leaning towards issuing them all at one time. Phase I projects are allowed to start early and Washington County is considering acquiring an existing building from a private developer.

Questions & Answers

Talia Buchsbaum inquired whether housing prices would be on a sliding scale based on income.

Some of the rents are income based with a voucher, but others are not.

Commissioner Schouten inquired whether the figures were for the region?

The financial modeling was for the three jurisdictions (Beaverton, Hillsboro and Washington County).

Rachel Duke asked if it could be assumed that those individuals with incomes at ≤ 30 AMI would need supportive services.

Yes, some will, but others may not, like seniors who are at the lower income level and just need housing.



Commissioner Schouten assumed financial modeling was also prepared for the other jurisdictions and wondered what kind of shortfall they were facing?

Clackamas County was in a unique situation whereby their Housing Authority had 2, 16 acre public housing projects that they want to remodel that they don't have to pay for. In comparison, Washington County Housing Authority looked at a 2 acre parcel in Tigard which would cost \$3.8 million (\$2 million per acre).

Also, Multnomah County had given out all of their vouchers, whereas Washington County had 200 vouchers still available. All three regions have their own unique set of challenges. Washington County's biggest challenge is primarily the cost of land and service coordination. Of the 541 units that is slated for $\leq 30\%$ AMI households, Washington County would use all of their 200 vouchers and will need to supplement the remaining with mainstream vouchers, veteran vouchers, shelter plus care and still have a shortfall.

Commissioner Schouten wondered if the Willow Creek Crossing project currently under development could qualify as part of Washington County's unit obligation.

It could not, even though it would house the targeted population. The Metro Bond specifies existing regulated housing is ineligible. In the case of Willow Creek, a regulatory agreement is already in place.

- C. Tri-County Equitable Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Regional Expansion Plan – Annette Evans, Washington County Housing Services
In 2017 Metro funded a regional Tri-County Planning Grant to look at the needs of regional planning to address permanent supportive housing capacity for chronically homeless and homeless individuals with disabilities. The Portland Housing Bureau applied in partnership with Clackamas County, Washington County and Multnomah County. Three year data generated from this plan indicates 16.9% (841 people) served in Washington County were also served in Multnomah County or Clackamas County or both, confirming regional cross-over as people looked to have their needs met. This was also evident in the severe weather shelters where people came from elsewhere to shelters in Washington County for the first time. Grant funding was awarded in 2018 and a steering committee formed led by Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH). Consultants, Context for Action were hired and have held focus groups and other outreach activities.

One of the key areas the plan hopes to address is to develop capacity to reduce chronic homelessness by creating 3121 units regionally, a figure arrived at from Point-In-Time (PIT) data from all three regions and data from Multnomah and Clackamas County program wait lists. The regional plan directs Washington County to build 226 units of permanent supportive housing to serve chronically homeless and homeless individuals with disabilities $\leq 30\%$ Area Medium Income (AMI) and to integrate the plan with the Metro Bond implementation strategy planning efforts. It views Permanent



Supportive Housing as a tenant centric process to meet the needs of diverse people experiencing long term homelessness and housing instability, and with the intent of developing housing to support families, individuals, people of color and others who have increased vulnerabilities and who, otherwise, would not have housing. Research supports, when people have access to permanent supportive housing, there is a decline of 57% in emergency room visits and 52% in rates of incarceration. When implemented, the housing provided would improve the physical health of the intended residents, foster recovery from mental illness and addiction, and reduce costs overall. Also, vulnerable individuals would no longer need to search for services across jurisdictions. The current reality is homelessness continues to increase and is now at 22% of total 2018 bookings in the Washington County Jail. The goal of this plan is to get ahead of this trend in a regional way and reduce costs to the jail through reduced bookings and jail stays.

The steering committee will meet January 29 to review the draft plan and hope to present it to the Board of County Commissioners thereafter. The hope is to roll it out quickly so that it could be integrated into the work of the Metro Bond. Rachel Duke added CSH and Kaiser Permanente appear to be engaged in regional funding discussions for services separate and apart from the Metro Bond.

VI. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

A. Lack of Affordable Housing and the Impact to Employers

Discussion continued regarding how to include employers in the conversation in light of the projected increase in low-wage jobs over the next ten years and the current shortage of affordable housing.

