

## **CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes**

### **Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)**

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

Multnomah County is pleased to submit the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for its CDBG allocation for the first year of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan of our Consortium. Our Consortium is comprised of Multnomah County, the City of Gresham, and the City of Portland, Oregon.

This report describes the progress made by Multnomah County from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, towards the goals set out in the Consolidated Plan. The County 2021-2022 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) allocation was \$298,610.00. Highlights of accomplishments in each of the project categories are described throughout this report and include how the projects benefitted low- and moderate-income residents of the geography served by the Multnomah County grant. The 2021-22 CAPER demonstrates how Multnomah County met the regulatory requirements of HUD's CDBG program by detailing project goal accomplishments, data outcome tables, and documentation of resources allocated.

The Multnomah County CDBG entitlement area consists of the small cities in East Multnomah County as follows: Fairview, Maywood Park, Troutdale, and Wood Village - as well as unincorporated areas within the county.

Funded project categories include Public Facilities and Improvements, Housing Rehabilitation, Public Services, Fair Housing, and Administration. All projects aim to further the goals outlined in the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and are directly tied to the priorities of Multnomah County's 2021-2022 Annual Action Plan.

Currently, only the cities of Fairview and Wood Village qualify by population areas to receive funding for public facilities improvement projects. However, residents within the entire jurisdictional area may receive the benefits of housing rehabilitation and public services based on having a low- and moderate-income.

Multnomah County continues its commitment to efficiently administer and utilize CDBG funds in the east Multnomah County area by soliciting and choosing projects that will best serve the low-moderate income residents. We value working with our community partners to meet the housing, social services, and public infrastructure needs of individuals and households that live in our CDBG entitlement area.

**Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)**

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Increase and preserve affordable housing choice	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
Increase and preserve affordable housing choice	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	135	29	21.48%	27	29	107.41%
Infrastructure, employment, and anti-poverty	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2500	151	6.04%	500	151	30.20%
Reduce homelessness and increase stability	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	750	77	10.27%	150	77	51.33%

Reduce homelessness and increase stability	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Reduce homelessness and increase stability	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	

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

**Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.**

For the activities funded in 2021-22, grant dollars were allocated in the percentage guidelines shown below.

Public Facilities & Improvements - 25%

Public Services - 15%

Housing Rehab - 40%

Administration - 20%

Funding priorities are made by the Multnomah County Policy Advisory Board, based on the information provided by Community Need Hearing each year. The hearing for the 2021-22 planning was conducted in November 2021. The meeting was conducted virtually in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. 2021-22 is the first year in the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan. Overall Multnomah County has made good progress towards Con Plan goals.

#### **Activity Accomplishment Details - Goal 1**

Goal 1: Increase & Preserve Affordable Housing Choice Housing Rehabilitation Sub-recipient: Unlimited Choices, Inc. provided its Adapt-A-Home and Mend-A-Home programs to 30 households of the projected 35. They fully expended the allocation; the lower number of homes repaired or adapted reflects the increase in the cost of supplies and labor in the current market. UC continued to follow the protocols they developed early in the pandemic to keep recipients, contractors and staff safe. 1. Adapt-A-Home (\$57,855): Addresses the accessible housing needs for low-income people with physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, sensory disabilities and the frail elderly. AAH assists these individuals in making their home/apartment accessible by working with qualified building contractors. These accessible units will be available in the community for others with physical disabilities or mobility impairments. Rehabilitative work includes shower/tub access; installation of grab bars, raised toilets, ramps and walker steps, outside handrails, etc. 14 households served. 2. Mend-A-Home (\$75,000): Addresses housing rehabilitation needs by providing critical home repair to certain elements of housing units that are in urgent need. Critical home repair is often outside the budget of low-income households. Repairs include repairs to roofs, gutters, plumbing, electrical, structural, or anything deemed essential to the health and safety of the homeowners, such as broken doors and/or windows, etc. 16 households served.

