

2014 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report



Housing and Community Development Programs



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

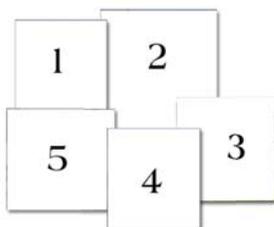
Honorable Kate Brown, Governor
State of Oregon

Margaret S. Van Vliet, Director
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Cover Photos (clockwise) CDBG and HOME projects completed in 2014:



1. Deskins Common Apartments, Newberg (56 family units)
2. Bishoff – Vale Senior Center / Food Bank
3. Boardman Trail Apartments, Boardman (24 family units)
4. Hyde Park Apartments, Ashland (6 family units)
5. Eagle Landing Apartments, Roseburg (55 veteran units)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CAPER OVERVIEW	5
CR-05 – Goals and Outcomes.....	6
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).....	6
HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME).....	10
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	13
Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)	15
CR-10 – Racial and Ethnic Composition of Families Assisted.....	20
CR-15 – Resources and Investments.....	23
CR-20 – Affordable Housing.....	36
CR-25 – Homeless and Other Special Needs.....	40
CR-30 – Public Housing	43
CR-35 – Other Actions.....	45
CR-40 – Monitoring.....	86
CR-45 – Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	91
CR-50 – HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)	93
CR-55 – Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS.....	94
CR-70 – Emergency Solutions Grant – Assistance Provided Outcomes.....	96
APPENDIX A - TABLES.....	97
APPENDIX B - ACRONYMS.....	98
ATTACHMENTS	100
<i>PLEASE NOTE: CR-60, CR-65, CR-70, and CR-75 REPORTS are included in the ATTACHMENTS</i>	

CAPER OVERVIEW

The 2014 Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER) describes and evaluates how the State of Oregon invested formula funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to meet affordable housing and community development needs from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014. This report also evaluates progress the State of Oregon has made in the first four years of its five year 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan. The plan is available on the Oregon Housing and Community Services website at <http://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/Pages/consolidated-plan-five-year-plan.aspx>.

Oregon Housing and Community Services Department (OHCS) is the lead agency responsible for facilitating the development and implementation of the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans and Annual CAPERs. The information included in this report has been prepared and provided by the following three agencies for the program(s) each agency administers.

Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS)

- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

Oregon Business Development Department

- Infrastructure Finance Authority (OBDD-IFA)
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Oregon Health Authority (OHA)

- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

CR-05 – Goals and Outcomes

This section includes an overview of the progress Oregon has made in carrying out its 2011-2015 Consolidated Plans' Strategic Plan and 2014 Annual Action Plan. For each of the four programs covered under the Consolidated Plan, this report will describe Oregon's progress in achieving its goals during the reporting period, show the progress made toward meeting longer term goals, and explain any challenges achieving planned goals.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Oregon Business Development Department- Infrastructure Finance Authority (OBDD-IFA) provided the following information about their agency's accomplishments.

The public works activities and community facility activities were identified as high priority projects for the CDBG program in the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan. Forty eight point thirty two percent (48.32 percent) of the CDBG funds awarded in 2014 were for Community Facilities projects, benefiting 1,643 persons. Forty six point fifty eight percent (46.58 percent) of CDBG funds were awarded for public works projects, benefiting 16,796 persons. Three point four six percent (3.46 percent) of CDBG funds were awarded for housing rehabilitation projects, benefiting 115 persons and rehabilitating 60 housing units. Refer to Table's I, V and VI of the CDBG PER for specific details.

CDBG needs were identified by the type and number of applications received for funding. In 2014, public works, community facilities and housing rehabilitation were determined to be the highest need. In 2014 Oregon funded:

- Two public works projects
- Three community facility projects
- One housing rehabilitation funds
- One microenterprise project

Table 1a - CDBG - Program Year 2014 data accrued January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2015

Program Year 2014 Data				OUTCOMES ^a	
Outcome/ Objective	Funding Category	Performance Indicators ^b	Actual Number Funded in 2014 ^c	Short Term Annual Goal	Actual Number Funded in 2014 and % of Annual Goal Achieved
EO3	Economic Development	Jobs Created/Retained		Fund 1 project per year, if category is offered under the program	Funding category only offered in 2011 ^b
		Total LMI Jobs created/Retained			
		Funds Leveraged			
EO3	Microenterprise Assistance	Total Microenterprises Assisted	100	Fund 5 projects per year	3(60%)
		Total LMI Microenterprises Assisted	76		
		Funds Leveraged			
SL3	Public Works – Water/Wastewater and Downtown Revitalization	Number Systems Assisted	11	Fund 5 systems per year	11 (220%)
		Total Persons Assisted	16,796		
		Total LMI Persons Assisted	11,761		
		Funds Leveraged	\$1,888,000		
DH3	Publicly Owned Off-Site Infrastructure	Total Housing Units Assisted		Fund 1 project every other year	0 (0%)
		Total LMI Housing Units Assisted			
		Funds Leveraged			
SL1	Public/Community Facilities (fire stations, libraries, senior centers, food banks, family resource centers, community centers)	Total Facilities Assisted	2	Fund 1 project per year	2 (200%)
		Total Persons Assisted	1,540		
		Total LMI Persons Assisted	1,540		
		Funds Leveraged	\$122,072		
SL3	Public/Community Facilities (drug and alcohol treatment, head starts, mental health, health clinics, shelters/workshops for persons with disabilities)	Total Facilities Assisted	2	Fund 1 project every other year	2 (200%)
		Total Persons Assisted	103		
		Total LMI Persons Assisted	100		
		Funds Leveraged	\$40,594.94		
DH1	Public/Community Facilities (domestic violence shelters, emergency/homeless shelters)	Total Number of Beds Created		Fund 1 project per year	0 (0%)
		Funds Leveraged			
DH3	Housing Rehabilitation	Total Number of Units rehabbed	85	Fund 6 projects per year	2 (33%)
		Funds Leveraged	\$0		
SL1	Public Services	Total Persons Assisted		Fund 3 projects per year, if category is offered under the program.	Funding category not offered in 2011, 2012, 2013 or 2014 ^b
		Total LMI Persons Assisted			
		Funds Leveraged			
SL3	Emergency Projects	The Department does not anticipate future disasters but will ensure that if a bona fide disaster occurs in the future the projects will meet the CDBG program requirements and will be reported accordingly.			

N/A	Community Capacity/Technical Assistance	Number of Training Events Held	3	13	Fund 3 per year	3 (100%)
		Number of Attendee's	306	1,369		

^aOutcomes - Actual Number Funded – The actual number funded is based upon the awards made during the program year. The final actual outcomes/accomplishments from each grant awarded by the state will be collected when the grant activities are complete and the grant contract between the city/county and the state is administratively closed and reported in IDIS as part of the CAPER. Each grant recipient is allowed a specified period of time to complete the CDBG funded activities and this time period varies by type of grant. This time period is referred to as the Project Completion Date (PCD). The state allows PCD extensions if the local circumstances warrant the extensions. Each PCD extension is reviewed on a case by case basis. A summary of the standard PCD time periods are:

- 1 year PCD – Applies to microenterprise assistance grants and housing center grants.
- 2 year PCD – Planning grants, final design only grants, construction only grants, off-site infrastructure grants and housing rehabilitation grants.
- 3 year PCD – Final design and construction activities combined into one grant.

^bThe state may select activities/priorities for the 2011-2015 CDBG programs from the table above. The proposed outcome and performance measure requirements, performance indicators, and the short and long term goals for each activity will only be triggered if the activity is actually offered by the program.

^cThe column entitled “Actual Number Funded in 2014” includes the 4th quarter 2013 applications that were received by December 31, 2013 and awarded on February 11, 2014. The 2013 CDBG Performance Evaluation Report (PER) and the 2013 PER narrative was amended to include these awards.

Table A below summarizes CDBG accomplishments, by project type, the outcomes and performance measure requirements, and the state’s overall progress towards meeting those requirements, over the five-year reporting period. During the first four years of the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan reporting period, 90,831 Oregonians will benefit from the activities funded under the CDBG program. Of those, 61,995 (68.25 percent) were low and moderate income.

Following is a summary of CDBG program progress for 2011-2014:

- Exceeded the anticipated five-year goals for public works; SL1 community facilities; SL3 community facilities; and community capacity technical assistance
- Met the anticipated five-year goals for Economic Development
- On track to meet the anticipated five year goals for Microenterprise Assistance; Publicly owned off-site infrastructure; DH1 Public Community Facilities; and Housing Rehabilitation
- Assisted 399 microenterprises
- Funded 41 water and wastewater systems
- Funded 10 community facility projects
- Rehabilitated 416 housing units
- Leveraged \$12,537,474.94 in matching funds.
- Conducted 10 CDBG 1 percent assisted conferences, benefitting 1,369 persons
- DH1 Public Community Facilities created eight beds
- Created 35 jobs

Table A – CDBG Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Program Year 2014 Data			OUTCOMES [See note #1 below]		
Outcome/ Objective	Funding Category	Performance Indicators	Total Number Funded by 12-31-15	Long Term Goal by 12-31-2015	Actual Number Funded by 12-31-15 and % of Five Year Goal Achieved
			EO3	Economic Development	Jobs Created/Retained
		Total LMI Jobs Created/Retained	19		
		Funds Leveraged	\$0		
EO3	Microenterprise Assistance	Total Microenterprises Assisted	399	Fund 25 projects	11(44%)
		Total LMI Microenterprises Assisted	305		
		Funds Leveraged	\$10,000		
SL3	Public Works – Water/Wastewater and Downtown Revitalization	Number Systems Assisted	41	Assist 25 systems	41(164%)
		Total Persons Assisted	65,880		
		Total LMI Persons Assisted	41,233		
		Funds Leveraged	\$9,634,509		
DH3	Publicly Owned Off- Site Infrastructure	Total Housing Units Assisted	0	Fund 2.5 projects	0 (0%)
		Total LMI Housing Units Assisted	0		
		Funds Leveraged	\$0		
SL1	Public/Community Facilities (fire stations, libraries, senior centers, food banks, family resource centers, community centers)	Total Facilities Assisted	7	Assist 5 facilities	7 (140%)
		Total Persons Assisted	24,244		
		Total LMI Persons Assisted	20,168		
		Funds Leveraged	\$1,937,871		

SL3	Public/Community Facilities (drug and alcohol treatment, head starts, mental health, health clinics, shelters/workshops for persons with disabilities)	Total Facilities Assisted	3	Assist 2.5 facilities	3 (120%)
		Total Persons Assisted	273		
		Total LMI Persons Assisted	270		
		Funds Leveraged	\$40,594.94		
DH1	Public/Community Facilities (domestic violence shelters, emergency/homeless shelters)	Total Number of Beds Created	8	Assist 5 facilities	1(20%)
		Funds Leveraged	\$0		
DH3	Housing Rehabilitation	Total Number of Units rehabbed	416	Fund 30 projects	16 (53%)
		Funds Leveraged	\$878,500		
SL1	Public Services	Total Persons Assisted	0	Fund 15 projects	Does not apply. Funding category has not been offered.
		Total LMI Persons Assisted	0		
		Funds Leveraged	\$0		
SL3	Emergency Projects	The Department does not anticipate future disasters but will ensure that if a bona fide disaster occurs in the future the projects will meet the CDBG program requirements and will be reported accordingly.			
N/A	Community Capacity/Technical Assistance	Number of Training Events Held		15 training events funded	13 (86%)
		Number of Attendee's			

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

HOME funding is used for the following activities:

- Multifamily Rental Housing activities include acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction. HOME funds are sometimes used as gap financing in large Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects, and are also used for smaller multifamily projects serving special need populations. New construction projects add needed units to the housing inventory; acquisition and rehabilitation projects preserve and improve existing affordable housing.
- The objective of HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) is to provide decent housing opportunities for the state’s lower-income residents. The program subsidizes rent in market-rate rental units, providing lower-income households with access to rental housing in safe and secure neighborhoods. TBRA is administered at the local level through Community Action Agencies. Rental assistance provides a direct and immediate impact by reducing rent and paying security deposits for households experiencing housing emergencies. TBRA prevents homelessness by stabilizing households at risk of becoming homeless.
- Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) Operating Support Grants are primarily used for staff salaries which include experienced housing developers and executive directors. Grants may also be used for capacity building activities such as training.

Oregon set the following goals for the HOME program for the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan period:

- The first goal was to complete 25 acquisition rehabilitation projects. 17 acquisition rehabilitation projects were completed during the first four years of the Consolidated Plan period.
- The second goal was to complete 15 new construction projects. The total number of new construction projects completed during the first four years of the Consolidated Plan period was 22.

- The third goal was to serve 3,750 households with HOME TBRA funds. The total number of households served with HOME TBRA funds during the first four years of the Consolidated Plan period was 3,118.
- The fourth goal was to provide 40 Operating Support Grants to CHDOs. The total number of CHDO Operating Support Grants awarded over the first four years of the Consolidated Plan period was 25.

Oregon set the following goals for the HOME program for the 2014 program year:

- The first goal was to complete five acquisition rehabilitation projects. Three acquisition rehabilitation projects were completed during the 2014 program year.
- The second goal was to complete three new construction projects. Six new construction projects were completed during the 2014 program year.
- The third goal was to serve 500 households with HOME TBRA funds. During the 2014 program year, 1,186 households were served.
- The fourth goal was to provide eight CHDO Operating Support Grants. In 2014, five CHDO Operating Support Grants were awarded.

HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (HOME TBRA):

Bridge to Home Program:

In addition to allocating funds to Community Action Agencies to assist with local needs, OHCS uses HOME TBRA money to fund the Bridge to Home (BtH) rental assistance program. BtH pairs HOME TBRA subrecipients with their local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) to provide interim rental assistance for households on the PHAs waiting lists. To qualify for this program, at least one member of the household must be disabled and the household must be eligible for Medicaid. If the household qualifies, the applicant can receive rental assistance through the BtH program until they receive housing assistance from the PHAs Housing Choice Voucher program. Two subrecipients, United Community Action Network (UCAN) and ACCESS, participated in this program. Sixteen households waiting for Housing Choice vouchers received rental subsidy through the Bridge to Home rental assistance program in 2014.

Table 1b - HOME Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Goal	Category	Funding		Outcome		2011-2015			2014		
		Source	Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Goal 1	Number of acquisition-rehabilitation projects	HOME	\$2,220,074	Number of Projects	Number of Projects	25	17	68%	5	3	60%
Goal 2	Number of new construction projects	HOME	\$3,898,091	Number of Projects	Number of Projects	15	22	147%	3	6	200%
Goal 3	Number of TBRA households assisted	Home	\$1, 535,097	Tenant-based rental assistance and homeless prevention	Number of households assisted	3,750	3,118	83%	500	1,186 ^a	237%
Goal 4	CHDO Operating Support Grants	HOME	\$240,000	Number Contracts	Number Contracts	40	25	62.5%	8	5	62.5%

^a PR23 report for Program Year 2013: 471 households; PR23 report for Program Year 2014: 715 households

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS for the non-entitlement areas of the state. The program is designed to assist people living with HIV/AIDS in creating a continuum of stable and sustainable housing.

OHA helps people living with HIV/AIDS create a continuum of stable, sustainable housing through the Oregon Housing Opportunities in Partnership (OHOP) program. The OHOP program met the objectives identified in the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan by assisting households in establishing and maintaining a stable living environment, thereby reducing the risks of homelessness, and improving access to HIV treatment and other health care and support.

In 2014, the OHOP program exceeded the planned goals and objectives identified in the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan. The OHOP Program used HOPWA formula funding to provide TBRA and Permanent Housing Placement in the form of deposits, and supportive services through housing case management.

One of the primary goals of the OHOP program is to increase client engagement in, and access to, HIV/AIDS care and support. In 2014, clients served with HOPWA housing assistance under the OHOP Formula grant continued to achieve very high levels of housing stability and reduced risks of homelessness. All outcomes were assessed directly from client-level service utilization data obtained through collaboration with the Part B Ryan White Program HIV/AIDS surveillance system, and Low Income Housing Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) program database.

In 2014, OHOP Formula grant provided services to 125 unique households. Outcomes from those services included:

- Ninety five percent of households served with TBRA continued in the program or left the program to stable permanent housing situations, including self-sufficiency in private housing or other housing subsidy programs (primarily Section 8).
- One hundred percent of households had a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going residency.
- One hundred percent of clients had verified recent contact with a Ryan White case manager for ongoing supportive services.
- Ninety five percent of clients saw a health care provider for HIV/AIDS care.
- One Hundred percent of clients had access to medical insurance or health assistance.
- Sixty one percent successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income.

Table 1c – HOPWA Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Goal	Category	Funding		Outcome Indicator	Unit of Measure	2011-2015			2014		
		Source	Amount			Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
	Households who will receive HOPWA TBRA	Federal	\$275,925	Number of Households	Number of Households	130	45	35%	45	63	138%
	Households who will receive permanent housing placement services (in the form of deposits)	Federal	\$28,855	Number of households	Number of Households	200	n/a (not specified in annual plan)	n/a	n/a (not specified in annual plan)	48	n/a
	Total number of unduplicated households receiving HOPWA assistance	Federal	\$378,649	Number of households	Number of Households	133	76	57%	76	125	164%
	Percent of households assisted with TBRA maintaining permanent housing			Number of households	Number of Households	90%	90%	n/a	90%	95%	
	^b Number of households receiving support in conjunction with HOPWA-funded housing assistance who have obtained an income-producing job outside of OHA during the year			Number of households	Number of Households	25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

^a This is inconsistent with the Formula CAPER and therefore not collected. The Formula CAPER specifies that households only be counted if the job they received was in result of HOPWA funded employment services. OHA does not currently fund HOPWA specific employment services.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Oregon’s 2014 objectives for the use of ESG funds were to provide decent housing for individuals and families at risk of homelessness, and to provide a suitable living environment for homeless individuals and families.¹ To accomplish these objectives, OHCS set goals to:

- Increase the availability and accessibility of decent housing by developing and implementing homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities including but not limited to:
 - Payment of rental fees and deposits
 - Short-term rent subsidies
 - Housing search and placement
 - Credit repair
 - Legal services
 - Landlord mediation programs
 - Case management

- Increase availability and accessibility by providing essential services to the homeless including but not limited to:
 - Employment assistance and training
 - Physical and mental health care assistance
 - Life skills training
 - Substance abuse treatment
 - Legal services
 - Transportation
 - Educational services²
 - Case management

OHCS anticipated serving 5,000 individuals or households during the 2014 program year in the following categories:

- Homeless Prevention (1,000)
- Essential services (4,000)
 - Rapid re-housing
 - Emergency shelter
 - Street outreach

¹ 2014 IDIS CR-65 Report

² 2014 Annual Action Plan

Data reports show 2,159 at-risk persons received homelessness prevention services during 2014, which was 215.9 percent of the annual goal of 1,000. Homeless persons receiving rapid re-housing and essential shelter and outreach services totaled 9,206, or 230.2 percent of the combined goal of 4,000.³

To ensure subrecipients developed spending plans in coordination with OHCS's priorities and expectations, subrecipients were required to submit work plan applications. The work plans contained the identity of the target groups that would be served, the criteria used to determine the services provided, and details of how outreach would be completed.