Elena Uhing reported meeting with Pam Treece of Westside Economic Alliance (WEA) to increase their awareness of economic trends for Washington County. She learned WEA subscribes to Emily Starbuck's Economic Indicators newsletter and incorporate the information in their own newsletter. She felt there still needed to be a more formal conversation regarding rent burden and workforce housing so that employers better understand the issue and commit to working on a solution. She noted Microsoft's recent announcement of setting aside \$500 million to create workforce housing in Seattle, \$25 million in grants and subsidies over three years to address regional homelessness and lending \$250 million to low-income housing developers and another \$225 million at below-market rates to workforce housing developers.

Rachel Duke felt a presentation by Emily Starbuck at a WEA meeting or conference would still be appropriate.

Kara Radecki was active with the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce, who is holding active discussions about homelessness and employment.



Renee Bruce was part of the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce and City of Hillsboro's "Homelessness Taskforce" where it was decided a document would be created for business owners that described options available to businesses when interacting with homeless other than calling the police. A shorter version of the pamphlet was to be created for employees. She was very encouraged that business owners were very supportive of the homeless, wanting only to know what they could do to help.

Chair Stoullil noted there appeared to be two prongs to the discussion about business owners/employers:

- a. How homelessness intersects with the business community.
- b. How to present the case to the business community that successful employee recruitment was directly related to the availability of affordable housing in the area. If people can't afford to live here, they will not want to work here.

Brenda Christoffer inquired about a "bridge" for homeless receiving services and looking for stable employment. She acknowledged the impressive list of members/collaborators/partnerships in the Housing and Supportive Services Network (HSSN) but noted the absence of businesses or business alliances.

Elena Uhing noted the obvious absence of employers in housing summits she has attended in the past and agreed their presence and commitment to the issues was vital to moving the discussion forward. Even though groups involved in affordable housing and issues of poverty such as WEA struggled to get employers in the room, she acknowledged conversations with employers were ongoing.

Rachel Duke agreed HPAC board members had difficulty in inviting employers to meetings and acknowledged it may be the approach taken. She expressed excitement in having representation on the board that might improve their approach.

Elena Uhing felt a one-page document targeting employers that conveyed how housing affordability financially impacted their business could be effective.

Brenda Christoffer added, the conversation should also include information on how employers could benefit and be part of the solution. Ideally, it would generate discussion for creative ways to provide affordable housing that would include a win/win for both the employer and employee. She gave the example of employees/renters participating in building maintenance to offset the cost of employer provided affordable housing.



Carol Herron shared her recent awareness of the “fear of homeless” prevalent within the faith-based community. It was a group that she felt needed to be included (in addition to businesses) when discussing “intersections with homeless.”

For the next meeting, Annette will summarize the discussion and include some action steps to move the agenda item forward.

VI. REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES

A. Housing and Supportive Services Network (HSSN)

The board reviewed the information provided by Annette Evans providing no additional comment.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Phillip Williams announced the DHS Self Sufficiency Program issued February benefits early in light of the Federal Government shut down to ensure open Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) cases would receive February benefits. Messaging from the Central Office is “the department is open” and it is “business as usual.” They have daily calls to receive updates but have received no clear direction for SNAP benefits beyond February as most of the staff is furloughed. For Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Employment-Related Day Care (ERDC) Programs, benefits are secure through March.
- Dick Schouten reminded the Board about the compelling business case presented by Phil Mangano, former Executive Director of the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness at a Westside Economic Alliance breakfast in 2012. Mr. Mangano talked about the importance of viewing chronic homelessness through a financial lens, as opposed to the social service lens that we typically view the issue through. He encouraged us to start to build the political will by conducting a simple cost analysis of what we are currently spending to “keep people homeless” in Washington County. It was a powerful message and one worth reviewing.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Komi P. Kalevor
Secretary



IV. COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC COMMENT – 2:45 P.M.

V. NEW BUSINESS – 2:50 P.M.

- A. Report on Metro Bond Implementation Plan – Komi Kalevor, Housing Authority of Washington County
- B. Tri-County Equitable Housing Strategy to Expand Permanent Supportive Housing for Homeless – Annette Evans, Washington County; Ryan Diebert, Joint Office on Homelessness (Portland/Multnomah); and Erika Silver, Clackamas County

VI. UNFINISHED BUSINESS – 3:45 P.M.

- A. Lack of Affordable Housing and Impact to Employers.
 - a. Report on Business Expo West focus on Affordable Housing – Brenda Christoffer
 - b. Open discussion:
 - 1. Intersection of Homelessness with Businesses/Faith-based Community.
 - 2. How to Present Case to Businesses: Successful Employee Recruitment Directly Related to Availability of Affordable Housing.