### **Activity Accomplishment Details - Goal 2**

Goal 2: Reduce Homelessness & Increase Stability Public Service Sub-recipients: Four agencies provided Public Services to LMI residents in East Multnomah County; serving 77 individuals. All sub-recipients developed new tools, materials and resources in the 2021-22 program year to continue to serve the community and promote stability while responding to the pandemic. Some of the pandemic-related changes have made services increasingly accessible for those who face barriers to participating in person (transportation, schedules, etc.); those changes will be sustained in the future. 1. Community Energy Project (\$4,250): CEP Do-It Yourself Weatherization & Energy Education Workshops provided education and training in low-cost, small measure weatherization techniques and free materials to low-income residents in East Multnomah County. Fifteen (15) households (comprised of 63 individuals) participated in workshops and received free materials to weatherize their homes. Energy education classes enable LMI homeowners and renters to take energy-saving measures in future years to both reduce utility expenses and make their homes more energy efficient. 2. Community Alliance of Tenants (\$7,190): In FY 21-22, Community Alliance of Tenants (CAT) served 27 renters in East Multnomah County on the Renters' Rights Hotline, the annual goal was 3 workshops to serve up to 45 individuals and 30 individuals to receive council via their hotline call line. CAT met their goal of up to 3 presentations for the year. CAT reached 1,842 people through 3 renters' rights presentations, most of them hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. CAT tabled at MHCC Head Start & East County Community Health Resource & Health Fair that had 350 people in attendance. CAT provided tenant information such as fair housing law, lead poisoning prevention, and the importance of documentation in English and Spanish. CAT continued to update content to reflect changing laws and collaborate with Legal Aid Services of Oregon. 3. Human Solutions, Inc. (\$22,740): The Willow Tree Program provided safe, stable, long-term housing and intensive services to 21 extremely low-income homeless individuals (6 households) facing significant barriers to housing

stability and income self-sufficiency. HSI continued to receive referrals from and work with a wide array of partners. HSI was able to identify households negatively impacted by COVID-19 and in need of financial assistance to maintain housing stability. All Willow Tree participants work with a Family Advocate and have additional support from client assistance funds to achieve their goals of stabilizing their housing, increasing their income, and providing a safe and supportive home environment to their children. 4.El Programa Hispano Catolico (\$16,348): EPHC provided career development services to 14 individuals, modifying their curriculum and employing creative outreach (via video calls, flyer distribution in apartment complexes, internal referrals and presentations to high school students) to support participants despite the unprecedented challenges the pandemic brought many of them. Services included GED preparation, English literacy, career coaching, career exploration and post-secondary education exploration in conjunction with the EPHC Adult Education program. Career navigation and job application support were also provided.

### **Activity Accomplishment Details - Goal 3**

Goal 3: Infrastructure, Facilities, and Economic Opportunities City of Wood Village - Donald L Robertson Park Improvements (City of Wood Village) (\$77,844): Develop Nature Play, installation of Natural Habitat Area and wayfinding signage in Donald L. Robertson Park in Wood Village to improve accessibility for all residents.

## CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	31
Black or African American	5
Asian	6
American Indian or American Native	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>
Hispanic	6
Not Hispanic	40

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

### Narrative

## CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	321,202	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

### Narrative

Multnomah County, whenever possible, pursued all available resources to deliver programs or projects that met the goals outlined in the 2021-21 Annual Action Plan. Most often, the County's CDBG contribution is a small but vital infusion of resources and it has become increasingly important to collaborate with the cities of Portland and Gresham on housing development projects. The City of Portland manages the County's HOME funds.

The largest unexpended allocation was \$80,000 for a Public Facilities project in City of Fairview. That project was extended into 2022-23 with a modified scope of work to match the portion of the project that can be accomplished with the CDBG and leveraged funds available.

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

### Narrative

Multnomah County's CDBG program serves county residents of the cities of Troutdale, Wood Village, Maywood Park, and Fairview as well as those living in the unincorporated areas of the county. 100% of the allocation served the target area and benefited residents of the area, as planned. (Note: the table above did not populate from IDIS and so we have included the information in this narrative.