Subrecipients were expected to base their allocation decisions on community need, OHCS priorities, and ESG written standards.

Over the past 24 months, OHCS was involved in an intensive redesign planning process. The following three programmatic improvement recommendations resulted from the redesign process:

- Simplification of data reporting requirements
- Increased coordination of programs between state agencies
- Established outcome-based metrics and performance-based contracting

The ESG program implemented the three recommendations in the following ways:

- Simplification of data reporting requirements: In 2012, OHCS initiated the requirement for subrecipients to use an HMIS tracking and reporting system. This change improved data collection. OHCS developed a quarterly report that subrecipients submit. The report shows demographic information about persons being served with ESG and other funding programs. This reporting process provides OHCS with reliable data to analyze how funds are being used; creating a consistent and common reporting system for all funding sources and subrecipients.
- Increased coordination of programs between state agencies: OHCS requires ESG subrecipients to actively participate in their Continuum of Care meetings and the development of local standards and policies related to the delivery of homeless services. This requirement has resulted in strong regional and local coordination mechanisms and agreements. OHCS surveyed the state's Continuums of Care (CoC) to understand how they were coordinating with mainstream agencies; many of which are state entities. Results showed significant coordination occurring through CoC meetings and due to the development of coordinated/centralized assessment and intake systems.

³ The high percentage difference in projected and actual numbers served is due to a low projected base versus the current accurate HMIS data collection.

The effort continues to align both federal and state-funded homeless programs into a coordinated homeless system. Policies and procedures have been improved for the delivery of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funding received from the Oregon Department of Human Services to prevent homelessness and/or quickly re-house TANF-eligible families. Performance measures, homeless definitions and service components have been aligned with ESG while maintaining some broader flexibility based on TANF requirements. State funding targeted to homeless and at-risk of homelessness veterans has also been aligned with ESG based on on-going discussions with the Oregon Department of Veterans' Affairs. Similar to the TANF funded program, performance measures, homeless definitions and service components reflect those required by HUD for the ESG program.

Established outcome-based metrics and performance-based contracting: OHCS is working on development and use of outcome-based performance measurements and contracting expectations. Draft performance indicators have been developed and presented to a variety of stakeholders in collaboration with the subrecipient network. OHCS will be working to further refine the indicators, which are currently identified as:

- Decreased housing burden
- Reduced number of people becoming homeless
- Achievement of quick and stable housing

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

In 2014, OHCS prioritized ESG spending to rapidly re-house persons experiencing homelessness in permanent housing and to assist persons at risk from becoming homeless.

Oregon's two ESG goals are to increase availability and accessibility by developing and implementing homelessness prevention activities and providing essential services to the homeless.

For the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan period, Oregon, through OHCS, proposed to use the ESG program to provide services to help persons at risk of homelessness regain stability in permanent housing. OHCS set a goal to deliver homelessness prevention services to 3,000 households through its subrecipient network. For the period 2011 through 2013, 2,669 persons received assistance through homelessness prevention activities. During 2014, OHCS' subrecipients delivered rental assistance, financial assistance or other homelessness prevention services to 2,159 persons. The total number of persons served with homelessness prevention activities for the years 2011 through 2014 was 4,828, 161 percent of the five year outcome target of 3,000.⁴

During the 2011- 2015 Consolidated Plan period, Oregon, through OHCS, proposed to use the ESG program to help persons experiencing homelessness attain a suitable living environment by funding emergency and transitional shelter programs and providing persons experiencing homelessness with essential and supportive services. Oregon set a goal to serve 3,000 persons throughout the 2011-2015

Consolidated Plan period. Rapid Re-housing Assistance was added as a category in Oregon’s 2013 Annual Action Plan. Due to this additional commitment, Oregon increased the goal to assist persons experiencing homelessness from 3,000 to 6,000 for the plan period. Between 2011 and 2013, Oregon reported 16,134 persons were provided assistance through the ESG program. In 2014, an additional 9,206 people were served, increasing the total served in the first four years of the plan period to 25,340, 422.3 percent of the five year outcome goal.⁴

⁴ The high percentage difference in projected and actual numbers served is due to a low projected base versus the current accurate HMIS data collection.

Table 1d - ESG Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Goal	Category	Funding		Outcome	Unit of Measure	2011-2015			2014		
		Source	Amount ^a			Indicator	Expected – Strategic Plan ^b	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete ^e	Expected Program Year ^c	Actual Program Year ^d
	Fund and administer homelessness prevention activities	ESG	\$478,985	Tenant-based rental assistance	Persons Assisted	3,000 persons will receive homelessness prevention services	4,828	160.9%	1,000	2,159	215.9%
				Homelessness Prevention services	Persons Assisted						
	Fund and administer rapid re-housing activities	ESG	\$562,835	Rapid re-housing	Persons Assisted	3,000 persons will receive supportive services	3,919	130.6%	1,000	1,349	134.9%
	Fund and administer emergency and transitional shelter programs for persons experiencing homelessness	ESG	\$281,672	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	1,300 persons will receive emergency and/or transitional shelter	18,633	1,433.3%	1,300	5,763	443.3%
				Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds						
	Fund and administer street outreach activities	ESG	\$68,568	Outreach to unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness	Persons Assisted	1,700 persons will be contacted	2,788	164.0%	1,700	2,094	123.2%

^a From ESG 14 Notice of Allocation (NOA)

^b From 2013 Annual Action Plan and 2013 CAPER

^c From 2014 Annual Action Plan

^d From 2014 IDIS CR-65 Report

^e The high percentage difference in projected and actual numbers served is due to a low projected base versus the current accurate HMIS data collection.

CR-10 – Racial and Ethnic Composition of Families Assisted

The tables below detail the number of families and beneficiaries, by race and ethnicity, assisted using HUD-Funded programs during calendar year 2014.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The following information was provided by OBDD-IFA.

The priorities of projects funded by the CDBG are intended to benefit low and moderate income persons. Race and ethnicity information is gathered from census data if the projects are to satisfy area wide Low Moderate Income (LMI), or from the customer intake documentation if the projects are to satisfy limited clientele, housing and job criteria.

Table 2a - CDBG Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

White	5,602
Black or African American	24
Asian	63
American Indian or American Native	128
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	31
Other – two or more races	253
Total	6,101
Hispanic	989
Not Hispanic	5,112
Total	6,101

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

OHCS' Multifamily rental program collects race and ethnicity data from the project owners. This data is based on self-reporting from tenants who occupy HOME assisted units. OHCS staff enters the information into the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) at project close-out.

Table 2b - HOME/HOME TBRA Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

	HOME ^a	HOME TBRA
White	41	1,093
Black or African American	0	22
Asian	1	0
American Indian /Alaskan Native	2	13
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0	13
American Indian/ Alaskan Native & White	0	13
Black/African American & White	0	4
American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	0	9
Other Multi-Racial	1	19
Total	45	1,186
Hispanic	6	128
Not Hispanic	39	1,058
Total	45	1,186

^aThe Summary of Accomplishments IDIS Report was used to collect HOME data for the table 2b.

HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (HOME TBRA)

The percentages in the table below reflect a higher percentage of Caucasian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander households who were assisted than are representative of the population in the state. Conversely, assistance to African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Hispanic populations more closely aligns to the state's population as a whole. Data for program assistance to Asian, Multi-Race and Other Races is underrepresented compared to the population state-wide.

Table B1. Assistance to Racial and Ethnic Populations with HOME TBRA Funds

2010 Race and Ethnic Diversity of Oregon (2010 US Census)		Race and Ethnic Diversity of Persons Served with HOME TBRA by State of Oregon Subrecipients in 2014 ^a	
White	83.6%	Caucasian, not Hispanic	92.2%
Black or African American	1.8%	Black or African American	1.9%
Asian	3.7%	Asian	0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.4%	American Indian or Alaska Native	1.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	.3%	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1.1%
Other	5.3%	Other	2.2%
Two or more races	3.8%	Multi-Racial	1.6%
Hispanic	11.7%	Hispanic	10.8%

^a PR23 reports for 2013 and 2014

Table 2c – HOPWA Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

White	134
Black or African American	18
Asian	1
American Indian or American Native	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2
Other/Multi-Racial	2
Total	157
Hispanic	21
Not Hispanic	136
Total	157

Table 2d - ESG Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds^a

White	8,107
Black or African American	639
Asian	44
American Indian or American Native	327
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	204
Multi-Racial	994
Other	153
Total	10,468
Hispanic	1,386
Not Hispanic	9,082
Total	10,468

^a 2014 ESG Quarterly Reports

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

The table below identifies Oregonians by race and ethnicity as reported by the 2010 Census and the racial diversity of the households receiving ESG-funded services for 2014. The table shows the Caucasian population served with ESG was a smaller percentage than that of the Caucasian population in the state, as was the number in the Asian community receiving service; the other populations listed on the tables had a higher percentage of service than their representation in the state as a whole.

Table B2. Assistance to Racial and Ethnic Populations with ESG Funds

2010 Race and Ethnic Diversity of Oregon (2010 US Census)		Race and Ethnic Diversity of Persons Served with ESG by State of Oregon Subrecipients in 2014	
White	83.6%	White	77.5%
Black or African American	1.8%	Black or African American	6.1%
Asian	3.7%	Asian	0.4%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.4%	American Indian or Alaska Native	3.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	.3%	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2.0%
Other/Multi-Racial	5.3%	Other/Multi-Racial	9.5%
Hispanic	11.7%	Hispanic	13.2%

CR-15 – Resources and Investments

The following section includes a description of the resources made available, the investment of available resource, and the geographic distribution and location of investments.

Table 3 - Resources Made Available for Each Program

Source of Funds	Source (Federal, State, Local)	Expected Amount Available	Actual Amount Expended Program Year 2014
CDBG	Federal, State, Local	\$ 11,744,882.00	\$ 8,954,362.73
HOME	Federal	\$6,219,389.00	\$1,917,111.00 ^a
HOPWA	Federal	\$379,194.00	\$230,174.45
HOPWA	Federal (2013 Carryover)	\$159,850.87	\$159,850.87
ESG	Federal	\$1,515,599.00	\$511,695.00 ^b

^a Actual Amount Expended does not include HOME TBRA funds committed within the program year but not be spent until the following program year.

^b From 2014 IDIS CR-75 Report

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

In 2014, OBDD-IFA had \$11,750,246.70 in available CDBG resources to award to units of general local government. This information is detailed in Table 4a, the Geographic Distribution and Location of Investments:

- 1) FY2014 annual grant (amount available for projects) \$11,456,597.46
- 2) FY2013 and prior year recaptured funds \$268,115.73
- 3) FY2014 Recaptured Grant Repayment \$22,172.39
- 4) FY2014 program income \$3,361.11

Table 4a details the investment of \$11,714,449.23 of CDBG funds:

- 1) FY2014 annual grant (amount available for projects) \$11,456,597.46
- 2) FY2013 and prior year recaptured funds \$232,318.27
- 3) FY2014 Recaptured Grant Repayment \$22,172.39
- 4) FY2014 program income \$3,361.11

Expenditure of CDBG funds:

The IDIS PR50 report shows that the state CDBG program disbursed \$ 8,954,362.73 in 2014.

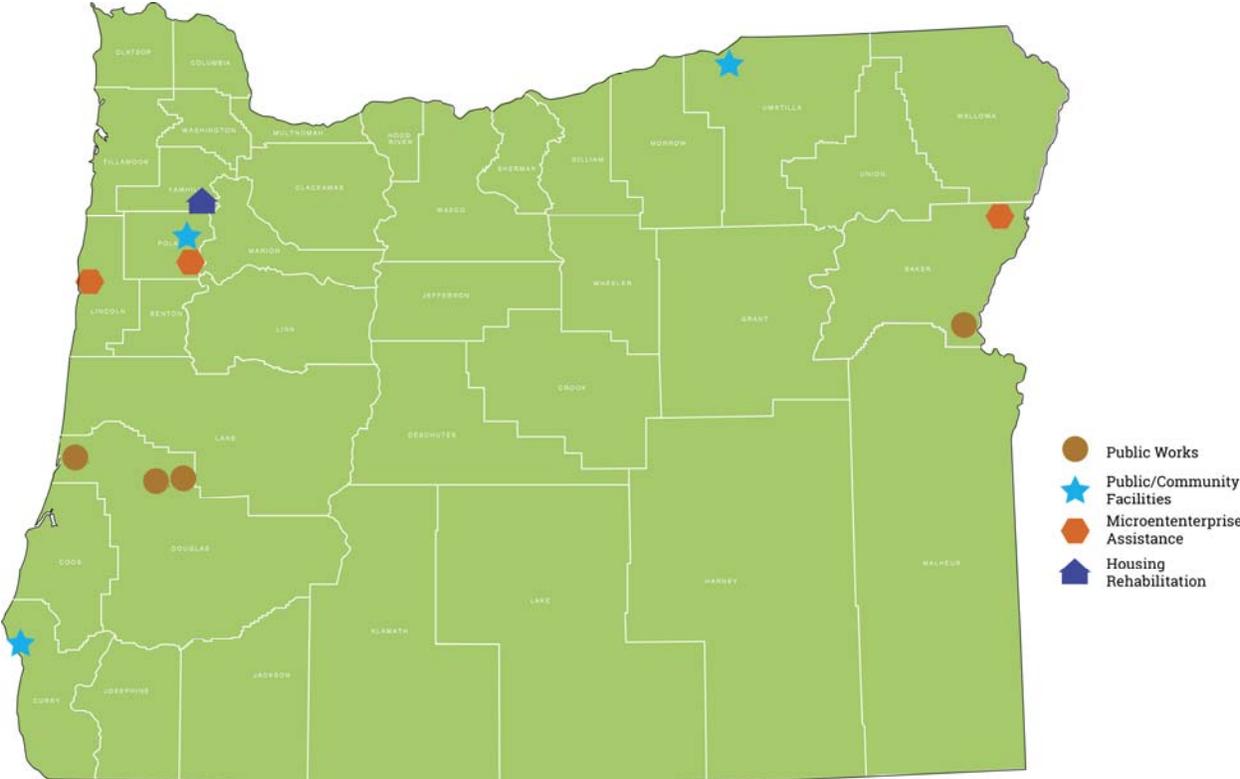
Table 4a - CDBG Geographic Distribution and Location of Investments

Category	2014 Annual Allocation and Targets		OBLIGATED	2014 Allocation actual funding	2014 program income	2014 Recaptured Grant Repayment	2013 unobligated program funds	2013 and prior year unobligated recaptured funds	TOTAL OBLIGATED by 12-31-14 AND ASSOCIATED PERCENTAGE	
	Amount	%							Amount	Amount
Microenterprise Assistance	\$343,697.92	3%	Obligated by 12-31-14	\$52,999.46	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$137,000.54	\$190,000.00	1.62%
Public Works	\$5,613,732.76	49%	Obligated by 12-31-14	\$5,413,148.77	\$3,361.11	\$22,172.39	\$0.00	\$95,317.73	\$5,534,000.00	47.24%
Public/Community Facilities	\$2,978,715.34	26%	Obligated by 12-31-14	\$5,590,449.23	\$0.00				\$5,590,449.23	47.72%
Housing Rehabilitation	\$2,520,451.44	22%	Obligated by 12-31-14	\$400,000.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$400,000.00	3.41%
Total	\$11,456,597.46	100%								
Total Available to Obligate in 2014	\$11,750,246.69			\$11,456,597.46	\$3,361.11	\$22,172.39	\$0.00	\$268,115.73		
Total Obligated for PY2014	\$11,714,449.23							\$232,318.27	\$11,714,449.23	100%
Unobligated	\$35,797.35							\$35,797.46		

Geographic Distribution and Location of Investments is not applicable to the CDBG program because CDBG does not allocate funds based on a target geographic distribution. Oregon does not control the geographic location, type or quantity of applications submitted for funding under the CDBG program. Awards were made as follows:

- Microenterprise Assistance—City of Independence, Lincoln County, Baker County
- Public Works—City of Yoncalla, City of Huntington, City of Drain, Douglas County
- Public/Community Facilities—Curry County, City of Hermiston, City of Dallas
- Housing Rehabilitation— City of McMinnville

The following map shows the CDBG program obligations for 2014.



HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

OHCS' HOME Program does not use a target geographic distribution for its multifamily rental housing programs. The funds may be utilized in the non-entitlement areas of the state, and are distributed on a competitive basis through a Notice of Funding Allocation (NOFA) application process.

OHCS completed nine projects in 2014 with the following geographic distribution, number of units, target populations, and percentage of HOME allocation.

Table C HOME Projects Completed in 2014

Project Name	City	County	Type	Units	Percent of HOME Allocation
Richland School Apartments	Richland	Baker	Seniors	10	16.55%
Dethman Manor	Hood River	Hood River	Seniors	27	12.26%
Hyde Park Apartments	Ashland	Jackson	Families	6	8.17%
Ocean Winds	Brookings	Curry	Families	40	7.15%
Eagle Landing	Roseburg	Douglas	Veterans	55	14.71%
Boardman Trail Apartments	Boardman	Morrow	Families	24	7.48%
Camas Ridge	Roseburg	Douglas	Families	10	16.34%
Firestone Place	Dallas	Polk	Families	5	9.17%
Deskins Commons	Newberg	Yamhill	Families	56	8.17%

Table 4b - HOME Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) Operating Grants Geographic Distribution

CHDO	COUNTIES SERVED
Community Action Team	Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook
NeighborWorks Umpqua	Coos, Curry, Douglas
United Community Action Network	Douglas, Josephine
Polk Community Action Corporation	Polk
St Vincent dePaul	Lane, Marion

HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (HOME TBRA)

OHCS distributes HOME TBRA through local community service organizations across the state. The amount of HOME TBRA funds allocated to service providers is determined by a formula which factors in the number of cost-burdened and poverty level households in each service area.

Table 4c – HOME TBRA Geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area		County/ies	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation
ACCESS	ACCESS	Jackson	13.5%	13.5%
Community Action Program of East Central Oregon	CAPECO	Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Wheeler	4.3%	4.3%
Community Connection of Northeast Oregon, Inc.	CCNO	Baker, Grant, Union, Wallowa	3.2%	3.2%
Community Services Consortium	CSC	Benton, Lincoln, Linn	10.9%	10.9%
Communities in Action DBA Community in Action	CINA	Harney, Malheur	0.8%	.8%
Klamath/Lake Community Action Services	KLCAS	Klamath, Lake	4.4%	4.4%
Lane County	LCHHS	Lane County	10.9%	10.9%
Mid Columbia Community Action Council, Inc.	MCCAC	Hood River, Sherman, Wasco	2.3%	2.3%
MidWillamette Valley Community Action Agency, Inc.	MWVCAA	Marion, Polk	10.0%	10.0%
NeighborImpact	NIMPACT	Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson	10.7%	10.7%
Northwest Oregon Housing Authority	NOHA	Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook	6.2%	6.2%
Oregon Human Development Corporation	OHDC	Malheur	1.4%	1.4%
Oregon Coast Community Action	ORCCA	Coos, Curry	5.4%	5.4%
United Community Action Network	UCAN	Douglas, Josephine	11.3%	11.3%
Yamhill Community Action Partnership	YCAP	Yamhill	4.6%	4.6%

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

The delivery of HOPWA services is based on prioritization of need, not geographic location. Therefore, the allocation of expenditures is unpredictable from year to year. However, based on the four regions of service delivery, the 2014 expenditures within each region are found in table below.