VII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES – 4:15 P.M.

- A. Housing and Supportive Services Network (HSSN) – Annette Evans

ANNUAL POINT-IN-TIME (PIT) HOMELESS COUNT

The annual Point-In-Time Homeless Census included a one-day count on January 23 in Beaverton, Hillsboro, Forest Grove, and Tigard, with unincorporated Washington County covered in the days that followed. The census includes “sheltered persons” who reside in Emergency Shelter, Transitional and Safe Haven housing on the night of January 23, and “unsheltered persons” living in places not meant for human habitation. Preliminary data reports a slight increase with 531 people reported homeless in 2019 compared to 522 in 2018.

SEVERE WEATHER SHELTER RESPONSE PLAN

More than 600 adults and children received overnight shelter and meals at the eight shelter sites during the 4-months of operation. The shelters are serving many new faces which mirrors the data reported by the Tri-County Equitable Housing Strategy Plan that reports 16.9% of persons in Washington County are also served in either Multnomah or Clackamas counties. The winter shelter schedule is updated weekly and available online at www.co.washington.or.us/homeless.

CLOVER COURT – 6-UNITS PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Construction change orders have increased the cost of the construction with a delay in construction completion/occupancy anticipated July 2019.
<https://www.co.washington.or.us/housing/proposed-clover-court-development.cfm>



METRO-FUNDED TRI-COUNTY EQUITABLE HOUSING PLAN

On March 13, the Metro Policy Advisory Committee (MPAC) received a presentation on the Tri-County Equitable Housing Strategy to Expand Supportive Housing for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness. The plan’s goals recommend strategies in creating new resources, regional alignment and collaboration, and increased capacity to meet 10% implementation goal by 2022, of which 226 new units are needed in Washington County.

FEDERAL CoC PROGRAM FUNDING (HEARTH ACT)

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced the registration period for Federal FY2019 grant competition. The Department of Housing Services received a debrief on the competitive application scores which included full points for prioritizing rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing, the coordinated entry and project prioritizing for vulnerable populations, and housing first implementation. Areas for improvement include reducing the number of people that return to homelessness (recidivism), need to increase income, and improve the ranking and rating process which may include reallocating funds away from low-performing projects.

The Continuing Resolution 31 approved February 15, 2019 includes an increase in funding for McKinney-Vento programs.

	FY2014 ¹	FY2015 ²	FY2016 ³	FY2017 ⁴	FY2018 ⁵	FY2019 ⁶
Federal Homeless Program Funds	\$2.105 billion	\$2.135 billion	\$2.250 billion	\$2.383 billion	\$2.513 billion	\$2.612 billion
CoC Program Competitive Grant Funding & Other	\$1.8 billion	\$1.9 billion	\$1.918 billion	\$2.113 billion	\$2.243 billion	\$2.269 billion
County Grant Award – CoC Program	\$2.7 million	\$3.4 million	\$3.4 million	\$3.5 million	\$3.8 million	
Emergency Shelter & Solutions Grant (ESG) Formula Funding	\$250 million	\$250 million	\$250 million	\$270 million	\$270 million	\$280 million
County ESG Entitlement Formula Funds ⁷	\$152,317	\$165,058	\$164,525	\$166,014	\$169,025	

¹ FY2014 Omnibus Appropriations; January 17, 2014.

² FY2015 Omnibus Appropriations, December 16, 2015

³ FY2016 Omnibus Appropriations, December 18, 2016

⁴ FY2017 H.R. 244 Omnibus Appropriations, May 5, 2017

⁵ FY2018 H.R. 1625 Omnibus Appropriations, March 23, 2018

⁶ FY2019 Continuing Resolution H.R. 695 passed on 12/19/2018. H.J. Res. 31 approved February 15, 2019

⁷ Emergency Solution Grant formula is based on percentage of CDBG funds



BUSINESS EXPO WEST: 4/4/2019

The Homeless Plan Advisory Committee (HPAC) discussed the need for engaging with the business sector, and our newest member, Brenda Christoffer, coordinated an opportunity for the Department of Housing Services to host a table at the Business Expo West event on April 4 that will be focused on affordable housing. Staff will be present to address questions on the Metro Bond and opportunities within the county to partner with developers and contractors to create affordable housing. Details on the event can be found online at <https://besthq.net/business-expo-west>.

VIII. ANNOUNCEMENTS – 4:25 P.M.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT – 4:30 P.M.