Housing Rehabilitation and Public Services to residents of the entitlement area were based on household income eligibility. The planned Public Facilities project in 2021 was located in the City of Fairview. The project was delayed until Fall 2022 due to delays associated with unsuccessful solicitations of bids and the high cost of materials and labor and programming issues in their department. This project is estimated to directly benefit over 595 low and moderate income persons/households when the sidewalks are completed.

## **Leveraging**

**Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.**



## CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	30	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance		
Number of households supported through the production of new units		
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units		
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units		
<b>Total</b>		

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	0
Low-income	0	0
Moderate-income	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

## **Narrative Information**

## **CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)**

**Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:**

**Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

**This section has pending updates coming from JOHS.**

Our plan has six key focus areas to prevent and end homelessness: Housing, Income & Benefits, Health, Survival & Emergency Services, Access to Services, and Systems Coordination. COVID-19 has had a significant impact on all aspects of our programming in order to reduce the spread of the virus among the homeless population, program participants and staff. This emergency response demanded a significant amount of resources to quickly design and implement new and modified programs/protocols, yet our commitment to our core mission to end homelessness never wavered. That said, we did see pandemic-related impacts to our core work.

Key PY2020 performance measures included: 4,010 people placed in permanent housing; 92% of contacted households (HH) retained their housing at 12 months; 78% of HH had successful exits from Permanent Housing; 26,730 individuals prevented from becoming homeless (an almost-fourfold increase from the previous fiscal year). Average length of time spent in homeless shelter for leavers: 58 days. 4,340 individuals accessed homeless services, who had not accessed homeless services in the previous two years. 23% of HH who moved from homelessness into housing subsequently returned to homelessness.

Within the Continuum of Care, the jurisdiction invested in several nonprofits that conducted street outreach to identify & engage unsheltered persons. Outreach staff also responded to some of the 400,309 people who sought help through 211info. Approximately 33.6% of those who contacted 211info were seeking housing assistance and about 6.5% said that they were currently experiencing homelessness. Participants were entered into HMIS, assessed through coordinated entry, and connected to appropriate housing and services. Outreach staff were instrumental in the jurisdiction's response to the COVID pandemic, helping our community's unsheltered residents shelter in place as safely as possible. Over 80 Outreach partners coordinated distribution of Personal Protective Equipment, hygiene supplies, survival gear and expanded food and water distribution as congregate meal sites closed. Additionally, our community furthered our outreach impact by providing supplies and resources to independent volunteer and mutual-aid community outreach programs. We continued to support low-barrier day access centers that offer food and hygiene supplies for unsheltered people, though many of them had to drastically reduce and/or alter their programming in response to the pandemic to ensure the safety of service users and staff. The largest of these, the day center at Bud Clark Commons served 5,677 individuals. This is a reduction from the 6,521 individuals served last year, which can be attributed to the impacts of the COVID pandemic.

Finally, the jurisdiction continued to fund long-standing street-to-home placement directly into supportive housing programs (including Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid ReHousing and other housing) using leveraged local, HUD CoC, and housing authority resources. Collectively, these programs helped more than 4,000 people in over 2,500 households move into permanent housing. Existing outreach and housing placement strategies are highly effective but limited in overall impact primarily by insufficient scale to meet a growing need, especially when considering the impacts of the COVID pandemic. While the unsheltered population increased by 22% between the 2017 and 2019 PIT counts, the population in emergency shelter decreased by nearly 17%, and the overall HUD-homeless population decreased by nearly 4%. The jurisdiction will continue to assess required scale of response while pursuing expanded investment in affordable housing (see below).