Table 4d - HOPWA Geographic distribution and location of investments

Region	Actual Percent of TBRA Allocation
1 - Northwest (Benton, Clatsop, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook Counties)	24.06%
2 - Central (Lane County)	38.38%
3 - Southern (Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake Counties)	25.13%
4 - Eastern (Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler Counties)	12.43%

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Table 4e - ESG Geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area		County/ies	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
ACCESS	ACCESS	Jackson	7.96%	7.96%	See paragraph on next page.
Community Action Organization	CAO	Washington	4.83%	4.83%	
Community Action Program of East Central Oregon	CAPECO	Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Wheeler	2.81%	2.81%	
Community Action Team, Incorporated of Columbia County, OR	CAT	Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook	4.41%	4.41%	
Community Connection of Northeast Oregon, Inc.	CCN	Baker, Grant, Union, Wallowa	1.74%	1.74%	
Communities in Action DBA Community in Action	CINA	Harney, Malheur	1.78%	1.78%	
Community Services Consortium	CSC	Linn, Lincoln, Benton	8.5%	8.5%	
Klamath/Lake Community Action Services	KLCAS	Klamath, Lake	3.04%	3.04%	
Lane County	LCHHS	Lane	16.59%	16.59%	
Mid Columbia Community Action Council, Inc.	MCCAC	Hood River, Wasco	2.25%	2.25%	
Multnomah County Department of County Human Services	MULTCO	Multnomah	6.21%	6.21%	
Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency, Inc.	MWVCAA	Marion, Polk	13.25%	13.25%	
NeighborImpact	NIMPACT	Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson	9.49%	9.49%	
Oregon Coast Community Action	ORCCA	Coos, Curry	4.12%	4.12%	
United Community Action Network	UCAN	Douglas, Josephine	9.38%	9.38%	
Yamhill Community Action Partnership	YCAP	Yamhill	3.64%	3.64%	

The ESG allocation formula is based on the following factors:

- The percentage of the state’s severely rent-burdened households in each county⁵
- The homeless count⁶
- The economically disadvantaged households as a percent of total households based on the number of persons living below the federal poverty line as indicated in the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates report

⁵ A severely rent-burdened household is defined as a household spending 50 percent or more of their household income on housing.

⁶ The number of homeless persons used for the funding formula is a two-year average of the number of persons documented as homeless in the annual Point in Time count for the county/ies served by the subrecipient. Counts are completed in emergency shelters, transitional housing, persons receiving rent or mortgage assistance to prevent homelessness, persons turned away from shelters and those living on the street.

Leveraging and Match

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Leveraged Funds:

- During 2014, CDBG funds leveraged \$2,050,666.94 from federal, state, and local sources

Matching Funds:

- The CBDG program requires no matching funds

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

Multifamily Rental Housing Development

2014 OHCS NOFA Total Reservations:

- 22 multifamily projects
- \$43,720,396 total resources (includes LIHTC annual allocation)
- \$11,532,665 in Oregon Affordable Housing Tax Credit program
- \$141,028,320 total project cost for all 22 projects including all funding sources (private and public)

2014 OHCS NOFA Reservations to HOME Projects:

- 10 multifamily projects received HOME reservations
- \$8,464,438 in HOME Funding reservations
- \$8,617,623 in Non-HOME funding reservations
- \$4,137,002 in Oregon Affordable Housing Tax Credit reservations
- \$48,669,589 total proposed project cost for all 10 projects including all funding sources (private and public)
- HOME leverage is potentially \$4.75 on the dollar for the 10 HOME Projects

Full details itemizing all eligible match are included in Tables 5 and 6.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

The OHOP program collaborates closely with other program partners. While the primary housing need for persons living with HIV/AIDS in Oregon's non-entitlement jurisdiction continues to be long-term rental assistance, the OHOP formula program assures appropriate supportive services through the leveraged Ryan White Program and through funds provided by Oregon Housing and Community Services' Energy Assistance Program. In 2014, the Ryan White program contributed the majority of leveraging with a total of \$288,247. Clients receiving OHOP formula funded TBRA in 2014 also received:

- Health insurance premium payments, drug and health care provider visit co-pay assistance through the state's AIDS Drug Assistance Program (valued at \$163,121).
- Coordinated services through Ryan White case management providers (valued at \$95,221).

- Ryan White support services include, emergency housing, transportation, food assistance, and emergency medical assistance (valued at \$20,498).
- State Managed Services for dental care, substance abuse treatment, and mental health treatment (valued at \$9,407).
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) payments through Oregon Housing, and Community Services (valued at \$17,993).

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Subrecipients of ESG funds are expected to provide 100 percent match consisting of documented resources in the following match source categories:

- Other federal funds
- State government
- Local government
- Private funds

Agencies who have difficulty providing 100 percent match may request a waiver of the match requirement.

ESG program match amounts reported in 2014 are identified in report CR-75, ESG Expenditures for Homelessness, Table 9, of Attachment L. The total ESG match reported in 2014 was \$1,656,767. Total ESG funds expended in 2014 were \$1,422,912.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) - Tables 5 through 20

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$20,063,097.74
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$638,254.20
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$20,701,351.94
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$1,057,730.18
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$19,643,621.76

Table 6 - HOME Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
17022	01/06/2014	\$80,617						\$80,617
17022	01/14/2014	\$4,000						\$4,000
17022	01/14/2014	\$61,039						\$61,039
16794	01/28/2014	\$32,696						\$32,696
17022	01/31/2014	\$38,134						\$38,134
17043	02/12/2014	\$21,118						\$21,118
17090	02/12/2014	\$72,000						\$72,000
17022	02/19/2014	\$2,761						\$2,761
17044	03/11/2014	\$1,798						\$1,798
17022	03/11/2014	\$6,249						\$6,249
17006	03/17/2014	\$14,814						\$14,814
17006	03/17/2014	\$2,277						\$2,277
17022	03/18/2014	\$12,445						\$12,445
17136	04/08/2014	\$50,814						\$50,814
17022	04/15/2014	\$126,471						\$126,471
17022	04/15/2014	\$3,555						\$3,555
17136	05/09/2014	\$4,500						\$4,500
17043	05/13/2014	\$30,191						\$30,191
16369	05/20/2014	\$11,400						\$11,400
16370	05/20/2014	\$7,677						\$11,400
17136	05/20/2014	\$200						\$200
17071	06/04/2014	\$956						\$956
17169	120/9/2014	\$20,559						\$20,559
17136	02/16/2012			\$23,000				\$23,000
17019	12/20/2012		\$4,567					\$4,567
17019	11/26/2013		\$4,816					\$4,816

Table 7 - HOME MBE/WBE Report

Program Income for the reporting periods				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
\$0	\$31,496.33	\$24,496.33	\$1,288	\$7,000

Table 8 - HOME Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises

	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number	5	0	0	0	1	4
Dollar Amount	\$15,546,117	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$316,508	\$15,229,609
Sub-Contracts						
Number	140	3	0	1	6	130
Dollar Amount	\$12,896,208	\$169,533	\$0	\$5,500	\$508,623	\$12,212,552
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number	5	0	5			
Dollar Amount	\$15,546,117	\$0	\$15,546,117			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	140	15	125			
Dollar Amount	\$12,896,208	\$649,800	\$12,246,408			

Table 9 - HOME Minority Owners of Rental Property^a

	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 10 - HOME Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

Parcels Acquired		7	\$2,993,702			
Businesses Displaced		0	\$0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	\$0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		27	\$101,572			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	4	0	0	0	3	1
Cost	\$32,804	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,603	\$8,201

^aThe owners of the OHCS project properties include community housing development organizations and non-profit housing developers, or corporations such as limited partnerships, limited liability corporations, or single asset entities.

CR-20 – Affordable Housing

Funding received from HUD for HOME, HOPWA, and ESG is used to provide a range of housing for a wide variety of under-served populations throughout the state.

The CDBG program does not fund affordable housing development projects; however, CDBG does fund housing rehabilitation. CDBG priorities for projects are to satisfy the low moderate income national objective. Because of that, OBDD-IFA does not track the breakdown of extremely low, low and moderate income.

Due to the type of project funded under CDBG are mainly to satisfy Low and Moderate Income – Area wide, the OBDD-IFA does not track the breakdown of extremely low, low and moderate income.

The HOME program does not set specific goals for units provided for homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs populations. While multifamily rental projects house homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs tenants, these tenant categories are not named as priorities for funding in the NOFA. However, the HOPWA program is specifically designed to provide housing for persons with AIDS and thus is considered disabled.

Table 11 reflects the fact that the HOME program does not set goals for units for homeless and non-homeless person, and thus, data is not collected. However, Table 11 shows the number of clients served by HOPWA.

Table 11 –HOPWA Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	N/A	N/A
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	N/A	N/A
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units	HOPWA 45	HOPWA 63
Total	45	63

For the HOME program, OHCS counts progress in terms of units and projects. The HOME program tracks units built, rather than households supported.

Table 12 – HOME TBRA, HOPWA, and CDBG Number of Households Supported

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance	HOME TBRA 500	HOME TBRA 1,186 ^a
Number of households supported through rental assistance	HOPWA 45	HOPWA 63
Number of households supported through the production of new units	CDBG-85	N/A
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units	N/A	N/A
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units	N/A	N/A
Total	545	1249

^a PR23 reports for 2013 and 2014

Table 13 – CDBG, HOME, HOME TBRA, HOPWA and ESG Number of Persons Served

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	HOME TBRA Actual^a	HOPWA Actual	ESG Actual^b
Extremely Low-income	See 2014 PER	44	941	52	10,558
Low-income	See 2014 PER	1	240	6	0
Moderate-income	See 2014 PER	0	5	5	0
Total	See 2014 PER	45	1,186	63	10,558

^a PR23 reports for 2013 and 2014

^b From 2014 IDIS CR-65 Report

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The goal of the CDBG program, as it relates to affordable housing, is to provide decent housing and suitable living environments to low and moderate income persons. The OBDD-IFA CDBG program 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan period goal was to fund 30 housing rehabilitation projects by December 31, 2015. However the impact of the mid-2008 economic recession to the country and state started a domino effect throughout the years afterwards in every segment of society, especially the low and moderate income families and neighborhoods. Due to budget cuts and staff reductions, which resulted in decreased capacity at the local level to administer the complex CDBG grants, many cities and counties were reluctant to apply for CDBG funds. As of December 31, 2014, CDBG funded 16 housing rehabilitation projects to meet 53 percent of the CDBG goal. The 16 projects assisted 416 single family owner-occupied low to moderate income homeowners.

Since 2012, OBDD-IFA has seen an increase in demand of CDBG especially for infrastructure projects. Oregon's CDBG program continues to alleviate the effects of the economy by creating jobs, assisting microenterprises, improving infrastructure, providing housing rehabilitation, and constructing essential

community facilities. The primary obstacle in successfully addressing the demands remains the lack of funding. Federal and state funding are simply not enough to support the needs. Despite leveraging CDBG funds with other funding sources, there are not enough funds to meet the demand. Applications for funds exceeded awards. Applications totaled \$22 million, for a funding allocation of \$11,499,449. OBDD-IFA has determined, through interactions with our stakeholders, the need for housing rehabilitation continues to be great. Due to the recession and the sharp drop in home values, eligible homeowners had little or no available equity in their homes and they were unable to obtain a housing rehabilitation loan. In 2012, to address this problem, OBDD-IFA added an application option for recipients to provide housing rehabilitation funds to eligible homeowners in the form of grants rather than loans. This programmatic change enables OBDD-IFA to effectively meet our housing rehabilitation goal. In 2014, three Housing Rehabilitation projects were awarded in the Housing Rehabilitation Grant Program. The performance will be reported in the 2016 CAPER or when the projects are completed.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

OHCS is currently on track to exceed the goals set in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period for number of persons served by the HOME Program. That said, reduced funding levels and increased regulations create barriers for the program.

The 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan included separate goals for rehabilitation projects and new construction projects with regard to multifamily rental housing goals. Beginning in 2014, goals will reflect the total number of multifamily rental housing projects, regardless of the type of activity.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

The HOPWA program continues to have difficulty in helping clients secure a source of income. Barriers to achieving this goal include high rates of unemployment in some parts of the state in addition to client specific barriers related to disability and health conditions. In order to address this continued need, OHOP clients, as part of their participation in Ryan White funded case management, are being screened for employment readiness, and when appropriate, referred to employment service providers such as Vocational Rehabilitation, Work Source, and Ticket to Work offices. An employment specialist is also now funded through community based provider HIV Alliance, in Eugene. Since implementation in July, 2014, 30 people have secured new jobs and an additional 36 individuals are participating in an employment related class or training. Finally, with other funding, OHOP has funded an innovative housing program called *Elevate* which provides medium term housing to individuals who are actively working towards a financial stability goal such as finding a new job, going back to school, or contributing to an Individual Development Account (IDA). IDA's are accounts where the participant's contributions are matched and the money can be used for education, training or other prescribed uses.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Since the recession, the rental market has become more competitive. Communities in rural areas have the greatest challenge in providing affordable permanent housing options due to limited housing stock,

low rental vacancy rates, limited livable wage jobs, and market forces that have fewer incentives for the development of low income rental housing. This issue has a particular impact on communities with a significant percentage of vacation homes. Additionally, the highly competitive statewide rental market and reluctance to house vulnerable populations due to the perceived risk has created a severe shortage of very low income housing. A statewide effort to address a portion of this issue included the passage of HB 2639, legislation that prohibits landlord discrimination against Housing Choice voucher holders (Section 8). In addition to creating protected status for Housing Choice voucher holders, HB 2639 created a dedicated landlord guarantee fund where landlords can be reimbursed for tenant damages, rent arrears, and related costs caused by a Housing Choice voucher tenant. Educating landlords about this new law provides the perfect opportunity to dispel myths about low income and homeless households and their ability to be successful tenants. The intent of the legislation is to increase the willingness and number of private landlords statewide who will provide rental housing to vulnerable populations participating in the Housing Choice voucher program. We are beginning to see the results of this effort with new landlords participating in the Housing Choice program for the first time.

In 2014, the ESG program exceeded Oregon's goals for increasing availability and accessibility of prevention and essential services for groups at risk of homelessness. The delivery of services by the Community Action Network provides statewide accessibility aligned with other poverty related services. The network is a key partner in OHCS's ability to deliver energy assistance and meet our goals. Although outcomes were exceeded, local concerns were raised about the availability of rental housing. These concerns included the fact that barriers to accessing permanent housing remain, due to the lack of affordable housing and lack of development of affordable housing development in rural areas.

Statewide programmatic standards and activity outcomes/outputs are being refined based on data from the state fiscal year, July 1, 2013, thru June 30, 2014. OHCS collaborates with its ESG Program subrecipients and the Portland Housing Bureau to improve the quality and consistency of homeless program (inclusive of ESG) data collection and reporting. Specific issues being addressed are: data entry program naming conventions, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) software limitations, and user procedures and training.

CR-25 – Homeless and Other Special Needs

In this section, Oregon evaluates its progress in meeting specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness by highlighting key accomplishments, milestones and benchmarks, and identifying barriers that may have a negative impact on progress. Based on the success and challenges in the program year, we will explain any adjustments and improvements that will be made to more effectively implement the Consolidated Plan’s strategies and goals for each program.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Funding homeless shelters and shelters for victims of domestic violence are priorities of the Oregon CDBG program. While there were no CDBG projects awarded in 2014 for this criteria, OBDD-IFA has actively collaborated with the Governor’s Regional Solution Teams to provide technical assistance to address homelessness at the project development level.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program Tenant Based Rental Assistance (HOME TBRA)

The HOME TBRA program provides housing stabilization for those at risk of homelessness and those experiencing homelessness. The HOME TBRA program is available to households with an income at or below 50 percent of the area median income. In 2014, 79 percent of the households assisted with HOME TBRA funds were extremely low income, having a household income at or below 30 percent area median income. Details of the persons assisted with HOME TBRA can be seen in Table 13.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

In addition to HOPWA funding, OHA receives HUD funding through two other grants; Continuum of Care dollars through the Rural Oregon Continuum of Care (ROCC); and Central Oregon Continuum of Care and HOME funding through the City of Salem. Funding through the CoCs provides permanent supportive housing to households who meet HUD’s definition of homelessness. In addition, Ryan White funding may be used to provide emergency housing for case management clients in the form of hotel and motel vouchers. OHOP works in close coordination with homeless service providers through participation on the ROCC and other planning bodies.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Many factors influence the types of ESG service delivery offered by ESG subrecipients. Subrecipients make decisions about strategies and target population priorities based on knowledge of the local needs of communities and directives from local plans to end homelessness. However, funding sources have compliance requirements that at times conflict with local community needs and housing markets. For example, HUD’s requirement to limit allowable rent to HUD-determined fair market rent (FMR) may not necessarily reflect actual local market rents thus adversely impacting the availability of rental units for homeless households.

In 2014, ESG subrecipients reported that low rental vacancy rates contributed to the lack of housing available to low and lower-income persons. Additionally, the number of persons that subrecipients assist is limited, in part, by the size of staffing, the type of financial resources available, and the complexity of services they decide to deliver. All of these factors influence ESG service delivery.

Other obstacles to service delivery include:

- Language barriers
- Lack of transportation
- Limited employment opportunities
- Lack of available services in rural communities

In 2014, ESG subrecipients provided outreach engagement services to 2,094 unsheltered persons and shelter and transitional housing to 5,763 persons. Both numbers represent an increase from what subrecipients reported in 2013.

In 2014, ESG funds expended for direct service delivery to persons experiencing homelessness and those at-risk of homelessness totaled \$1,422,912. The amount of ESG money expended in each service category is outlined below:

- Street Outreach: \$50,566, four percent of ESG direct-service funds, provided street outreach activities, serving 2,094 persons. These activities included initial contact with individuals, families and youth who were unsheltered and met the HUD definition of literally homeless.
- Emergency Shelter: \$302,327, 20.5 percent of ESG direct-service spending, was allocated to emergency shelter activities, serving 5,763 individuals, and providing 63,018 bed nights. ESG funds provided operation and maintenance for shelters throughout Oregon.
- Homeless Prevention: \$520,108, 35.3 percent of ESG direct-service funds, was used to deliver assistance to those who met the HUD definition of at-risk to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless. 2,159 people were served with ESG homeless prevention funds in 2014. Services included rent assistance, financial assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services.
- Rapid Re-housing: \$502,817, 34.1 percent of ESG direct-service funds, was used to provide assistance to those who met the HUD definition of literally homeless for rapidly re-housing individuals and families. Rapid Re-housing funds were used to serve 1,349 people in 2014. Services included rent assistance, financial assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services.

The ESG program spending was monitored to ensure compliance with the requirement that funds used for street outreach and emergency shelter activities did not exceed 60 percent of the total ESG

allocation. Subrecipients used 25.7 percent of their ESG program budget for shelter and outreach activities, well below the 60 percent limit. The remaining 74.3 percent funded homeless prevention and rapid re-housing assistance.

The table below shows the percentage of funds budgeted by subrecipients for service delivery in comparison with actual spending reported.

Table D - ESG Projected/Actual Spending

Service Category	2014 Projected Budget Spending ^a	2014 Actual Spending ^b
Street Outreach	3.7%	3.4%
Emergency Shelter	23.0%	20.5%
Homeless Prevention	28.4%	35.3%
Rapid Re-housing	32.7%	34.1%

^a OHCS OPUS financial management system

^b 2014 IDIS CR-75 Report

CR-30 – Public Housing

Oregon does not operate public housing, however, the state works with Oregon’s PHAs to develop, deliver, and increase accessibility to public housing.

Oregon took the following actions to learn about and address the needs of public housing:

- OHCS staff met with Housing Works/Central Oregon and Mid-Columbia Housing Authority/The Dalles to discuss the limited housing availability in the region and the impacts to their populations.
- OHCS staff attended board meetings of the Ontario/Malheur Housing Authority to discuss their portfolio and learn more about their clients and the issues in their region.
- OHCS staff met with NE Housing Authority regarding a project issue. City Council member and Oregon State Housing Council member, Zee Koza, arranged to speak at community meetings to talk about the importance of affordable housing in the community.
- Oregon Housing Authorities is the statewide association of Public Housing Authorities. The association meets periodically to discuss issues that pertain to their members. Members of the OHCS Executive Team attend these meetings upon request to hear updates about issues facing Public Housing Authorities or to discuss issues of joint concern or interest.

Oregon took the following actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Individual Retirement Accounts (IDAs) help eligible households move out of poverty through asset development, allowing participants to build assets one of the following five ways:

1. Save for homeownership
2. Start or expand a small business
3. Access higher education
4. Repair their homes
5. Purchase technology or equipment that will help them secure or retain employment

Participants attended the required IDA classes, made the required deposits and reached their pre-determined goals. In 2014, 260 participants graduated from the IDA program with an asset of some type of higher education. Thirty six percent of all Oregon IDAs were used to reach higher education goals. Public Housing residents make up a small percentage of the total IDA clients and graduates, and most will likely be saving for a home. The table below details the 2014 accomplishments of the IDA program.

Table E - Asset Class for Graduates of the IDA Program in 2014

	Number of Graduates	Percent of total Graduates by Asset Type
Education	260	36%
Business	251	34%
Home Purchase	162	22.5%
Home Renovation	33	4.6%
Employment related equipment	14	2.0%
Total	720	100%

Regional and Metro Housing Centers

Oregon has Regional and Metro Housing Centers located throughout the state. A Document Recording Fee funds these Housing Centers. The Centers provide assistance with home purchase activities to low and moderate income home buyers, including classes, pre-purchase counseling, financial coaching, foreclosure counseling, IDA access, and down payment assistance.

The centers increase successful homeownership and access to affordable housing, and housing related services, amongst very low to moderate income families by educating and providing information about home purchase and affordable rental housing available in the community. Housing Centers provide a continuum of services to their clients from pre-purchase through post purchase education, rental through good tenancy, and resources and information to retain homeownership.

In 2014, 827 homes were purchased, and 1,827 people participated in homebuyer education. Since 2012, Oregon has funded Regional and Metro Housing Centers in the amount of \$2,489,993.

Down Payment Assistance Program

The down payment assistance and closing cost programs are administered by participating organizations for low and very low income families and individuals, with particular focus on low income, first-time homebuyers. The program is funded through the state's document recording fee. The programs give qualified buyers who have completed a homebuyer education program up to \$5,000 for a down payment and/or closing costs.

The down payment assistance program is for first time homebuyers. Participants must complete a homebuyer education class, and have income that does not exceed 80 percent of area median income. OHCS provided \$750,000 for down payment assistance to community non-profits across the state, from November 1, 2013 through June 30, 2015. To date, 161 homeowners have been assisted, with an average assistance grant of \$4,156.00 per homeowner. The program has the capacity to assist more homeowners.

CR-35 – Other Actions

Oregon continues to work to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing. Below is an outline of many of the initiatives and programs OHCS has advanced to achieve this goal.

In 2014, OHCS worked with Oregon Regional Solutions Teams to coordinate community efforts and broaden partnerships in support of affordable housing in the following ways:

Regional Solutions Teams

OHCS staff attended quarterly meetings of Regional Solutions teams across the state. Working with Regional Solutions teams resulted in:

- Facilitated partnerships and agreements in support of the Manufactured Home Replacement project in Southern Oregon – called ReHome Oregon.
- Technical assistance in the development of a locally administered Revolving Loan Fund in support of attainable housing development in the North Central Region. Partnered with the Mid-Columbia Housing Authority.
- Support provided to a coalition of low income housing/service advocates in the North Central Region to prepare advocacy materials for educating local governments. Worked with the Mid-Columbia Housing Authority.
- Participation with the Homeless Leadership Coalition and the Bend Affordable Housing Committee, and provided information/updates to the Central Region. Partnered with HousingWorks.
- A presentation to the Neighborhood Partnerships conference held on October 29, 2014, to help connect housing advocates to the Regional Solutions model.
- Participation as a member of the Department of Land Conservation and Development Urban Growth Boundary Committee to ensure low income housing needs are addressed in the policy making process.

Community Partnerships

During 2014, OHCS supported and participated with key stakeholders and community partners to further understand the risk factors that affect the ability to provide low to moderate income housing including:

- Working in collaboration with the Oregon Business Council, Oregon Solutions, and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to develop and facilitate a series of community stakeholder forums across the state. The purpose of the forums was to support a Design Lab to identify barriers and innovative solutions to overcome poverty, much of which focused on employment and economic trends, demographics, and issues such as access to affordable housing.

- OHCS and its staff worked with numerous state agency partners such as OHA, Addictions and Mental Health Division (AMH), Addictions and Mental Health Policy Advisory Committee (AMHPAC) and its Housing/Olmstead Subcommittee, as well as the Interagency Olmstead Collaborative. The purpose of this collaboration was to further identify barriers and solutions to integrated housing options.
- The department participated in the Department of Human Services (DHS) Foster Youth Transitions Workgroup to assist in identifying service enhancements and adjustments to increase options for safe, stable, and affordable housing options for youth transitioning from the foster care system.

Agriculture Workforce Housing Facilitation Team

In 2001, HB3172 mandated the creation of the Farmworker Housing Facilitation Team (FWHFT). As a result of 2013 legislation, and to reflect the true nature of the workers in Oregon, the team's name was changed from Farmworker to Agriculture Workforce Housing Facilitation Team (AWHFT).

The AWHFT provides an ongoing discussion forum for state and local government agencies involved with farmworker housing. Team members include the Housing and Community Services Department, the Occupational Safety and Health Division, the State Department of Agriculture, the Department of Land Conservation and Development, the Employment Department and the Oregon State University Extension Service, Rural Development, the Farm Service Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Labor, local planning agencies, and other interested persons.

OHCS convened, and facilitated, six AWHFT meetings in 2014. The team includes two sub-committees; Alignment and Streamlining, and Needs and Research. The meeting topics ranged from housing needs and tax credit programs to collaborating across agencies. The year included presentations by the OHCS Director, the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI), and a Woodburn grower.

The Alignment and Streamlining sub-committee focused on coordinating a streamlined process for the submission of environmental assessments required by Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The sub-committee worked on a way to streamline the process to submit environmental reviews for the HOME program, and Rural Development (RD), while meeting the requirements created by HUD, and is currently working with HUD to develop a resolution.

The Needs and Research subcommittee focused its energy on mapping Oregon's agriculture workforce housing needs. The sub-committee's work centered on developing ways to collect and display the mapping of housing data, and on ways to use the data once it is gathered.

Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) is designated as the primary state agency for farmworker housing information. The department developed an information center for farmworker

housing financing information, which may be accessed at the following location.

<http://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/Pages/agriculture-workforce-housing-facilitation-team.aspx>.

2014 Legislation

- The Legislature committed an additional \$2 million to prevent or end homelessness through the Emergency Housing Account and the State Homeless Assistance Program. These funds go directly to Community Action Agencies across the state.
- The Legislature committed an additional \$2.5 million to preserve existing affordable rental housing that is at risk of losing its federal rent subsidy contracts.
- The Legislature passed a bill which would give residents of manufactured home parks an opportunity to purchase their park should the owner chose to sell.

Preserve Affordable Housing with Expiring Project-Based Rental Assistance

A large part of the state's strategy to remove barriers to affordable housing is the preservation of units with expiring federal project based rental assistance. The grants are distributed through OHCS' NOFA program. Table F below details the projects reserved funds in 2014.

Table F - 2014 NOFA Reservations and Number of Units Preserved

PROJECT NAME ^a	DATE FUNDED	PROJ CITY	HOME \$	LIHTC9 \$	OAHTC \$	GHAP \$	HPF \$	LIHTC4 \$	TOTAL UNITS
Acq / Rehab:	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Big River Apts	11/7/2014	St Helens	\$0	\$890,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	83
Bluff Avenue Apts	11/7/2014	Salem	\$0	\$204,244	\$830,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	20
Bronaugh Building	11/7/2014	Portland	\$0	\$833,042	\$750,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	50
La Grande Plaza I	11/7/2014	La Grande	\$1,140,000	\$0	\$870,000	\$435,000	\$0	\$0	21
Pacific Park Apts	11/7/2014	Canby	\$0	\$701,550	\$1,800,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	68
Victorian Court	11/7/2014	Scappoose	\$1,884,100	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	21
Village East Apts - Springfield	8/1/2014	Springfield	\$0	\$636,004	\$1,800,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	42
Cove Ave Apts	4/28/2014	La Grande	\$502,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	20
Robert Lindsey Tower & Parkway East Apts	4/8/2014	Salem	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$514,340	108
Holiday Garden Apts (3 projects)	12/16/2014	3 sites	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,795,000	\$0	208
			\$3,526,600	\$3,264,840	\$8,050,000	\$1,935,000	\$4,795,000	\$514,340	641

^a See Acronym Table Appendix B

Affordability, Balance, and Choice Workgroup

In 2013, House Speaker Kotek initiated a workgroup to discuss Oregon's affordable housing crisis, and in particular, inclusionary zoning and other strategies that might impact the supply of affordable housing. The workgroup was led by Representatives Reardon and Parrish, as well as two advocates representing the Housing Alliance and the Oregon Home Builders Association.

The workgroup met in 2014 February through December, and considered a range of topics including information about the need for affordable housing across the state; what affects the supply of affordable housing; inclusionary zoning; the cost of building affordable housing; and others. The workgroup identified over 50 possible actions that would increase the supply and availability of affordable housing, and was able to come to consensus that 40 of them should move forward in some way.

This session, there were five initial proposals, three of which are moving forward through the Legislative process. Those five proposals were:

- Amend the constitution to allow additional state bonding for affordable housing: The Oregon Constitution currently prohibits bonding for the benefit of a private party. There are exceptions in the Constitution which allow the State Housing Finance Agency - OHCS - to issue General Obligation Bonds specifically for Elderly & Disabled Housing. A bill introduced in the 2015 session, HJR 17, would expand this exemption to allow for the development of affordable housing for people who earn less than 80 percent of Area Median Income. HJR 17 would refer the question to voters during the 2016 General Election cycle. This bill received its first Public Hearing.
- Request information from the Department of State Lands (DSL) and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT): These bills, HB 2620 and HB 2881, would request information from ODOT and DSL to provide an inventory of all state lands held by these agencies. Several participants in the workgroup identified land as a key problem in developing affordable housing. These bills had their first Public Hearings.
- Support proposals to increase funding for brownfield development, in particular for affordable housing: There are efforts moving forward to recapitalize a Brownfields Redevelopment Fund, which would provide financial assistance for remediation. One of the eligible uses of the fund would be the development of affordable housing.
- Requested OHCS and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) work more closely together to monitor local community's efforts to provide affordable housing: DLCD monitors the land use planning process which oversees whether local communities are setting aside enough land for needed affordable housing. OHCS and DLCD have expressed interest in working together. The two agencies are submitting a letter to legislative leadership highlighting this partnership.
- Increase the cap on the Oregon Affordable Housing Tax Credit: This initially also resulted in a bill, HB 2622, which was awaiting the outcome of a workgroup convened by OHCS. The workgroup was charged with examining ways to make this credit more effective and to analyze whether additional cap was needed. Ultimately, the workgroup recommended internal changes to the way the Department was managing the cap which will result in some additional dollars being available. This proposal may come forward again in 2017.

The Oregon Legislature convened in February 2015, and will be in session until July 2015.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The objectives for the use of ESG funds are to provide decent housing for individuals and families at risk of homelessness and to provide a suitable living environment for homeless individuals and families. ESG funds are used to support at risk households with rental and financial assistance to enable households to retain housing and rapidly relocate those who had lost their housing.

OHCS' 2014 goal was to assist 2,000 households. The actual number of households receiving homeless prevention assistance totaled 2,159, and the number of households receiving permanent housing services through rapid re-housing totaled 1,349. The combined number aided to retain or obtain housing and stability was 3,508, which is 175.4 percent of the goal and 33.2 percent of all households served with ESG funds.⁷

Subrecipients are encouraged to provide case management to all clients receiving homeless prevention and rapid re-housing services. Clients receiving short-and medium-term rental assistance with ESG funds are required to be case-managed and have a housing stability service plan.

Lead Based Paint Hazards

The State of Oregon requires all applicants and subrecipients, including affordable housing projects, developers and service providers, to conduct all related work and deliver all related services in accordance with the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act and 24 CFR 570.487(c). Grant recipients, subrecipients, applicants, project owners, and any others who apply for, or receive HUD funding, must certify compliance with all applicable lead-based paint requirements as a part of contracts and agreements.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The information below was provided by OBDD-IFA.

The CDBG program requires all applicants to demonstrate how rehabilitation work will be conducted in accordance with the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act and HUD implementing regulations at 24 CFR 570.487(c). Effective September 15, 2000 revisions to the Lead Based Paint regulations 24 CFR Part 35 were implemented. In addition, all grant recipients must comply with the requirements found in Chapter 8 of the CDBG Grant Management Handbook.

All owners of CDBG rehabilitated housing constructed prior to 1978 receive notice about the hazards of lead-based paint. All applicants for housing rehabilitation loans also received notification. Grant recipients must keep documentation of the notification in their local project file. All state CDBG programs were required to develop procedures to eliminate the hazards of lead poisoning due to the presence of lead-based paint in housing assisted with CDBG funds.

⁷ The high percentage difference in projected and actual numbers served is due to a low projected base versus the current accurate HMIS data collection.

Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazards Reduction Act of 1992 (42 USC 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K, and R of this title.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

Multifamily properties originally constructed prior to 1978 are subject to requirements for assessment, evaluation, and/or mitigation of lead-based paint, pursuant to federal regulations. OHCS has received training from HUD on the Lead Safe Housing Rule and implements requirements, when required by regulation, to specific projects. OHCS does not currently have any HOME projects that require on-going monitoring for lead paint.

HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (HOME TBRA)

The HOME TBRA program requires a visual assessment for lead based paint hazards as part of the Housing Quality Standards inspection for each potential rental unit if the unit was built prior to 1978, and the household includes a child under age six. If a visual assessment reveals lead-based paint, the rental owner must complete paint stabilization, clean-up and clearance activities before the household is allowed to occupy the unit. All adults receiving TBRA are given the brochure “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home” and an acknowledgement of that is kept in the client file. Additionally, subrecipients are required to exchange information with the local health department about children at risk for lead-based paint poisoning. The OHCS application for HOME TBRA funding requires subrecipients to document their procedure of coordinating data with the health department. Subrecipients of OHCS federally funded projects are responsible to follow the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act and 24 CFR 570.487(c). HOME TBRA compliance monitors discuss lead-based paint requirements with subrecipients to confirm they understand the necessary processes, and review client files to verify the files contain appropriate documentation of lead-based paint assessment and education.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

OHOP is required to provide information to all clients pertaining to lead exposure when the unit does not meet the abatement standards.

Actions Taken to Reduce the Number of Poverty-Level Families

ESG subrecipients can use ESG funds to pay for case management when they are providing services for street outreach, shelter, and housing relocation and stabilization. Subrecipients offer case management and other services to ESG clients as an integral step in providing a household with the opportunity and foundation to move out of poverty.

Case management activities include but are not limited to:

- Applicant intake and assessment
- Eligibility evaluation
- Counseling
- Developing, securing and coordinating services
- Developing and assisting the participant with a housing stabilization plan, and
- Monitoring and evaluating participant’s progress.

Other essential services subrecipients may provide to help participants move out of poverty include, but are not limited to:

- Landlord mediation programs
- Employment assistance and training
- Credit repair
- Legal services
- Housing search and placement
- Physical and mental health care assistance
- Substance abuse treatment
- Educational services
- Life skills training
- Transportation
- Referral to other assistance opportunities

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

Ryan White services provide wrap around support to families impacted by HIV who also experience poverty. Supportive services are available to households under 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Ryan White services include emergency housing and utility assistance, transportation assistance, nutritional support in the form of food vouchers, financial assistance with medical care and prescriptions, and referral and advocacy to a number of mainstream supports such as food stamps and social security.

OHOP housing coordinators participate on homeless task forces across the state, and also partner with Section 8 and other housing programs. Furthermore, OHOP participates in the Point in Time Count and other regional housing meetings such as LIHEAP.

OHOP provides information to all clients pertaining to their fair housing rights, and refers clients to fair housing resources when applicable.

Actions to Develop Institutional Structure

Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS)

OHCS continues to implement the goals to streamline governance and service delivery called for by the Governor in 2012. This multiyear effort resulted in recommendations throughout the agency. In 2014, OHCS moved several of these projects forward, and many remain in progress. Key accomplishments include:

- OHCS developed and submitted House Bill (HB) 2442 for legislative consideration. HB 2442 seeks to create a new policy commission, the Oregon Housing Stability Council that will set policy and direction across agency programs. The Housing Council will be replaced by this new council with increased oversight and policy responsibilities. The bill has passed the State House and is waiting to be scheduled in the Senate for a hearing.
- Multifamily housing finance is working to develop a method to target priority populations within OHCS' competitive funding processes. This work is supported by efforts to simplify and align state funded grants.
- OHCS has brought together a workgroup to consider changes to the homeownership program that will improve service delivery and funding models. This effort is tied to the evaluation of how to best serve homeownership counseling clients.
- Consolidation of food assistance programs within the Department of Human Services (DHS) would streamline services and provide opportunities. Transferring these programs from OHCS to DHS is in progress.
- Homelessness prevention performance indicators are under development. These metrics will provide statewide information for evaluation for persons experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity.
- OHCS executed a new contract to continue the Heat and Eat program which provides energy assistance to SNAP benefit recipients-a partnership between DHS and OHCS.