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

**This section has pending updates coming from JOHS.**

The jurisdiction, under the organization of its Continuum of Care (CoC) conducted annual needs and gaps assessments, to correspond to annual planning for a range of facilities and services that help to address the emergency and transitional housing needs of people experiencing homelessness. The planning occurred primarily through the CoC's Safety off the Streets Workgroup, which recommends investment and policy strategies to the CoC Board and its Executive Committee (this planning and engagement work increased during the COVID-19 pandemic through weekly service provider calls and monthly shelter engagement meetings). In 2016 the CoC Board adopted final community program guidelines for a range of homeless services, including emergency shelter and transitional housing that were generated through a broad community engagement process coordinated by the CoC and staffed by national technical assistance providers from CSH. The guidelines describe emergency shelter and transitional housing activities and outline for each: populations served and prioritized, effective practices, and minimum and ideal operating standards. Investment of resources within this strategic plan, including ESG and HOPWA, were prioritized for investment in aligned activities through direct coordination with the CoC. The ongoing health and safety crisis caused by the COVID pandemic required continuing support for shelter options that promoted safe physical distancing and appropriate care for homeless people experiencing symptoms or quarantining after potential exposure. These responses included non-congregate shelters in civic buildings and motels, voluntary isolation facilities and outdoor physical distancing shelters.

In FY 2020-21, the jurisdiction served roughly 1,480 people in transitional housing, with 50% of exiting clients moving on to permanent housing. In FY 2020-21, the jurisdiction, through its CoC, served 5,390 people in emergency shelter, an 8 percent decline from the total served in the prior fiscal year. This is likely due to several factors, including the loss of one shelter program and shifts over time in the percent of shelter beds with preference for people age 55 & over, veterans and people with disabilities. Shelters are increasingly serving people with more complex needs who face challenges finding housing they can afford and retain. Additionally, the COVID pandemic response promoted shelter in place orders for everyone, including sheltered and unsheltered residents; people are moving and/or relocating at a much

lower rate.

The jurisdiction, through its local Continuum of Care (CoC) tracks length of time homeless using: Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data, coordinated entry (CE) systems, name registries, CoC and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) project data, and CoC system mapping. We report related HUD system performance measures for average and median length of time spent homeless, through the HDX as required by HUD guidance. The COVID-19 pandemic required the jurisdiction to rapidly switch from congregate to non-congregate shelter settings for high-risk populations, and socially distanced congregate sheltering for lower-risk individuals. This shift did not result in any bed loss.

Excluding domestic violence shelters, the average length of time spent in emergency shelter for people exiting shelter increased between FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 (FY 2019-20: 55 days, versus FY2020-21: 62 days). This reflects continued constraints in the regional housing market and difficulties with housing search and placement, especially for those with multiple barriers to housing. The average length of time spent in transitional housing decreased slightly for leavers from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21 (from 183 to 179 days).

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs**

**This section has pending updates coming from JOHS.**

In FY 2020-21, the jurisdiction, through its Continuum of Care (CoC), continued prior year local funding increases for homelessness prevention and shelter diversion with a goal to maintain system-level homelessness prevention efforts through continued eviction prevention-focused rent assistance, clinical staff to work with people with disabilities in affordable housing units to prevent eviction, housing stabilization workers to assist patients as they enter and prepare to exit health care facilities, and legal representation for people at risk of homelessness. The jurisdiction funds a range of homelessness prevention and diversion activities that assist households at risk of becoming homeless. We identify risk factors through: direct participation of CoC board members (including members with lived experience of homelessness) who represent service providers and the community stakeholders and provide policy guidance; subcommittees that focus on identifying strategies to improve alignment of prevention resources; and service data analysis from “front door” entities (211info line, shelters, day centers, mainstream services). One CoC subcommittee is focusing on streamlining referrals between health and housing partners, as well as understanding and aligning resources. A developing example of the relationship between health systems and housing partners is the Regional Supportive Housing Impact

Fund (RSHIF), piloted in FY 2019-20 through a Metro 300 grant from Kaiser Permanente to house 300 homeless households across the tri-county Metro region. This initiative is described in more detail below.