Many other efforts to improve the ability of OHCS to serve Oregon's low income communities are underdevelopment or evaluation. The agency is strengthening our partnerships within state government and our service and construction partners to address the needs of our low income Oregonians. Additionally, the changes in governance will allow for a more coordinated and targeted effort to move people out of poverty.

Oregon Business Development Department-Infrastructure Finance Authority (OBDD-IFA)

The information below is provided by OBDD-IFA.

CDBG program managers and Regional Coordinators work intensely with the recipients and their sub-grantees to assure compliance. OBDD-IFA staff regularly attends HUD trainings and webinars and

provide grant management, labor standards, environmental review and fair housing training to grantees and local grant administrators.

In 2012, OBDD-IFA completed a local “Rural Capacity Report” that identifies barriers faced by local governments in the implementation of projects, and compliance to the funding program requirements at the local level. OBDD-IFA is working on several capacity building efforts and has made internal revolution in the form of LEAN process improvements from all aspect of service delivery from the point of view of the customers, the forms and funding process. OBDD-IFA is actively conducting more technical assistance outreach in the form of regional workshops, individual trainings internally and externally for the CDBG program.

Based on the study, OBDD-IFA is actively conducting more technical assistance outreach in the form of regional workshops, individual trainings after the project is awarded, and throughout the project. As a result, the agency is embarking on a LEAN process improvement project.

Actions to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

Oregon uses its Community Action Agency network to deliver both homeless (inclusive of ESG) and anti-poverty services. This network provides strong coordination at the local level with multiple federal, state and local housing and social service programs. The seventeen Community Action Agencies (CAAs) provide direct service for key programs such as:

- Child care (7 CAAs)
- Community/economic development (9 CAAs)
- Employment training (7 CAAs)
- Energy and weatherization assistance (17 CAAs)
- Food assistance (16 CAAs)
- Head Start (7 CAAs)
- Housing (16 CAAs)
- Self-sufficiency programs/training (17 CAAs)
- Transportation (9 CAAs)
- Veterans services (11 CAAs)
- Senior/youth services (16 CAAs)

Migrant/farmworker and Latino/Hispanic services are provided through a statewide member of the Community Action Agency network who works closely with the Community Action Agencies in the delivery of advocacy, employment training, housing and other social services. Additionally, the Community Action Agencies are active participants in their local and/or regional homeless Continuums of Care (CoC). Four of Oregon’s CoCs have Community Action Agencies as their applicant agency and the balance of state has the Community Action Agencies’ association, Community Action Partnership of Oregon (CAPO), as their applicant agency. The remaining two CoCs have community action staff engaged in the governance structure. This strong engagement with continuums provides another avenue for developing strong partnerships with homeless and housing providers including, public housing authorities, community development corporations, domestic violence providers, and state, county and local social, health and education service providers.

Oregon's HOPWA program addresses poverty by providing decent, affordable housing to its clients, a major first step in financial stability. In addition, the OHOP Program was a recipient of the HUD sponsored Getting to Work Initiative, an opportunity aimed at helping HOPWA grantees increase their capacity to assist persons living with HIV reenter the workforce, and continues to support participants in going back to work.

Actions to overcome the effects of impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice.

OHCS, OBDD-IFA, and OHA, work to affirmatively further fair housing for Oregon populations. In 2010, Oregon drafted an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The analysis covers the period from 2011 through 2015. Based on the AI, Oregon developed a Fair Housing Strategic Action Plan (FHAP) that identified the impediments Oregon would focus on over the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan period. Addressing the impediments is a joint effort between the three agencies.

The FHAP is Attachment N of this plan. The AI may be viewed at the following link:

http://www.oregon.gov/OHCS/HD/HRS/CONSPLAN/Final_Oregon_Analysis_Impediments.pdf

Oregon maintains grants with the Fair Housing Council of Oregon (FHCO) to assist the state in affirmatively furthering fair housing. Through these grants, FHCS helps the state address the barriers identified in the AI. Those efforts are outlined in the following section.

Other Actions: Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS)

In 2014, Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) administered a grant with FHCO to address impediments to fair housing choice and affirmatively further fair housing. FHCO utilized its expertise and skills to address fair housing issues, with a particular focus on Oregon's non-entitlement areas of the state and those agencies who serve those portions of the state.

OHCS' grant with FHCO covers the period from April 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015. These grant activities are outlined in Table I. Below are detailed outcomes from the activities performed under the grant.

FHCO Intake and Processing of Complaints

During 2014, FHCO received nearly 500 fair housing inquiries from non-entitlement areas of the state. Thirty-nine complaint intakes for fair housing discrimination were conducted for residents of non-entitlement areas during 2014. A matrix that lists the county of origin of the intake, the status of the intake and the protected class that was alleged to be violated is included as Attachment P of this report.

Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Audit Tests

During FHCO training workshops and seminars for the LGBT community, community members indicated concerns about discrimination against individuals based on their gender identity and/or sexual

orientation. Some elder support groups revealed this as an issue in assisted living facilities and senior housing communities. Federal funds are not available to test for these state protected classes.

Fourteen audit tests to identify illegal discrimination based on sexual orientation were conducted in 2014. The Table below lists the county where tests were conducted, the outcome of the tests, and what, if any, possible actions FHCO planned to take.

Table G – LGBT Audit Tests

County	Outcome	Notes
Lane	Negative	
Douglas	Inconclusive	Possible Retest
Grant	Inconclusive	Possible Retest
Douglas	Inconclusive	Possible Retest
Linn	Inconclusive	Possible Retest
Marion	Negative	
Clatsop	Positive	
Lane	Negative	
Lane	Positive	
Hood River	Negative	
Jackson	Inconclusive	Possible Retest
Polk	Negative	
Yamhill	Positive	
Marion	Negative	

FHCO hired testers to help determine if persons were experiencing or potentially experiencing discrimination at various housing providers. The “test” could be an application or inquiry about housing. The result was based on how the tester was treated in the process of seeking housing.

Inconclusive tests are those in which different treatment is identified, usually in the form of different information being provided to each tester. In some cases, the differences can be a result of each tester speaking to a different agent (although all representatives of the test target should be providing the same information to every potential applicant). Further testing of the targeted site is needed to determine if there is a pattern in the way information is provided to inquirers.

Positive tests are those in which the protected class tester receives discouraging treatment, less information than provided to the control tester, and/or information that reflects less favorable financial or amenities packages. In positive tests, additional testing is usually conducted if enforcement action is expected to take place. This is done to verify that this is the usual business practice of a test target and not an anomaly.

Negative tests are those in which the protected class tester and the control tester are treated the same and provided with the same information.

Stakeholder Training

FHCO conducted numerous stakeholder trainings to educate housing providers and housing consumers about fair housing rights and responsibilities. For detailed information about training and attendees please see Attachment O.

Training evaluations were extremely positive and stated an increased awareness of fair housing laws. The majority of housing providers attending stated they planned to implement best housing practices. Advocates will watch for red flags when working with clients and will refer to FHCO if there is a possibility of fair housing issues. Many requested additional materials and some asked for future trainings for other entities in the area.

FHCO participated in a large Mexican Independence Day event at the Four Rivers Cultural Center in Ontario. Five hundred individuals attended the event. FHCO staffed an information table and presented two workshops on basic fair housing law.

While in Eastern Oregon, FHCO staff met with Section 8 staff at the NE Oregon Housing Authority to discuss local fair housing issues and strategies for educating landlords on the new Section 8 protection.

OHCS Staff Training

FHCO developed training specific to help OHCS staff and partner agencies more readily understand and implement fair housing laws, rules, and concepts into their daily work. The training was developed specifically for the compliance staff at OHCS who are responsible for monitoring multifamily projects. This training was held in February 2015. Training details will be included in the 2015 CAPER.

Model Code for Single family and Small Multiplex Housing

FHCO contracted with Communitas, a local planning firm to develop model code language for local communities to enhance accessibility in housing. CommonWorks, a local urban development planning firm, assisted with development of the code. The draft code was developed in 2014 and is under review by code attorneys. FHCO is consulting with local planners and land use attorneys to identify and develop language that will meet the needs of local communities. This project will be delivered in 2015.

Stakeholder Education

FHCO conducted training sessions on Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) to the following groups:

- The League of Oregon Cities (LOC) conference held in Eugene
- FHCO hosted an AFFH webinar
- FHCO met with, and trained, elected officials, land use and community development staff of the following jurisdictions at the LOC conference:
 - Grants Pass
 - Winston
 - Sweet Home
 - Aumsville
 - Rogue River
 - Roseburg
 - Gold Beach
 - Cave Junction
 - Florence
 - Lafayette
 - Cottage Grove
 - Astoria
 - Elgin

The AFFH toolkit materials were used during training sessions. Follow this link to access the toolkit materials: <http://www.fhco.org/guidebooks.htm>. All participants were pleased with the information and requested follow up technical assistance (TA) and additional training for their communities. FHCO has enlisted League of Cities (LOC) staff assistance in continuing to market FHCO training and technical assistance to small cities as a possible topic for LOC small cities regional meetings.

FHCO conducted an AFFH litigation webinar on December 9, 2014. Forty-three attendees from around the state participated in this presentation. It was marketed to more than 1,500 individuals in both entitlement and non-entitlement communities.

Other Actions: Oregon Business Development Department Infrastructure Finance Authority (OBDD-IFA)

OBDD-IFA educates recipients of CDBG funds about their fair housing responsibilities in several ways including: 1) presentations at workshops, 2) updates to the comprehensive Grant Management Handbook, 3) provides informational handouts, posters, brochures and individual technical assistance, as needed or requested and 4) sends recipients notices of workshops or conferences which address fair housing issues

The efforts of OBDD-IFA listed below outline how the agency is addressing the impediments identified in the 2011-2015 AI:

- Need to initiate communication with the Oregon Department of Land Use and Conservation Development (DLCD) to review land use laws in the non-entitlement areas of the Oregon to identify and attempt to overcome any impediments to fair housing choice created by these laws - A(2)*;
- Lack of coordinated fair housing outreach and educational methods in the non-entitlement areas of Oregon - B(1)*;

- Lack of understanding of fair housing laws and complaint system- B(2)*;
- Establish a strategic communication plan to increase knowledge of fair housing laws in Oregon - B(3)* ;
- Refusal to allow reasonable accommodations. Enhance outreach and education activities to increase understanding of common discriminatory actions seen in the rental market - C(1)*;
- Discrimination against Section 8 voucher holders - C(2)*;
- Discriminatory terms and conditions in the market place. Enhance outreach and education activities to consumers to overcome the two types of discriminatory activities (refusal to allow reasonable accommodation and discrimination against Section 8 voucher holders) in the rental markets - C(3)*; and,
- Discriminatory refusal to rent - C(4)*.

*Coding of identified impediments are further detailed in the 2011-2015 AI located at the following link: http://www.oregon.gov/OHCS/HD/HRS/CONSPLAN/Final_Oregon_Analysis_Impediments.pdf

OBDD-IFA continues to fund fair housing activities through the FHCO and the Greater Eastern Oregon Economic Development District (GEODC). Since January 2011, OBDD-IFA has funded \$320,800 to these entities to complete activities to further fair housing and remove impediments to fair housing choice:

- FHCO (contract from July 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012 for \$55,000
- GEODC (contract from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 for \$20,000
- FHCO (contract for 3 workshops n 2013) for \$8,000
- GEODC (contract from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2014 for \$32,000
- FHCO (contract from July 16, 2013 to December 31, 2013) for \$65,800
- FHCO (Contract from March 24, 2014 to December 31, 2015) for \$140,000

Refer to Table H for additional details.

During 2014 the following additional activities occurred

- a. The state conveys fair housing information via the CDBG listserve. This listserve disseminates information to all interested persons and grant recipients.
- b. OBDD-IFA translated CDBG forms, notices and letters that will provide the Units of General Local Government (UGLG) and persons of limited English proficiency more accessibility to program information.
- c. OBDD-IFA continues outreach through technical assistance workshops/presentations regarding Limited English Proficiency Plan and Section 3 Plan along with the dissemination of the new established Section 3 Business Registry web page.
- d. OBDD- IFA staff participated in the Interagency Council on Homelessness and Hunger was formed as a direct result of 2007 legislation. This council plays a key role in reviewing and implementing policy initiatives that will effectively move Oregon forward in reducing the problem of hunger and homelessness.

- e. In 2014, OBDD-IFA continued the requirement that sub grantees submit their policy on providing reasonable accommodations when becoming a certified sub-grantee.

Fair Housing Collaborative

In 2005, OHCS, OBDD-IFA, BOLI, FHCO and other private and other public sector participants formed a fair housing collaborative to address statewide fair housing issues and were a large part of the successful completion and development of the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and Fair Housing Action Plan. This collaborative met monthly during the development of these documents, and then quarterly thereafter to work on fair housing issues. OBDD-IFA continues to participate in the collaborative.

In 2014, the Fair Housing Collaborative meetings were increased to a monthly basis to assist in the development of the 2011–2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and the Fair Housing Action Plan.

Support of Local Fair Housing Efforts

OBDD-IFA works closely with all of our CDBG recipients to ensure that each of their jurisdictions recognize their responsibilities in this area and know where the resources are to answer questions and provide necessary brochures, posters and presentations. Regional coordinators remain in contact with each recipient through the course of the CDBG funded project and are able to assist them when necessary.

Local fair housing efforts of state CDBG recipients using 2014 funds include but are not limited to: publicizing fair housing laws, participating in local fair housing events, displaying posters, distributing brochures and being a participating sponsor of the Fair Housing Council of Oregon display and training sessions.

Actions Taken to Remove Barriers to Affordable Housing

In addition to the activities described above, CDBG funds are used to extend publicly-owned infrastructure to new affordable low- and moderate-income housing, which assists in addressing the obstacle of funding for owner occupied single family housing. CDBG funds also are used by low-and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate the homes they occupy.

CDBG funds were used to foster affordable housing by funding supportive public infrastructure for housing projects. CDBG funds, through the housing rehab program, support maintenance of affordable housing that is owned and occupied by a low-and moderate-income homeowner.

The following tables detail the actions taken by OHCS and OBDD-IFA to address impediments to housing choice during the first four years of the Consolidated Plan period.

Table H – OBDD-IFA Actions to Address Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

(Begins on next page)

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments	Action	Work to be Contracted by OBDD-IFA to full fill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Outcome	Measurement	FHCO Contract April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015	Actions completed in 2014 as of December 31, 2014	Aggregated Actions taken from 2011-2015
<p>A – Organizational/ Political constraints</p> <p>A(2)-Local zoning constraints and Not-In-My-Backyard philosophies tend to restrict inclusive housing production policies; existence of such policies or administrative that may not be in the spirit of affirmatively furthering fair housing.</p>	<p>Initiate Communication with the Oregon Department of Land Use and Conservation Development (DLCD), to review land use laws within the non-entitlement areas of Oregon to identify and attempt to overcome any impediments to fair housing choice created by these laws.</p>	<p>The initiation, coordination and completion of 4 meetings with DLCD to discuss non-entitlement land use laws. The development of a summary “white paper” of the results of the 4 meetings.</p>	<p>Better understanding of the impacts of Oregon law.</p>	<p>The completion of 4 meetings with DLCD and summary of the meeting results.</p>	<p>Task 1 - Conduct 2 additional meetings with DLCD to discuss non-entitlement land use laws and the development of a summary “white paper” of the results of the 4 meetings. Create a 15-20 minute educational video to be shown as part of training for non-entitlement area land use and policy decision makers as well as area housing consumers and advocates to explain the basic concepts of AFFH. Show the video to 6 non-entitlement areas.</p>	<p>Task 1 - FHCO director had teleconference with DLCD on June 20, 2014.</p> <p>The educational video is complete and can be found at: http://vimeo.com/user25658681/review/100159910/2ec832ee0e</p> <p>Video has been distributed to all public housing authority directors in Oregon and viewed 322 times.</p> <p>On July 16, 2014 video was shown at the Union County Court House for county staff.</p> <p>In September, 2014, 450 representative of small cities in Oregon received a direct e-mail with link to the video</p> <p>October 29, 2014 video was shown at the Neighborhood Partnerships statewide conference, approximately 400 participants attended and as a result 91 video showings were tracked on line.</p>	<p>Task 1 - Three meetings have been held: October 25, 2012 in Salem and June 20, 2013 in Salem and a teleconference on June 20, 2014.</p> <p>The educational video is complete and can be found at: http://vimeo.com/user25658681/review/100159910/2ec832ee0e</p> <p>Video has been distributed to all public housing authority directors in Oregon and viewed 322 times.</p> <p>On July 16, 2014 video was shown at the Union County Court House for county staff.</p> <p>In September, 2014, 450 representative of small cities in Oregon received a direct e-mail with link to the video</p> <p>October 29, 2014 video was shown at the Neighborhood Partnerships statewide conference, approximately 400 participants attended and as a result 91 video showings were tracked on line.</p>

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments	Action	Work to be Contracted by OBDD-IFA to full fill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Outcome	Measurement	FHCO Contract April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015	Actions completed in 2014 as of December 31, 2014	Aggregated Actions taken from 2011-2015
<p>B- Structural Barriers</p> <p>B(1)-Need for more effective outreach and education methods, such as television and radio advertisements, seminars, webinars and other dissemination methods not currently utilized by the state, particularly in the non-entitlement areas of Oregon.</p> <p>B(2)-Need to increase knowledge of fair housing and fair housing complaint system.</p>	<p>Increase knowledge of fair housing laws in Oregon.</p>	<p>The development and completion of educational outreach activities regarding fair housing laws and complaint system. Using standard and alternative (non-traditional) dissemination media, such as television, radio advertisements, webinars, seminars, and other communication media not currently utilized by the state.</p> <p>The development and effective distribution of printed information explaining current Oregon Law, including who is protected and what constitutes illegal discriminatory treatment.</p> <p>The development</p>	<p>Consistent effort at public and partner education.</p>	<p>Number of educational outreach activities and events that were completed, dates, attendees and their locations.</p> <p>The number of informative brochures distributed and identification of the distribution locations.</p>	<p>Task 2 - Conduct at least 8 mass media outreach activities. These activities may include PSAs, radio interviews, television appearances, and outreach events in local communities. Including posting a combination of 200 Twitter feeds, Facebook posts, Blog posts and news articles each year. Spanish-language outlets will be targeted for these activities.</p> <p>Conduct 6 listening sessions for non-entitlement jurisdiction residents to collect input on fair housing concerns in at least the following areas: land use and regulatory barriers, housing opportunity, segregation of specific populations, access to housing.</p>	<p>Task 2 - One day long outreach event at the mobile Mexican Consulate in Southern Oregon on May 16 &17, 2014 – 300 attendees.</p> <p>One day long outreach event at the mobile Mexican Consulate in The Dalles on June 28, 2014 – 120 attendees.</p> <p>Mexican Independence Day event in Ontario – 500 attendees, on September 14, 2014.</p> <p>In 2014, There have been 321 news articles submitted, with 265 Facebook/Twitter and 4 blogs for 589 as of December 31, 2014.</p> <p>Four radio interviews on KCMB, KWRL, La Grande on July 15, 2014 ; KUMA, Pendleton on July 18, 2014; KPPT, Newport on October 24, 2014; KNCU/ KYTE, Lincoln City, on October 28, 2014</p> <p>And 34 calls resulting from the Google/ Internet Searches.</p> <p>4 listening sessions have</p>	<p>Task 2 - 13 mass media outreach events have been completed; A radio interview with the La Pantera (KWBY) in Woodburn, OR, on November 17, 2011; A fair housing program and discussion on cable television in Jackson and Josephine Counties; A Medford radio interview (KEHD) on March 8, 2012; A Resource Fair in Hood River with 150 attendees; A radio interview on KUMA radio, Am radio in Pendleton on August 20, 2012; A radio interview on Jefferson Radio/OPB Ashland on September 2012; A radio interview on KSHD covering Shady Cove and Eagle Point on February 28, 2013; An Employee fair for the 400 employees of Amy’s Frozen Foods in White City on August 21, 2013; A radio interview on the Jefferson Exchange public radio covering Eugene to Northern CA on November 14, 2013; A radio interview on KBKR for Union and Baker counties on December 7, 2013; and, two day long outreach events with the Mexican Consulate, one in Southern Oregon on May 16 & 17, 2014 and one in The Dalles on June 28, 2014.</p> <p>Mexican Independence Day event in Ontario – 500 attendees, on</p>

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments	Action	Work to be Contracted by OBDD-IFA to full fill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Outcome	Measurement	FHCO Contract April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015	Actions completed in 2014 as of December 31, 2014	Aggregated Actions taken from 2011-2015
		informative brochures.			<p>Task 4 – Show newly updated "Anywhere But Here" display in at least 10 non-entitlement communities</p> <p>Task 5 - Distribute 20,000 information materials about fair housing to housing consumers, providers, government agency staff, and the general public</p> <p>Task 6 - Distribute 5,000 fair housing newsletters</p>	<p>occurred: September 11, 2014 with the Oregon Child Development Coalition staff, 8 participants; September 11, 2014 Oregon Child Development Coalition staff, 35 participants; October 21, 2014 Legal Services of Oregon staff in Newport, 2 participants; October 22, 2014 Community Services Consortium staff, Newport, 2 participants.</p> <p>Task 4 – The display is being shown at Four Rivers Cultural Center in Ontario from July to mid December 2014.</p>	<p>September 14, 2014.</p> <p>In 2014, There have been 321 news articles submitted, with 265 Facebook/Twitter and 4 blogs for 589 as of December 31, 2014.</p> <p>Four radio interviews on KCMB, KWRL, La Grande on July 15, 2014 ; KUMA, Pendleton on July 18, 2014; KPPT, Newport on October 24, 2014; KNCU/ KYTE, Lincoln City, on October 28, 2014</p> <p>And 34 calls resulting from the Google/ Internet Searches.</p> <p>4 listening sessions have occurred: September 11, 2014 with the Oregon Child Development Coalition staff, 8 participants; September 11, 2014 Oregon Child Development Coalition staff, 35 participants; October 21, 2014 Legal Services of Oregon staff in Newport, 2 participants; October 22, 2014 Community Services Consortium staff, Newport, 2 participants.</p> <p>Task 4 – A new traveling display “Anywhere but here” was developed.</p>

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments	Action	Work to be Contracted by OBDD-IFA to full fill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Outcome	Measurement	FHCO Contract April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015	Actions completed in 2014 as of December 31, 2014	Aggregated Actions taken from 2011-2015
					<p>Task 8 – Further work on this task was moved to C-Rental Markets (C-2) below.</p> <p>Task 9 - Identify at least 40 partners to be fair housing resources at the local level to increase the capacity to perform education and outreach. Conduct training's for 15 partners to enable them to effectively communicate fair housing information in their locality.</p>	<p>On October 30, 2014 the display was exhibited at the Ford Family Foundation in Roseburg</p> <p>Task 5 – 2,665 informational materials have been distributed in the non-entitlement areas.</p> <p>Task 6 – The April, September and end of year 2014 newsletters were distributed 8,753 recipients.</p>	<p>– The display is being shown at Four Rivers Cultural Center in Ontario from July to mid December.</p> <p>Task 5 - Fair housing posters were revised and translated into Spanish by April 16, 2012. Developed a new brochure "Fair Housing for Students" and Fair Housing for Real Estate Professionals". A total of 2,915 English and 100 Spanish brochures were distributed. A fair housing tab has been added to GEODC's web site. During 2013, a total of 9,753 fair housing materials have been distributed. To date in 2014, 2,665 informational materials have been distributed in the non-entitlement areas.</p> <p>Task 6 – 8,325 newsletters were distributed by the FHCO. Greater Eastern Oregon Development Corporation (GEODC) distributed Fair Housing information via GEODC newsletters, the Southwest Regional Alliance and at the Morrow County Commissioners meeting. In 2013 there were 197 Tweets, 224 Facebook posts and 78 articles distributed.</p>

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							<p>Task 8 -15 workshops have been held: August 22, 2011, Corvallis; August 25, 2011, La Grande; September 12, 2011, Jackson County; October 25, 2011, Salem; May 2, 2012 Tillamook and Hood River; June 21, 2012, St. Helens (Landlord) and St. Helens (Agencies/Jurisdictions); July 18, 2012, Madras, Oregon Child Development Corporation advocates; September 14, 2012, Roseburg, Neighborworks Umpqua, UCAN and Housing Authority of Douglas County (HADCO); and June 11, 2013 in Ontario. In these workshops a total of 1,192 resource material packets, in 8 different languages have been distributed. During 2013 the following workshops were conducted with 113 attendees: Multi-Family Housing NW on September 19, 2013; Northeast Oregon Housing Authority on October 21, 2013; Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing in Jackson and Josephine counties on November 5, 2013; and Adult Foster Care providers on St.</p>

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					<p>Task 11 – Conduct a 2014 and 2015 fair housing poster contest for Oregon children in first through eighth grades, throughout Oregon.</p>	<p>Task 9 – 23 partners have been identified and 19 partners were trained:</p> <p>1) Four Rivers Cultural Center Ontario; 2) Communities in Action, Ontario – trained 7/14/14; 3) Oregon Child Development Center, Ontario – trained 9/12/14; 4) Community Connections of Northeast Oregon, LaGrande – trained 7/15/14; 5) Treasure Valley Rental Owners Association, Ontario – trained 7/14/14; 6) Northeast Rental Owners Association, LaGrande – trained 7/16/14; 7) Community Action program of East Central Oregon, Pendleton – trained 7/17/14; 8) Oregon Affordable Housing Management Association; 9) Oregon Child Development Coalition – trained 9/11 and 9/12/14; 10) Malheur County DHS, Ontario – training 9/11/14; 11) Lane County Rental Owners Association –</p>	<p>Helens on December 30, 2013.</p> <p>GEODC conducted Fair Housing Workshops for Umatilla County on November 17, 2011, and Morrow County.</p> <p>Task 9 - This is an on-going task and the FHCO is currently scheduling meetings with local organizations in non-entitlement areas of the state to increase their capacity to perform outreach and education. The organizations that have been contacted so far include: St. Helens Rural Organizing Project; PCUN, farm worker advocacy in Woodburn; Siletz Tribe; Healthy Start advocacy groups statewide; National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) chapters throughout the state; Monmouth Tenant Association; Oregon Action in Medford; Independent Living Resource centers in Medford, Roseburg and Cave Junction; and the CAUSA Latino advocacy group, Four Rivers Cultural Center, Communities in Action, Oregon Child Development Center, Community Connections of Northeast Oregon, Treasure Valley Rental Owners Association, Northeast Rental Owner Associations; Community Action</p>

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						<p>training 7/19/14; 12) Red Lodge Transition Services, Coffee Creek – trained 8/14/14; 13) Samaritan House Shelter – trained 10/20/14; 14) My Sisters Place – trained 10/20/14; 15) Community Services Consortium, Lincoln City; 16) Legal Aid Services, Newport; 17) Providence Supportive Housing, Hood River – trained 10/29/14; 18) HADCO – trained 10/29/14; 19) Neighborworks Umpqua, Roseburg – trained 10/29/14; 20) Klamath Housing Authority, Klamath Falls – trained 11/3/14; 21) Klamath Housing Group, Klamath Falls – trained 11/3/14; 22) Lincoln County Board of Realtors – training 11/10/14; and, 23) Lincoln County ESD Help Center – trained 10/20/14.</p> <p>Task 11 – 2015 contest work has begun i.e. brochure and cover letter being printed; updating outreach list; preparing for bulk mailing, E-Blast and telephone outreach. Contest promotion will commence in</p>	<p>Program of East Central Oregon, Oregon Affordable Housing Management, Oregon Child Development Coalition; Malheur County; Lane County Rental Owners Association, Red Lodge Transition Services, Samaritan House Shelter, My Sister’s place, Community Service Consortium, Legal Aid Service, Providence Supportive Housing; HADCO, Neighborworks Umpqua, Klamath Housing Authority, Klamath Housing group, Lincoln County Board of Realtors, Lincoln County Education Service District (ESD) Help Center. Once the initial meetings are scheduled and conducted, the FHCO will set up trainings and follow-up meetings.</p> <p>Task 11 – In February 2013 fair housing poster materials were delivered to the Cities of Stanfield and Echo. GEODC also conducted a</p>

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						January 2015.	<p>reading at the Echo Library on April 19, 2013 for children from 4-8 years old.</p> <p>Other - GEODC participated in a forum on housing issues in Pendleton.</p> <p>2015 contest work has begun i.e. brochure and cover letter being printed; updating outreach list; preparing for bulk mailing, E-Blast and telephone outreach. Contest promotion will commence in January 2015.</p>
<p>B- Structural Barriers</p> <p>B(1)- Need for more effective outreach and education methods, such as television and radio advertisements, seminars, webinars and other dissemination methods not currently utilized by the state, particularly in the non-</p>	<p>Increase knowledge of fair housing laws in Oregon.</p>	<p>Develop a methodology to measure results of education and outreach events and activities, including non-traditional outreach methods.</p>	<p>Evaluation of existing measures and suggestions for new approaches.</p>	<p>System for measuring effectiveness of outreach for future implementation .</p>	<p>Task 12 (a) - Conduct four meetings (semi-annual) with OBDD-IFA to further develop or implement the plan developed by FHCO on March 31, 2012.</p> <p>Task 12(b) - Develop a methodology to measure the results of education and outreach activities developed by FHCO on March 31, 2012. The new system will be implemented by December 31,</p>	<p>Task 12 (a) – OBDD and FHCO met on July 15, 2014. The FHCO has been providing Technical Evaluation of the proposals for completion of the state’s A/I, and participated in a kick-off meeting with the selected consultant on December 18, 2014.</p> <p>Task 12 (b) – FHCO evaluating use of Policy Map to track calls/intakes in geographic areas of state.</p>	<p>Task 12 - Methodology was completed in 2012.</p> <p>Task 12(a) - OBDD and FHCO met on July 15, 2014. The FHCO has been providing Technical Evaluation of the proposals for completion of the state’s A/I, and participated in a kick-off meeting with the selected consultant on December 18, 2014.</p> <p>Task 12 (b) - FHCO evaluating use of Policy Map to track calls/intakes in geographic areas of state. HUD grant for the work was submitted and not awarded. The FHCO</p>

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entitlement areas of Oregon.					2015.	<p>FHCO submitted a HUD grant proposal that would support the use of an independent third party evaluator for this work – grant not awarded.</p> <p>The FHCO continues to consider appropriate methodologies. Training evaluations are analyzed but this methodology does not provide an effective technique for measuring effectiveness of training. FHCO is reviewing hotline activity and geographic areas to determine if this is a better indicator or training impact.</p>	continues to consider appropriate methodologies. Training evaluations are analyzed but this methodology does not provide an effective technique for measuring effectiveness of training. FHCO is reviewing hotline activity and geographic areas to determine if this is a better indicator or training impact.
<p>B- Structural Barriers</p> <p>B(1)- Need for more effective outreach and education methods, such as television and radio advertisements, seminars, webinars and other dissemination</p>	Establish a strategic communication plan to increase knowledge of fair housing laws in Oregon.	The development of a strategic statewide communication plan to increase knowledge of fair housing laws in the non-entitlement areas of Oregon.	Better educated community members and partners.	The development of a statewide strategic plan for future implementation .	Task 14 - Further work on the development and/or implementation of the strategic statewide communication plan will be addressed in the fair Housing Collaborative Meetings, under Task 10 below.		<p>Task 14 - Strategic Plan was completed on March 31, 2012.</p> <p>Between the FHCO and GEODC, it is estimated, that there was a gain of an additional 500 clients based upon listserves, flyer distribution and training sessions. This gain is projected to be based upon the increased fair housing awareness through the efforts of GEODC in Eastern Oregon, under this contract.</p>

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methods not currently utilized by the state, particularly in the non-entitlement areas of Oregon.							
<p>C - Rental Markets</p> <p>C(1)- Refusal to allow reasonable accommodations .</p> <p>C(2)- Discrimination against Section 8 voucher holders.</p> <p>C(3)- Discriminatory terms and conditions in the market place.</p> <p>C(4)- Discriminatory refusal to rent.</p>	<p>Enhance outreach and education activities to increase understanding of common discriminatory actions seen in the rental markets.</p> <p>Enhance outreach and education activities to overcome the two types of discriminatory activities (refusal to allow reasonable accommodation and discrimination against Section 8 voucher holders) identified in rental markets.</p>	<p>The development of a plan to increase understanding of common discriminatory actions seen in the rental markets within the non-entitlement areas of the state. This plan must emphasize the outreach and education activities that will take place to assist consumers in overcoming the discriminatory activities of: refusal to allow reasonable accommodation; and, discrimination against Section 8 voucher holders in non-entitlement rental markets.</p>	<p>Better educated housing consumers and providers.</p>	<p>The development of a statewide plan for future implementation .</p>	<p>Task 3 - Expand bank of video and photographic materials to enhance virtual tours of historic discrimination and present tours to at least 10 non-entitlement jurisdictions.</p> <p>Task 7 – Continue to update FHCO website to expand the</p>	<p>Task 3 – Identified,-obtained photographs and videotaped interviews to incorporate Japanese Americans who worked in farm labor camps in Eastern Oregon during World War II. Met local historians in Ontario, La Grande and the Josephine County Historical Society, along with obtaining materials and photos.</p>	<p>Task 3 - Plan was completed in 2012. OBDD-IFA is now contracting to complete actions identified within that plan. The development of a curriculum/training materials and agenda for workshops on common discriminatory actions seen in rental markets, specifically overcoming denial of reasonable accommodations and discrimination against Section 8 voucher holders was granted an extension to 2014.</p> <p>A new brochure “Fair Housing for Students” was developed and 3 fair housing workshops regarding common discriminatory practices were completed and are as follows: Pendleton – August 20, 2012, where there were 8 attendees; Medford – September 11, 2012, where there were 19 attendees; and, Portland – October 2, 2012 (Includes a bus tour), where there were 28 attendees.</p> <p>GEODC provided 4 trainings in</p>

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments	Action	Work to be Contracted by OBDD-IFA to full fill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Outcome	Measurement	FHCO Contract April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015	Actions completed in 2014 as of December 31, 2014	Aggregated Actions taken from 2011-2015
					<p>knowledge, awareness and support of fair housing laws, enforcement avenues, and protections for citizens of the State.</p> <p>Task 8 - Coordinate with the Community Action Partnership of Oregon and the statewide network of adult care home providers to provide focused efforts on educating consumers about fair housing discrimination, reasonable accommodation, and section 8 protections as provided by HB2639. Conduct at least 4 webinars and assist with reasonable accommodation requests.</p> <p>Conduct at least 6 fair housing tours to non-entitlement areas. Each tour will consist of a series of workshops targeting target housing consumers, housing providers, social service providers and advocates, elected officials, land use staff of local non-entitlement jurisdictions, and others.</p>	<p>Task 7 – In 2014 the web site updates are on-going. During 2014 there were a total of 1,460,823 hits.</p> <p>Task 8 – In 2014, started working with adult foster care home licensors to revise written materials.</p>	<p>Pendleton, La Grande (August 20, 2012) , Wallowa; Vale (September 18, 2012); Ontario (June 11, 2013) with emphasis on tenant rights and landlord responsibility.</p> <p>Identified,-obtained photographs and videotaped interviews to incorporate Japanese Americans who worked in farm labor camps in Eastern Oregon during World War II. Met local historians in Ontario, La Grande and the Josephine County Historical Society, along with obtaining materials and photos.</p> <p>Task 7 - In 2013 there were 197 Tweets, 224 Facebook posts and 78 articles distributed. In 2014 the web site updates are on-going. During 2014 there were a total of 1,460,823 hits.</p> <p>Task 8 – Prior work on this task is reported under B-Structural Barriers (B-1) above.</p> <p>In 2014, started working with adult foster care home licensors to revise written materials.</p>

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						<p>Four tours have been completed: 1) July 14-17, 2014 with 3 trainings conducted: Ontario (7/14/14) – 17 participants, Pendleton (7/17/14) – 5 participants and LaGrande (7/16/14) – 12 participants; 2) September 11-14, 2014 with 2 trainings conducted in: Ontario (9/11/14) – 10 participants and Ontario in partnership with the Mexican Consulate (9/14/14) – 500 participants; 3) Lincoln County (10/14/14); and, 4) Lincoln County (11/14/14).</p>	<p>Four tours have been completed: 1) July 14-17, 2014 with 3 trainings conducted: Ontario (7/14/14) – 17 participants, Pendleton (7/17/14) – 5 participants and LaGrande (7/16/14) – 12 participants; 2) September 11-14, 2014 with 2 trainings conducted in: Ontario (9/11/14) – 10 participants and Ontario in partnership with the Mexican Consulate (9/14/14) – 500 participants; 3) Lincoln County (10/14/14); and, 4) Lincoln County (11/14/14).</p>

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments	Action	Work to be Contracted by OBDD-IFA to full fill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Outcome	Measurement	FHCO Contract April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015	Actions completed in 2014 as of December 31, 2014	Aggregated Actions taken from 2011-2015
<p>B- Structural Barriers</p> <p>B(3) – Need to develop a more effective referral system.</p>	<p>Increase knowledge of fair housing laws in Oregon by continued support for the fair housing hot line and complaint referral program.</p>	<p>Continued support for the fair housing hot line and complaint referral program.</p>	<p>Better educated housing consumers and providers.</p>	<p>Number of calls received on the hot line, and the number referred to BOLI, HUD or other entities.</p>	<p>Task 13 - Screen at least 700 clients from Oregon’s non-entitlement jurisdictions with inquiries (calls/walk-ins/emails) and evaluate for fair housing issues and jurisdiction. It is anticipated that 15 calls will result in fair housing intakes, requiring further investigation, follow-up action, or formal complaint processing.</p>	<p>Task 13 – in 2014 there has been 377 hotline calls and 35 intakes processed.</p>	<p>Task 13 - A total of 2381 calls have been received from non-entitlement communities throughout the state and 71 intakes were processed.</p> <p>GEODC responded to calls and e-mails on fair housing issues in Eastern Oregon.</p>
<p>Other</p> <p>Participation in the Fair Housing Collaborative</p>					<p>Task 10 - Plan and hold 2 meetings to include representatives of Statewide Fair Housing Collaborative to review the state’s Fair Housing Action Plan and progress on achieving goals of the Plan.</p>	<p>Task 10 – There have been 2 collaborative meetings: 1) 7/28/14 for the purpose of identifying and creating a plan for producing the new A/I and Action Plan; and 2) 12/18/14 for the A/I kick-off meeting with the selected consultant.</p>	<p>Task 10 - An extension for this task was granted. This work will be included in the scope of work for the 2013 contract.</p> <p><u>In 2014</u> - There have been 2 collaborative meetings: 1) 7/28/14 for the purpose of identifying and creating a plan for producing the new A/I and Action Plan; and 2) 12/18/14 for the A/I kick-off meeting with the selected consultant</p>
<p>Other</p> <p>January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2015 contract.</p>					<p>Task 15 – Contract executed April 2014.</p>	<p>Task 15 – Contract executed April 2014.</p>	<p>Task 15 – Contract executed April 2014.</p>