Referrals to prevention resources in the jurisdiction occur through our coordinated entry for families at the time of initial screening. Our locally funded Short Term Rent Assistance program provides eviction prevention for households before they become homeless using a range of state, local, and federal funding. Shelter providers incorporate diversion resources prior to intake with rental assistance and mobile housing retention services. The continuing economic impact of the COVID pandemic increased need for prevention services, and additional funding for short-term rental assistance provided by the federal CARES Act allowed us to meet the need. Collectively, these providers served more than 26,700 people with prevention resources during FY 2020-21, nearly four times the number served in FY 2019-20.

HMIS-based system performance measures indicated that from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21 the percentage of adults exiting CoC-funded projects with increased total income decreased slightly, from 42% to 39%. This decline reflects COVID-related job losses in lower-skilled sectors of the labor force during the fiscal year, and increased demand for benefits leading to delays in receiving benefits. The jurisdiction will continue to pursue planning and strategies to improve participant income through the CoC's Workforce and Economic Opportunity Workgroup and a range of targeted programs.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

**This section has pending updates coming from JOHS.**

The jurisdiction, through our CoC, used the following strategies to reduce length of time individuals experience homelessness: partnerships with street outreach teams, shelters and day centers to increase effective engagement; CE to connect people to diversion and rapid rehousing (RRH) resources; adopting HUD's Notice CPD-14-012 prioritization policy for our expanded permanent supportive housing (PSH) CE; prioritizing units for chronically homeless (CH) families and individuals at turnover; the Short Term Rent Assistance program which equips shelters and mobile staff with RRH; and the Veterans registry to prioritize VASH and other Veteran-specific housing programs based on length of time homeless. Collectively, these programs helped to place over 4,000 people in more than 2,500 households into permanent housing in FY 2019-20.

Local funding partners (City, County, local housing authority) collaborated extensively with community stakeholders to increase PSH by incenting set aside of PSH units in new and existing housing developments and prioritizing CoC and other funding for development of new PSH units for CH households. In October 2017, the City and County jointly committed to creating at least 2,000 new units of supportive housing by 2028. This expansion is supported by the passage of the Portland Housing Bond in 2016, the Metro Housing Bond in 2018, and the Metro Supportive Housing Services (SHS) Measure in 2020. Since this commitment was made, over 470 new supportive housing units have come online and over 950 units are in the pipeline and expected to come online within the next 1-3 years. Also, the Regional Supportive Housing Impact Fund was piloted in FY 2019-20 through a Metro 300 grant from Kaiser Permanente to house 300 homeless households across the tri-county Metro region. Through the Metro 300 grant, 50 households were placed during FY 2019-20, and 117 households were housed during FY 2020-21. The RSHIF will build on this success and use funding from health systems, philanthropy and businesses to create additional supportive housing in the future.. The CoC also annually applies for additional PSH funding through HUD CoC, VASH, and other sources. The CoC increased the number of PSH beds reported in its Housing Inventory Count to 5,029 in FY 2020-21 from 4,947 in FY 2019-20

Using HMIS data, the local CoC reports returns to homelessness among those who exited to permanent housing in the prior two years. In the last several years, the reported rate of returns to homelessness continued to decrease -- from 26% for those who exited to a permanent housing destination in FY 2016-17 to 23% in for those who exited to permanent housing in FY 2018-19. To continue reducing the number of people returning to homelessness, we will continue investing in successful strategies such as: 1) flexible local housing retention funds to stabilize households who may face a temporary crisis that places them at risk; 2) landlord recruitment & guarantee funds to ensure households placed in private market units have additional resources for stability; 3) active retention monitoring at 6- and 12-month post subsidy to assess outcomes. HMIS data shows 78% of the 2,721 individuals exiting Permanent Housing programs during FY 2020-21 remained in housing, and 92% of contacted households retained their housing after 12 months.

## **CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)**

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing**

**This section has pending updates coming from Home Forward.**

Public Housing units are directly subsidized by HUD and managed by Home Forward, the County's PHA. The goal of the Public Housing program is to provide decent, safe, affordable housing to low-income families and individuals, the elderly, persons with disabilities and to encourage successful residency. The public housing program of Home Forward is composed of a portfolio of over 436 units of public housing throughout Multnomah County which are owned and operated by Home Forward. This is a decline from previous reporting due to Rent Assistance Demonstration (RAD) and Section 8 conversions. All public housing units are scheduled for conversion by the end of 2024 utilizing a project-based Section 8 operating subsidy. Rents for these properties are approximately 30% of a household's monthly income. To qualify, applicant household income must be less than 80% of the median income for the Portland Metropolitan Area, however most public housing residents earn less than 30% of the median income.

The Portland Housing Bureau does not manage or own Public Housing. The Portland Housing Bureau makes resources for affordable housing available in competitive solicitations.

### **Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership**

**This section has pending updates coming from Home Forward.**

Home Forward seeks resident advice and guidance via a process that allows them to have a voice in decisions affecting the agency's various housing programs through its Resident Advisory Committee (RAC). The RAC, comprised of 10-20 volunteers who either live in a Home Forward unit or participate in the Section 8 program, holds regular meetings. The results of their work are reported to Home Forward's Board of Commissioners. Additionally, the RAC committee chair also serves as the Resident Commissioner on the agency's Board of Commissioners. In addition to the RAC, the agency routinely involves participants and residents on committees specific to a particular development or to policy issues. For example, residents and participants served on the Rent Assistance Termination policy work group to develop policy recommendations to advance racial equity.

The GOALS (Greater Opportunities to Advance, Learn and Succeed) program provides Home Forward participants with ways to set and reach their goal of becoming self-sufficient through five years of dynamic supportive services. The GOALS program has helped many families with job training and referrals, getting a better job or promotion, childcare referrals, and even owning a home. This program



offers a solid pathway for financial independence and self-sufficiency and features creative ways to help participants save money to achieve their long-term goals. Outside of the GOALS program the agency does not offer other homeownership programs.

### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

Home Forward is not considered a troubled PHA and is in fact a high performing PHA.

## **CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)**

**Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)**

The State of Oregon requires that all city and county jurisdictions complete a local comprehensive plan to ensure their policies and practices reflect Oregon's statewide Land Use goals. State law requires each city and county to adopt a comprehensive plan and the zoning and land-division ordinances needed to put the plan into effect. Zoning ordinances, fees and charges, tax policies, growth boundaries, and investment policies are included in each jurisdiction's comprehensive plan. The state evaluates and approves all comprehensive plans to ensure that there are no regulatory barriers to affordable housing development.

The Multnomah County CDBG Consortium also works with our regional government agency, Metro, to ensure the production of affordable housing throughout the Portland metropolitan area. Metro provides region-wide (Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington counties) planning and coordination to management growth, infrastructure, and development issues that cross-jurisdictional boundaries.

**Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

Multnomah County CDBG Consortium works with regional partners, including WorkSystems, Inc., to ensure that economic development and workforce initiatives extend to residents of East County. The importance of developing and maintaining viable urban communities has been acknowledged on national, regional, and local levels. Investment in maintaining, restoring, and revitalizing local neighborhoods helps to create a sense of place and pride in community, promotes economic development and reduces crime.

**Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The Multnomah County CDBG program is in compliance with requirements of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Reduction Act. None of the programs or projects currently funded by Multnomah County provides in excess of \$5,000 in rehabilitation assistance per residence.

Multnomah County complies with federal regulations and continues to work towards increasing the number and quality of small Lead Based Paint contractors through building their capacity through education and safe work practices. Multnomah County is a party to the HUD Regional Lead Paint grant administered by the City of Portland.

**Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The cities of Troutdale, Wood Village, Fairview, and Maywood Park have all experienced significant population growth since 2000. Portland’s gentrification over the past decade has displaced thousands of low-income households to East County [See Attachment C]. This is reflected in the growing number of East County residents who are experiencing poverty. Poverty rates for two of the Multnomah County CDBG Consortium jurisdictions exceed the countywide average of 17% poverty rate – Wood Village (32%) and Fairview (18%). Troutdale (15%) and Maywood Park (8%) have poverty rates below the average. Multnomah County partners with WorkSystems, Inc. to provide employment supports for individuals and families. The SUN Service system also offers social services, case management, and employment supports to prevent homelessness and assist households that are homeless.

**Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

Multnomah County’s CDBG Consortium works to provide services to the residents of East County. Multnomah has also developed and manages the SUN Service System which provides comprehensive housing, social services, and educational supports to low-income families throughout the county. The SUN Service System contracts with non-profit agencies to provide housing and social services supports for children, youth, and families to ensure educational success. Two of Multnomah County’s CDBG provider agencies are also SUN providers – Human Solutions, Inc. and El Programa Hispano Catolico. The SUN Service System is funded through a combination of the county general fund, Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), City of Portland general fund, private foundation funds, and other state/federal grants. Finally, Multnomah County uses the HMIS data system to collect and analyze information related to services and supports offered through its SUN Services System.

**Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

Multnomah County is an active member of the Continuum of Care (CoC), A Home for Everyone, and contributes both staff and funding resources to the CoC. The county also supports the participation of community members and providers in CoC planning initiatives. In addition, the SUN Service System and its component program, Multnomah Stability Initiative (MSI), provide services to low-income families in nearly all the county’s school districts. The SUN Service System model is based on building collaborations between school districts and non-profit providers to ensure educational success for low-income children and youth and family stability. MSI provides support to families and households to achieve and maintain stability, using Assertive Engagement and trauma informed practices and client assistance resources. Rent assistance is provided through aligned resources administered by Home Forward and the Short Term Rent Assistance network. Multnomah County and the City of Gresham have both been instrumental in sponsoring the work of the East County Issue Forum, which is a community-wide initiative that links, coordinates, and advocates for housing and social services supports for the low- and moderate-income residents of East County. Three East County school districts are involved in the effort – Reynolds, Gresham-Barlow, and Centennial.

**Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the**

## **jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)**

Multnomah County staff participated on the Fair Housing Advocacy Committee convened by City of Portland Housing Bureau. Staff were also active in the Regional Fair Housing meetings.

In response to impediments specifically for renters, Multnomah County undertook a Renter Relations Project in 2018-19 to establish and inform its role in the local housing crisis. The Project took an in-depth look at how the current housing crisis has been shaped by Oregon's exclusionary housing laws and systematic barriers, such as socioeconomic disparities and gentrification. The focus was to explore the impacts of homelessness, discrimination, and no-cause evictions on BIPOC communities and offer recommendations to improve the experience of renters within those communities. The project included several phases including a multi-tiered discovery and research process including:

- \* Initial data and information gathering about housing, income and the racial wealth gap
- \* Observation of current climate and processes for outreach and program development
- \* Catalogue of current renter relationships and protections in the County
- \* Community Advisory Sessions
- \* Renter Relations Survey
- \* Research into promising and effective programs and models.

In December 2019, the Renter Relations Project report was completed. The report shared findings that helped better understand the experience of renters in the County and impediments to their stability, and offered recommendations for actions and programs to address these impediments. A number of the report's recommendations have been implemented in response to the eviction crisis precipitated by COVID-19. In addition, the County identified ARPA funding to implement a peer support program for tenants in 2022-23.