Table I – OHCS Actions to Address Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
<p>A.Organizational/Political Constraints 1.Lack of strategic communication regarding fair housing, further hampered by language and cultural differences.</p>	<p>A Organizational/Political 1.Review the State’s existing non-English speaking resident citizen participation requirements and enhance where needed</p>			<p>Review non-English speaking citizen participation requirements and make changes where needed Implementation of a Limited English Proficiency (LEP) plan, including training for OHCS staff, outreach to affected partners, and creation of a report</p>	<p>Implementation of the LEP, including training for OHCS staff, outreach to affected partners, and creation of a report</p>		<p>OHCS implemented a LEP plan, training OHCS staff, providing outreach to affected partners, and creation of a report</p>
<p>A.Organizational/Political Constraints 1.Lack of strategic communication regarding fair housing, further hampered by language and cultural differences</p>	<p>A Organizational/Political 2.Initiate communication with the Oregon Department of Land Use and Conservation Development. a. Review land use laws within Oregon to identify and attempt to overcome any impediments to</p>					<p>The Affordability, Balance and Choice Workgroup was initiated by House Speaker Kotek to discuss Oregon’s affordable housing Crisis. The group drafted five legislative proposals</p>	<p>The Affordability, Balance and Choice Workgroup was initiated by House Speaker Kotek to discuss Oregon’s affordable housing Crisis. The group drafted five legislative proposals</p>

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
	fair housing choice created by these laws						
A.Organizational/Political Constraints 2.Local zoning constraints and NIMBYism restrict inclusive housing production policies; existence of such policies or administrative actions that may not be in the spirit of affirmatively furthering fair housing	A Organizational/Political 2.Initiate communication with the Oregon Department of Land Use and Conservation Development. a. Review land use laws within Oregon to Identify and attempt to overcome any impediments to fair housing choice created by these laws					FHCO contracted with a local planning firm to develop a model code for cities and counties	FHCO contracted with a local planning firm to develop a model code for cities and counties
B. Structural barriers: 2.Lack of understanding of fair housing laws and fair housing complaint system	B. Structural Barriers 3.a. Establish a strategic communication plan to increase the knowledge of fair housing laws in Oregon through effective distribution of printed materials	Distribute up to 50,000 brochures and/or posters throughout the state over the plan period			OHCS supported FHCO's annual poster contest	OHCS supported FHCO's annual poster contest	OHCS supported FHCO's annual poster contest from 2011-2014

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
	explaining current Oregon law						
		Distribute up to 1,500 fair housing resource materials annually			FHCO distributed 1,767 Fair Housing Referral Guides in 2011, 1,556 in 2012, and 1,644 in 2013	FHCO distributed 775 Fair Housing Referral Guides in 2014	FHCO distributed a total of 5,742 Fair housing Referral Guides from 2011 through 2014
						OHCS supported FHCO work to develop a rental housing provider self-testing program for landlords	OHCS supported FHCO work to develop a rental housing provider self-testing program for landlords
B. Structural barriers: 2.Lack of understanding of fair housing laws and fair housing complaint system	B. Structural Barriers 3.a. Establish a strategic communication plan to increase the knowledge of fair housing laws in Oregon through effective distribution of printed materials explaining current Oregon law	Distribute at least 15,000 newsletters over the term of the plan			OHCS supported FHCO's distribution of newsletters	OHCS supported FHCO's distribution of newsletters	OHCS supported FHCO's distribution of newsletters
B. Structural barriers: 3.Lack of an effective referral system	B. Structural Barriers 3.b.Establish a strategic communication plan to increase the knowledge of	Host at least nine educational outreach events per year			FHCO held 37 trainings for consumers and housing professionals	FHCO held 11 educational outreach activities for housing providers and housing consumers throughout the state	FHCO held 48 educational outreach activities for housing providers and housing consumers throughout the state

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
	fair housing laws in Oregon by researching the ability to utilize alternative dissemination media such as television and radio advertisements, webinars and seminars, and other communication media not currently utilized by the State						
		Conduct trainings for consumers and housing professionals who primarily serve the non-entitlement areas of the state			FHCO conducted 15 consumer and housing professionals trainings	FHCO developed two trainings for owners and staff of OHCS projects to be held in 2015	FHCO conducted 15 consumer and housing professionals trainings FHCO developed two trainings for owners and staff of OHCS projects to be held in 2015
		Conduct trainings for consumers and housing professionals who primarily serve the non-entitlement areas of the state				FHCO provided three fair housing stakeholder trainings in Ontario, La Grande and Pendleton	FHCO provided three fair housing stakeholder trainings in Ontario, La Grande and Pendleton

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
		Conduct trainings for consumers and housing professionals who primarily serve the non-entitlement areas of the state				FHCO provided six stakeholder trainings in Eastern Oregon	FHCO provided six stakeholder trainings in Eastern Oregon
		Conduct trainings for consumers and housing professionals who primarily serve the non-entitlement areas of the state				Stakeholder training: FHCO conducted seven trainings in Pendleton, Ontario, The Dalles, and Newport July through November	Stakeholder training: FHCO conducted seven trainings in Pendleton, Ontario, The Dalles, and Newport July through November
					OHCS supported FHCO Re-Entry Housing Work Group OHCS supported FHCO Re-Entry housing Council Conference hosting nearly 100 individuals from Idaho, Oregon and Washington State		OHCS supported FHCO Re-Entry Housing Work Group OHCS supported FHCO Re-Entry housing Council Conference hosting nearly 100 individuals from Idaho, Oregon and Washington State
B. Structural Barrier 1. Lack of coordinated fair housing outreach and education	B.3. Structural Barrier: Strategic Communication Plan	Receive/respond to at least 1,225 call from non-entitlement areas during the term of the plan	Host at least nine educational outreach events per year Distribute a minimum of 9,500 brochures. Conduct an average of 450			FHCO fielded 22 intakes for fair housing discrimination for residents of non-entitlement areas of the state	FHCO fielded 22 intakes for fair housing discrimination for residents of non-entitlement areas of the state

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
			audit tests per year over the five years				
					OHCS provided support for the FHCO hotline	OHCS provided support for the FHCO hotline	OHCS provided support for the FHCO hotline
					OHCS provided support for FHCO's complaint process for non-entitlement areas	OHCS provided support for FHCO's complaint process for non-entitlement areas	OHCS provided support for FHCO's complaint process for non-entitlement areas
		FHCO will design and implement a strategic communication and training plan to increase consumer and practitioner awareness and knowledge of fair housing laws, resources and complaint processes in Oregon's non-entitlement areas.			FHCO completed a communication plan in June of 2013		FHCO completed a communication plan in June of 2013
		In conjunction with the Fair Housing Collaborative members, develop and introduce financial literacy curriculum in public schools			FHCO and the Fair Housing Collaborative members developed and introduced financial literacy curriculum in public schools		FHCO and the Fair Housing Collaborative members developed and introduced financial literacy curriculum in public schools

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
		In conjunction with the Fair Housing Collaborative, support DCBS's efforts by distributing education materials and a link to the FHCO website			OHCS supported FHCO's distribution of 4,134 resource packets, including predatory lending information to individuals including housing consumers, social service providers and other advocates and housing providers		OHCS supported FHCO's distribution of 4,134 resource packets, including predatory lending information to individuals including housing consumers, social service providers and other advocates and housing providers
		Host education and outreach efforts	FHCO to conduct education workshops regarding fair housing for housing consumers, housing providers and social service providers and/or advocates		FHCO conducted 12 Workshops for consumers and housing professionals		FHCO conducted 12 Workshops for consumers and housing professionals
		Be available to share information to rural communities to expand knowledge and awareness of the State's Fair Housing Action Plan and the Analysis of Impediments.			FHCO conducted three AFFH trainings in Pendleton, Medford and Portland. OHCS supported FHCO's development of an AFFH toolkit	FHCO hosted Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Summits in Portland and Medford to address discrepancies in knowledge and to help jurisdictions understand the new Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing requirements.	FHCO conducted three AFFH trainings in Pendleton, Medford and Portland. OHCS supported FHCO's development of an AFFH toolkit FHCO hosted Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Summits in Portland and Medford to address discrepancies in knowledge and to help jurisdictions understand the new Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing requirements. Approximately 100 participants attend the summits including city and county planners, city attorneys, Community

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
						<p>Approximately 100 participants attend the summits including city and county planners, city attorneys, Community Development Block Grant administrators, housing authority's employees, and other housing advocates</p> <p>A confidential survey was submitted to all attendees electronically. The results showed an interest in follow up activities. FHCO will follow up by helping participants to develop AFFH tools to use in their jurisdictions. FHCO provided training targeting local governments and others receiving public funds, addressing the requirement to affirmatively further fair housing</p>	<p>Development Block Grant administrators, housing authority's employees, and other housing advocates</p> <p>A confidential survey was submitted to all attendees electronically. The results showed an interest in follow up activities. FHCO will follow up by helping participants to develop AFFH tools to use in their jurisdictions</p> <p>FHCO provided training targeting local governments and others receiving public funds, addressing the requirement to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH). FHCO offered technical assistance to develop the AFFH efforts</p> <p>FHCO provided training on AFFH and the new Section 8 protection in the source of income law to Rural Oregon Continuum of Care</p>

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
						(AFFH). FHCO offered technical assistance to develop the AFFH efforts FHCO provided training on AFFH and the new Section 8 protection in the source of income law to Rural Oregon Continuum of Care	
B. Structural barriers: 4. Lack of sufficient enforcement capacity	B. Structural Barriers 4. Form a stronger alliance with BOLI and: a. Meet with representatives of BOLI periodically to discuss the current state of fair housing in Oregon and in the non-entitlement areas of Oregon	Create a stronger alliance with BOLI			FHCO convened regular meetings with the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) to discuss and coordinate enforcement activities The meetings were convened with the intent to incorporate enforcement, capacity building, and training under HUD funded Fair Housing Action Plan (FHAP) activities and to develop tracking for annual performance measures and benchmarks	FHCO convened regular meetings with the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) to discuss and coordinate enforcement activities The meetings were convened with the intent to incorporate enforcement, capacity building, and training under HUD funded FHAP activities and to develop tracking for annual performance measures and	Between 2011 and 2014, FHCO convened meetings with the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) to discuss and coordinate enforcement activities The meetings were convened with the intent to incorporate enforcement, capacity building, and training under HUD funded FHAP activities and to develop tracking for annual performance measures and benchmarks

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
						benchmarks	
C. Rental Markets: 2.Discrimination against Section 8 voucher holders	C Rental Markets 3.Enhance outreach and education activities to increase understanding of common discriminatory actions seen in the rental markets	Training				FHCO educated housing providers Particular focus is given to independent private landlords, nonprofit housing and shelter providers, home owner associations and senior housing providers, including adult foster care homes and assisted living facilities, lenders, and the real estate industry As part of the rental providers training, information about the Section 8 program will explain the advantages of and dispel common myths surrounding the program	FHCO educated housing providers Particular focus is given to independent private landlords, nonprofit housing and shelter providers, home owner associations, including adult foster care homes and assisted living facilities, lenders, and the real estate industry As part of the rental providers training, information about the Section 8 program will explain the advantages of and dispel common myths surrounding the program

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
C. Rental Markets: 4. Discriminatory refusal to rent	C. Rental Markets 2. Conduct audit testing on refusal of reasonable accommodations	Conduct at least 16 audit tests on the basis of familial status, race/ethnicity, or disability Audit Tests/Disability Audit tests on agency selected projects Audit tests/ LGBT discrimination throughout Oregon's non-entitlement areas prioritized for assisted living facilities and based on gender and sexual orientation	FHCO to 2 audit tests per year		FHCO administered OHCS 20 disability audit tests administered by FHCO FHCO administered 15 audit tests on 15 OHCS projects located in Oregon's non-entitlement areas Astoria, Cannon Beach, Dallas, Florence, Hood River, McMinnville, Florence, Roseburg, Woodburn and Forest Grove	FHCO conducted 14 audit tests were conducted for LGBT discrimination in John Day, Roseburg, and Florence	FHCO administered OHCS 20 disability audit tests administered by FHCO FHCO administered 15 audit tests on 15 OHCS projects located in Oregon's non-entitlement areas Astoria, Cannon Beach, Dallas, Florence, Hood River, McMinnville, Florence, Roseburg, Woodburn and Forest Grove FHCO conducted 14 audit tests for LGBT discrimination in John Day, Roseburg, and Florence
					OHCS supported FHCO's development of a plan to conduct audit testing		OHCS supported FHCO's development of a plan to conduct audit testing
					OHCS supported FHCO's work to develop a rental housing provider self-testing program for landlords		OHCS supported FHCO's work to develop a rental housing provider self-testing program for landlords

Identified Impediment in the 2011-2015 Analysis of Impediments Page 73-74	Suggested Actions Page 73-75	Contracted work with FHCO to fulfill the requirements of the 2011-2015 Fair Housing Action Plan	Other FHCO Activities	OHCS Activities	Actions completed 2011-2013	Actions completed 2014	Aggregated Actions taken 2011-2014
					FHCO chaired a Re-Entry Council Conference that brought together individuals to share best practices, lessons learned, and form a cohesive network that improves success and supports the sustainability of work to address barriers identified by the Governor’s Reentry Council		FHCO chaired a Re-Entry Council Conference that brought together individuals to share best practices, lessons learned, and form a cohesive network that improves success and supports the sustainability of work to address barriers identified by the Governor’s Reentry Council

CR-40 – Monitoring

The following section describes the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the 2010- 2015 Consolidated Plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The following information was provided by OBDD- IFA about the monitoring program.

Every CDBG project is monitored formally, at least once during the project period, when approximately 50 percent of the grant has been drawn down by the recipient. All construction projects, microenterprise assistance, and housing rehabilitation projects are monitored on-site. Technical assistance (TA), public works planning and/or final design only grants may be monitored through a desk review after the OBDD-IFA's Regional Coordinator makes a determination that this level of review is appropriate. A decision to make a desk review or on-site review for the technical assistance (TA), public works planning and/or final design grants will depend upon the following risk factors:

- Whether the recipient has successfully completed a CDBG project in the past
- Whether the grant administrator has successful experience with previous CDBG projects
- The record for the particular project (i.e., timely submission of required information, project on schedule, accurately prepared cash request, cooperative relationship with recipient etc.). More than one on-site monitoring visit will be made if OBDD-IFA determines this is necessary. Factors reviewed for this determination include but are not limited to program complexity and “High Risk” projects. “High Risk” projects include projects that generate large amount of program income, housing rehabilitation, and economic development, Local grant administration capacity
- Recent problems with the project
- Past monitoring findings
- Projects that are behind schedule

The CDBG monitoring procedures, as described within this section of the CAPER, can be found within the Grant Management Handbook (at: <http://www.orinfrastructure.org/Infrastructure-Programs/CDBG/Handbooks/>) and CDBG Performance Evaluation Report (PER) (attached).

Slow Moving Projects:

The IDIS 11.4 release “flagged” projects which are considered by HUD to be behind schedule or slow moving. OBDD-IFA is currently working to develop remediation plans for these projects, which will be agreeable and approvable by HUD. When a proposed remediation plan is not approvable to HUD, OBDD-IFA will work with HUD to either develop an agreeable remediation plan or to determine the next actions that must be taken for that project. The number of flagged projects in IDIS continually changes, the IDIS report “CDBG Activities at Risk Dashboard” PR59 report should be consulted for the most recent list. PR-59 is available upon request to OBDD-IFA.

2014 Disbursed Funds:

During 2014, OBDD-IFA disbursed \$8,954,362.73 (including state administration), according the IDIS PR50 report.

Fund Requests:

OBDD has fiscal controls that reconcile project awards with expenditures. Staff further reconciles project expenditures with IDIS.

CDBG Monitoring Progress:

During 2014, OBDD-IFA monitored 15 CDBG projects where 28 findings, and 12 concerns were documented. All of the grant subrecipients have addressed the findings and obtained their Findings Cleared letter.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

The OHCS Asset Management and Compliance Section conduct on-site visits annually for projects consisting of more than 25 total property units, and once every two years for properties with 1-25 total units. Approximately 188 HOME assisted properties were inspected during 2014. At each on site visit, the Compliance Officer completes an inspection of the exterior of buildings, the grounds and common areas, and at least 20 percent of the interior of units to ensure that the property continues to be maintained in accordance with HUD, State, and Local property standards. Marketability of the project and asset/risk management is also of high importance to OHCS. If the property consists of more than one building, the Compliance Officer attempts to schedule at least one unit inspection in each building. OHCS requires owners to certify annually, via the OHCS required form, Owners Annual Certification of Compliance, that HOME assisted units are in compliance with program regulations. Owners are required to maintain records demonstrating HUD HOME compliance and must submit a HOME monitoring report annually with the Certification Continuing Program Compliance (CCPC), at the time of inspection or whenever a request is made by a Compliance Officer. Annual desk audits are completed for each HOME property by analyzing the CCPC and HOME monitoring report submitted by April 15th of each year for the previous reporting year.

OHCS requires each HOME assisted unit to be inspected annually by the owner or the owner's representative, and that the individual completing the inspection(s) be knowledgeable of the required property standards as set forth in program regulations and OHCS guidance handbooks and memoranda. To be consistent with other funding sources, OHCS has adopted the Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) as the required HOME physical inspection standard. The owner must make the inspection records available to OHCS staff upon request. Property records are also reviewed by the Compliance Officer during on-site visits.

Properties originally constructed prior to 1978 (pre-1978 projects) may be subject to requirements for assessment, evaluation, and/or mitigation of lead-based paint, per federal regulations as codified in 24

CFR Part 35. Compliance Officers will verify, through examination of property documents, if ongoing monitoring for lead-based paint is required for Pre-1978 projects, and implement and/or advise property owners of monitoring requirements.

The Asset Management and Compliance Section Compliance Officer, at a minimum, will audit 20 percent of tenant files at each scheduled site visit, for tenants occupying HOME assisted units. File audit standards used by Program Compliance Officers are codified in 24 CFR Part 5. Guidance provided for the implementation of the standards in Part 5 are outlined in HUD Handbook 4350. Owners are required by OHCS to establish initial and ongoing tenant eligibility using the guidance found in Handbook 4350, in combination with HUD's published annual income and rent limits. In addition, the OHCS "HOME Compliance Manual" and the OHCS website, list recommended and required forms for use in the income eligibility process. The Asset Management and Compliance Section conduct several compliance trainings each year both internal and external for HOME Owners, Agents, and Consultants.