## **CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230**

**Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements**

This year Multnomah County conducted virtual desk review meetings to review the subrecipient's annual award administration capacity and financial management. Monitoring is scheduled when approximately 50 percent of the grant was drawn down by the recipient. Every 3 years a more in-depth monitoring will be carried out for subrecipients that are high risk. Subrecipients must maintain files and records that relate to the overall administration of the CDBG program. These records will include the following:

Application, program descriptions, certifications, etc.;

Invoices;

Client intake forms;

Executed grant agreement;

Description, geographic location and budget of each funded activity;

Eligibility and national objective determinations for each activity;

Personnel files;

Organization Chart;

Property management files;

HUD and Multnomah County monitoring correspondence;

Citizen participation compliance documentation;

Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity records;

Environmental review records; and

Documentation of compliance with other Federal requirements (e.g., Davis-Bacon, Sam.Gov and Lead-Based Paint HUD certifications).

Multnomah County monitored all of its CDBG projects where any findings and concerns were found to be minimal. A report which summarizes the results of the desk review and any corrective actions if deemed necessary was shared with the subgrantees within 30 days of the desk review. And any findings and concerns were fully addressed by the applicable subgrantees as recorded in the Findings Cleared letter.

### **Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)**

#### **Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.**

The Citizen Participation Plan included in the 5-Year Consolidated Plan is the framework we use to solicit public comment, as well as to provide guidance on our response to citizens' comments on our programs throughout the year. This includes two hearings: one coordinated by Multnomah County and the City of Gresham for areas outside the City of Portland (our entitlement area) and one convened by the City of Portland. The County participates in both. Due to the public health crisis, these hearings were held remotely via Zoom in 2021. Multnomah County is committed to providing meaningful access. The public was able to request translation, interpretation, modifications, accommodations, or other auxiliary aids or services, by calling or by sending an email to the CDBG coordinator three days prior to the meeting. CDBG staff speak Spanish and have access to interpretation services in over 100 languages for hearings.

The goals and purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan is to encourage residents, agencies, and other interested parties to participate in the development of our 5-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans and to comment on our accomplishments. We encourage feedback from our citizens in order to improve our efforts to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing, improved community facilities and infrastructure, needed human services and expanded economic opportunities, that all work toward revitalizing our neighborhoods and improving our living environment.

Multnomah County prepared the CAPER for the program year from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. The CAPER includes attached CDBG reports generated by HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). Public comments regarding Multnomah County's FY2021-22 CAPER were received through written submissions in response to posting of the opportunity for public comment. The draft Program FY21 CAPER's required 15 day comment period was held from September 14 through

September 28, 2022. The notice was made available to the public through the Multnomah County's DCHS' Youth & Family Services Division website (<https://www.multco.us/cdbg>) and the Gresham Outlook on 9/14/22. The Multnomah County website translates into over 80 languages including the most common languages spoken in the county: Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese, Chinese, Arabic, Somali. The website also includes the County's Notice of Non-Discrimination and access information for people who need language interpretation or have a disability. CDBG staff speak Spanish and have access to interpretation services 24/7 to support connection with citizens who are non-Native English speakers.

The public notice included the address of DCHS' Youth & Family Services Division, staff contact, mailing address, and phone number to allow the public multiple ways to direct questions or comments. No were received during the comment period. Surveys were offered in Spanish and English.

The posting on the County's webpage and any community input on the 2021-22 CAPER are included as an attached document (Attachment A) to the report. An affidavit of the publishing of the public notice in the Gresham Outlook is in Attachment B.

### **CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

**Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.**

There were no changes in 2021-22.

**Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?**

No

**[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.**

**CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

**Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.**

There were no changes in 2021-22.

**Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?**

No

**[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.**



## CR-58 – Section 3

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

<b>Total Labor Hours</b>	<b>CDBG</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>ESG</b>	<b>HOPWA</b>	<b>HTF</b>
Total Number of Activities	0	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours					
Total Section 3 Worker Hours					
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours					

**Table 8 – Total Labor Hours**

<b>Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program</b>	<b>CDBG</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>ESG</b>	<b>HOPWA</b>	<b>HTF</b>
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers					
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.					
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).					
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).					
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.					
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.					
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.					
Assisted residents with finding child care.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.					
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.					
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.					
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.					
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					

Other.					
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**Table 9 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program**

## Narrative