The HOME property owner is ultimately responsible for the ongoing compliance of HOME program regulations and standards during the period of affordability. Hiring a management agent or onsite manager does not relieve the sponsor of this responsibility. The OHCS Asset Management and Compliance Section monitors the properties to ensure the Owner continues to meet the requirements outlined in the HOME Grant or Loan Agreements and in 24 CFR part 92.

Prior approval is required for all changes in ownership or management during the period of affordability. The Asset Management and Compliance Section also reviews and approves HOME rents and utility allowance information as well as forms and attachments (e.g., leases, house rules, tenant selection criteria, etc.) to ensure HOME program compliance. After approval, all subsequent modifications to documents and procedures by ownership/management are examined by the Asset Management and Compliance Section during the compliance or desk review as applicable.

HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)

OHCS provides ongoing compliance monitoring for each Community Action Agency and PHA administering TBRA funds. In 2014, the Community Action Agencies and PHAs overall operations were reviewed to assure that TBRA funds were expended in accordance with all federal program requirements. On-site agency procedures and client file review monitoring visits are conducted annually. OHCS provides training while onsite, on call, and through webinars.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

Table J - HOPWA Monitoring Activities

Activity	Description/Process
Monthly Financial Tracking Review	OHOP program management meets monthly with the program Financial Operations Analyst to review individual grant expenditures to date and rate of spending. When needed and allowable adjustments are authorized.
IDIS Draw and Review	Centralized State accounting staff initiates draws from the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) which are reviewed by program financial staff prior to submission. Draws occur at least quarterly, and processes are being developed to return to weekly draws on expenditures over \$500.
Annual Client File Review and Quality Management Report	A Client File Review is conducted annually using a tool developed by the program which includes questions from the HOPWA monitoring standards, program policy and procedures and other applicable HUD regulations. An annual client file review summary report is prepared annually and presented to staff. Action plans for resolution are developed when applicable.
Program Evaluation	Program evaluation is conducted periodically and includes information related to housing stability for persons living with HIV in the State. Evaluation reports can be found: http://public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/HIVSTDViralHepatitis/HIVCareTreatment/Pages/reports.aspx

Emergency Services Grant (ESG)

OHCS provides ongoing compliance monitoring for each CAA receiving ESG funds. Monitoring is used to determine that subrecipients of assistance are income eligible and meet the HUD definition of homeless as outlined in the 24 CFR Parts 91 and 576 of the ESG Rule. In 2014, the CAA's overall operations were reviewed to assure that ESG funds were expended in accordance with all federal program requirements. On-site agency procedures and client file monitoring visits are conducted every three years or sooner if risk factors dictate a more frequent schedule is needed. OHCS provides training while onsite, on call, and through webinars.

ESG 2014 Monitoring Progress:

Six ESG on-site reviews were conducted in 2014, with zero findings. All reports have been closed.

Citizen Participation

The following section describes the efforts Oregon took in 2014 to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports. This section also includes other efforts made to invite public participation in the State's planning processes.

The State's current Citizen Participation Plan is included in Attachment M of this document.

Emergency Services Grant (ESG)

In 2014 OHCS consulted with Continuums of Care (CoC) lead staff about the Continuums' development of performance measures. OHCS will continue to work with the Continuums to align expectations for service delivery and performance.

Housing for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

The Oregon HIV/Viral Hepatitis/Sexually Transmitted Infections Integrated Planning Group (IPG) is an advisory group to the HIV/STD/TB Section of the Oregon Health Authority. The group assists with developing a statewide plan for providing prevention and care services for HIV, viral hepatitis, and other sexually transmitted infections. Memberships are inclusive of statewide stakeholders including both providers and consumers of HOPWA funded housing services. The IPG meets quarterly and is responsible for development of a strategic plan, every three years, which includes goals pertaining to housing assistance.

The plan may be accessed at the following link:

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/HIVSTDViralHepatitis/IPG/documents/IPGPlan.pdf>

CR-45 – Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The following section specifies the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's CDBG program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its program as a result of its experiences.

The following information was submitted by OBDD-IFA. Please refer to the 2014 CDBG PER, Attachment R, for additional information.

Priority Activities: CDBG activities that have had a substantial impact on identified needs are the public works activities and community facility activities which were identified as high priority projects in the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan. Forty Eight point thirty two percent (48.32 percent) of the CDBG funds awarded in 2014 were for Community Facilities projects that will benefit 1,643 persons, forty six point fifty eight percent (46.58 percent) for Public Works projects will benefit 16,796 persons, and three point forty six percent (3.46 percent) of the CDBG funds awarded in 2014 were for housing rehabilitation projects that will benefit 115 persons and rehabilitate 60 housing units. Refer to Table's I, V and VI of 2014 CDBG PER, Attachment R, for more details.

Indicator of Need: The indicators for CDBG need are identified by the type and number of applications received for funding in 2014. Based upon the number of applications received, public works, community facilities and housing rehabilitation are of the highest need. The state funded:

- Two public works projects
- Three community facility projects;
- One housing rehabilitation projects (four remained unfunded due to insufficient funds); and,
- One microenterprise project

Program Funding Targets: The state obligated its 2014 CDBG funds for activities in accordance, as much as possible, with the targets set in the 2014 Annual Action Plan for the 2010-2015 Oregon Consolidated Plan.

The state exceeded the annual allocation funding targets in the following categories:

- The funding target for public works projects was 49 percent, and the state obligated 94.96 percent to public works projects.

The state did not exceed the annual allocation funding targets in the following categories:

- The funding target for community facility projects was 26 percent, and the state obligated zero percent.
- The funding target for micro enterprise projects was three percent, and obligated 0.70 percent.
- The funding target for Housing Rehabilitation projects was 22 percent, and the state obligated 15 percent.

Barriers that resulted in negative impact to the CDBG Program: Since 2006, cities and counties have been reluctant to apply for funds for a project because they were unable to secure additional project funds due to the economy. Many communities, due to budget cuts, had to cut staff and have lost the capacity to administer the complex CDBG grants at the local level.

Beginning in 2012, the state saw an increase in demand for the CDBG program. This increase of demand continued in 2014 as reflected in the number of application received in within a quarter round of application which total amount exceeded the whole 2014 annual allocation.

OBDD-IFA made a minor adjustments to the CDBG strategies for 2014. In conjunction with HUD new guidance on the policy and implementation of the new 2014 Low/ Moderate Income Summary Data (LMISD) for the state CDBG program (Community Planning and Development (CPD) Notice 14-10), OBDD-IFA made one substantial addition.

Effective July 1, 2014 , under Eligible Applicants/Limits on Applications, National Objectives: “Area Wide Documentation Needed” was revised to add a new criterion entitled “LMI Comparison” in which a local income survey could be justified and authorized to do a local income survey for communities that were 51 percent or more LMI based upon the 2013 LMISD or a previous OBDD-IFA approved local income survey and the comparison show a 10 point difference from the new 2014 LMSID issued by HUD, and the community is no longer considered to be comprised of 51 percent or more LMI person.

CR-50 – HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

This section includes the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations.

In 2014, OHCS inspected a total of 188 HOME funded properties and 522 HOME assisted units. During the physical inspections approximately 363 Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) violations and 84 Health and Safety Violations were noted and reported to the owners or agents of the subject properties. All but five of the violations were corrected within the allotted amount of time (24 hours to 30 days depending on the violation). Five Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) and Exigent Health and Safety (UPCS/EHS) violations are being monitored with follow-up plans due to budgetary issues of the two properties involved.

The items on follow-up plans include replacing a carpet (severe pet damage), deck rotting, cleaning of roof and gutters, wood to earth contact of buildings, and tree trimming. Of the 363 UPCS violations noted, the most common violations identified were trimming of vegetation, missing or inoperable pop-ups, loose toilet handles, pressure washing of siding or parking areas, inoperable or failing ventilation fans, damaged doors, cleaning of gutters and moss on roofs. The most common EHS items included inoperable ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs), inoperable smoke detectors, and inadequate heater clearance.

During the file reviews and desk audits, the most common program findings included general income or asset calculation errors. The general lack of knowledge for HOME program rules (noted and identified as a need for specific HOME training) and the general confusion involved when determining rents for voucher holders, and managing a property with mixed funding and compliance restrictions.

OHCS provides ongoing compliance monitoring for each CAA and Public Housing Authority (PHA) administering HOME Tenant-Based Rent Assistance (TBRA) funds. In 2014, seven TBRA on-site reviews and seven desk reviews were conducted.

CR-55 – Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

The table below details the 2014 goals and actuals for the number of households provided housing through the use of the following four types of HOPWA assistance.

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments	n/a	n/a
Tenant-based rental assistance	45	63
Units provided in transitional housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	n/a	n/a
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	n/a	n/a
Total	45	63

Table K – HOPWA Program’s Accomplishments by Formula Activity

Activity	Objective (in households)	Accomplishments (in households)
TBRA	45	63
Permanent Housing Placement	N/A ^a	48
Supportive Services	76	101

^a All supportive services were grouped together in the annual action plan. However, budget estimates projected serving 40 clients with PHP. Comment: We grouped all supportive services together in the annual action plan. When working on the budget though, we estimated \$29,103 for PHP (\$14,741 from current year plus \$14,362 carryover) to serve an estimated 49 clients.

Increasing client access to and engagement in HIV/AIDS care and support is one of the primary goals of the OHOP program. Clients served with HOPWA housing assistance under the 2014 OHOP Formula grant continued to achieve very high levels of housing stability and reduced risks of homelessness. All outcomes (including leveraged services) were assessed directly from client-level service utilization data obtained through collaboration with the Ryan White Program (including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program), HIV/AIDS surveillance system, and LIHEAP program database.

Among those served with TBRA under the OHOP Formula grant:

- Ninety five percent of households served with TBRA continued in the program or left the program to stable permanent housing situations including self-sufficiency in private housing or other housing subsidy programs (primarily Section 8).
- One hundred percent of households had a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going residency.
- One hundred percent of clients had verified recent contact with a Ryan White case manager for ongoing supportive services.
- Ninety five percent of clients saw a health care provider for HIV/AIDS care.
- One hundred percent of clients had access to medical insurance or health assistance.
- Sixty one percent successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income

Client success stories tell of clients stabilizing their income, maintaining their recovery and becoming actively involved in their community. For example, three OHOP clients being served with Formula Funds are on the client advisory committee of a Ryan White Part B funded AIDS service organization, and were instrumental in arranging and promoting a World AIDS Day Art Show. Another client found stable housing through OHOP after his parents asked him to leave their home when they found out he was HIV positive. He's now finding social support through a local Poz group.

CR-70 – Emergency Solutions Grant – Assistance Provided Outcomes

In 2014, in order to further refine and improve the ESG program, OHCS:

- Collaborated with the 18 CAAs to analyze information and data collected in 2013 and 2014, based on the new performance measurements implemented in the CAA’s 2013/14 Master Grant Agreements (MGAs).
- Consulted with the seven Continuums of Care (CoC) to discuss performance outcomes that identified and implemented improvements in the local homeless systems.

The performance goal of safe and affordable housing has three indicators: decreased housing burden, reduced number of people entering homelessness, and achievement of quick and stable housing. Oregon continues to collaborate with the CAAs to identify homeless performance indicators with the assistance of Oregon State University. The Community Action Partnership of Oregon association represents the 17 Community Action Agencies who deliver state ESG services and is the collaborative applicant agency for the non-entitlement area continuum. The project began in July 2013. Draft performance indicators were developed and presented to a variety of stakeholders between August and December 2014. OHCS works closely with the project to further refine the draft indicators including definitions and data requirements.

OHCS engaged in consultation with the Continuums of Care (CoC) lead staff as well as surveying the continuums to provide an update on the development of performance measures as well as other HUD required activities. ESG providers also submitted feedback regarding the state’s current performance data and outcome requirements. Based on this information, OHCS is reassessing our data collection process and required data, including performance outcomes. Several challenges/barriers were identified including: how projects are identified in HMIS as it relates to funding sources (most projects (including ESG) have more than one), clarification of system performance versus service component, and difficulty in maintaining contact with program users to determine housing status at six months. The collection of HUD universal data elements and the two current performance outcomes will continue to be collected and analyzed to determine appropriate benchmarks and alignment with performance outcomes of the CoCs.

The two current performance outcomes are:

- Thirty percent of total program participants will reside in permanent housing at time of exit (OHCS is considering applying this to only shelter, rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention and not street outreach)
- Eighty percent of program participants residing in permanent housing at time of program exit who maintain permanent housing at six months from time of program exit

APPENDIX A - TABLES

Table 1a - CDBG - Program Year 2014 data accrued January 1, 2011 through December 31, 20157

Table A – CDBG Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date.....9

Table 1b - HOME Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date12

Table 1c – HOPWA Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date14

Table 1d - ESG Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date19

Table 2a - CDBG Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds20

Table 2b - HOME/HOME TBRA Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds.....21

Table B1. Assistance to Racial and Ethnic Populations with HOME TBRA Funds.....21

Table 2c – HOPWA Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds22

Table 2d - ESG Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds22

Table B2. Assistance to Racial and Ethnic Populations with ESG Funds22

Table 3 - Resources Made Available for Each Program23

Table 4a - CDBG Geographic Distribution and Location of Investments24

Table C – Table C HOME Projects Completed in 2014.....26

Table 4b - HOME Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO)
Operating Grants Geographic Distribution26

Table 4c – HOME TBRA Geographic distribution and location of investments27

Table 4d - HOPWA Geographic distribution and location of investments28

Table 4e - ESG Geographic distribution and location of investments29

Table 5 - Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report32

Table 6 - HOME Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year.....33

Table 7 - HOME MBE/WBE Report34

Table 8 - HOME Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises.....35

Table 9 - HOME Minority Owners of Rental Property35

Table 10 - HOME Relocation and Real Property Acquisition35

Table 11 – HOME and HOPWA Number of Households36

Table 12 – HOME Number of Households Supported37

Table 13 – CDBG HOME HOPWA and ESG Number of Persons Served37

Table D - ESG Projected/Actual Spending42

Table E - Asset Class for accounts graduated in 201444

Table F - 2014 NOFA Award Recipients and Number of Units Preserved48

Table G – LGBT Audit Tests.....56

Table H – OBDD-IFA Actions to Address Impediments to Fair Housing Choice61

Table I – OHCS Actions to Address Impediments to Fair Housing Choice74

Table J - HOPWA Monitoring Activities89

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served94

Table K – HOPWA Program’s Accomplishments by Formula Activity.....94

APPENDIX B - ACRONYMS

AFFH	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
AI	Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMH	Addictions and Mental Health Division
AMHPAC	Addictions and Mental Health Policy Advisory Committee
AWHFT	Agriculture Workforce Housing Facilitation Team
BOLI	Bureau of Labor and Industries
BTH	Bridge to Home
CAO	Community Action Organization
CAPECO	Community Action Program of East Central Oregon
CAPER	Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report
CAPO	Community Action Partnership of Oregon
CAT	Community Action Team
CCNO	Community Connection of Northeast Oregon Inc.
CCPC	Certification Continuing Program Compliance
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organizations
CINA	Communities in Action
COC	Continuum of Care
CoC	Continuums of Care
CPD	Community Planning and Development
CSC	Community Services Consortium
DCBS	Department of Consumer and Business Services
DHS	Department of Human Services
DLCD	Department of Land Conservation and Development
DSL	Department of State Lands
EHS	Exigent Health and Safety
ESD	Education Service District
ESG	Emergency Solutions Grant
FHCO	Fair Housing Council of Oregon
FPL	Federal Poverty Level
FWHFT	Farmworker Housing Facilitation Team
GEODC	Greater Eastern Oregon Development Corporation
GFCI	Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters
GHAP	General Housing Account Program
HADCO	Housing Authority of Douglas County
HB	Housing Bill
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

HPF	Housing Preservation Funds
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
IDA	Individual Development Account
IDIS	Integrated Disbursement and Information System
IPG	Infections Integrated Planning Group
KLCAS	Klamath/Lake Community Action Service
LCHHS	Lane County
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LGBT	Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender
LIHEAP	Low Income Housing Energy Assistance Program
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credit
LMI	Low Moderate Income
LMISD	Low Moderate Income Summary Data
LOC	League of Oregon Cities
MGA	Master Grant Agreement
MBE/WBE	Minority Business Enterprises/Women Business Enterprises
MCCAC	Mid Columbia Community Action Council
MULTCO	Multnomah County Department of County Human Services
MWVCAA	MidWillamette Valley Community Action Agency
NAMI	National Alliance for the Mentally Ill
NIMPACT	NeighborImpact
NOFA	Notice of Funding Allocation
NOHA	Northwest Oregon Housing Authority
OAHTC	Oregon Affordable Housing Tax Credit Program
OBDD-IFA	Oregon Business Development Department
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
OHCS	Oregon Housing and Community Service
OHDC	Oregon Human Development Corporation
OHOP	Oregon Housing in Partnership
ORCCA	Oregon Coast Community Action
PHA	Public Housing Authority
RD	Rural Development
ROCC	Rural Oregon Continuum of Care
TA	Technical Assistance
TANF	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TBRA	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
UCAN	United Community Action Network
UGLG	Units of General Local Government
UPCS	Uniform Physical Condition Standards
YCAP	Yamhill Community Action Partnership

2014 CAPER ATTACHMENTS TABLE OF CONTENTS

HOME REPORTS:

- A. [Home Match Report \(4107A\)](#)
 - B. [Minority and Women Owned Business and Section 3 Report](#)
 - C. [HOME Program Annual Performance Report \(40107\)](#)
-

IDIS REPORTS:

- D. [PR02 HOME Program Year and Project](#)
 - E. [PR06 HOME Summary of Consolidate Plan Projects](#)
 - F. [PR23 HOME Summary of Accomplishments](#)
 - G. [PR85 HOME Housing Performance Reporting](#)
 - H. [PR02 ESG Summary of Consolidated Plan \(FY 2012/13/14\)](#)
 - I. [PR06 \(FY 2012/13/14\)](#)
 - J. [PR81 ESG Performance Measures Report \(FY 2012/13/14\)](#)
 - K. [PR91 ESG Financial Summary \(FY 2012/13/14\)](#)
 - L. [ESG - IDIS Reports](#)
 - [CR-60 ESG Supplement to CAPER ESNAPS](#)
 - [CR-65 ESG Person Assisted](#)
 - [CR-70 ESG Assistance Provided and Outcomes](#)
 - [CR-75 Expenditures](#)
-

- M. [Citizen Participation Plan / Citizen Participation](#)
 - N. [Oregon Fair Housing Strategic Action Plan \(FHAP\)](#)
 - O. [Fair Housing Stakeholder Training](#)
 - P. [FHCO Complaint Matrix](#)
 - Q. [OHCS Extension Request](#)
-

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORTS

- R. [CDBG PER](#) (linked to website)
- S. [HOPWA CAPER](#) (linked to website)