



Poverty and Homelessness Board

Thursday, January 15, 2015

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Lane County Youth Services Serbu Campus, Carmichael Conference Room
2727 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Eugene, OR

AGENDA

Time	Topic
11:45 a.m.	Arrival and Lunch
12:00 p.m.	Welcome and Introductions <ul style="list-style-type: none">Self-introduce with your name and organizational affiliation
12:05	Public Comment <p>Individuals who plan to offer comment must sign in with name and contact information prior to beginning of the meeting.</p>
12:15	Follow-Up from Previous Meeting <p>Approve Minutes December 18, 2014</p> <p><u>Committee Reports</u> Steering Committee/ Pat Walsh<ul style="list-style-type: none">Committee volunteer application process and select chairs of committees<i>Action</i></p>
12:25	Focus Topic 1: Consolidated Plan/Stephanie Jennings <p><i>Information/ Discussion</i></p>
12:55	Focus Topic 2 : Criminalization of Homelessness/Ken Neubeck <p><i>Information/ Discussion</i></p>
1:25	Wrap up <p>Summarize board decisions, assignments, and next steps</p>
1:30	Planning the February 2015 Agenda <p>What new business should the PHB consider at its February 19th meeting?</p>
1:35 p.m.	Adjourn

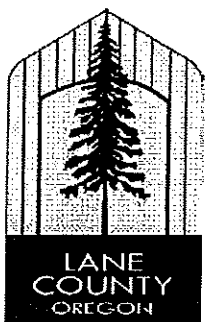
1. Adding Community Members to PHB Standing Committees

The PHB Steering Committee is reviewing the process to add community members to PHB standing Committees. An application has been developed. We are working on a process that we'll bring to the January meeting to discuss and approve.

Revised for PHB Governance Charter 11-20-14 (Underlined)

The PHB shall create committees as necessary to accomplish its purpose, roles and responsibilities. The PHB Chairperson may serve as an ex officio member of all committees. At least one Board Member shall serve on each standing committee. Committee meetings shall be scheduled by the Committee Chairperson. The responsibilities of Committee Chairpersons include convening and presiding over meetings, developing meeting agendas, identification and recruitment of members from the public to ensure wide community representation, and providing reports to the PHB as requested.

1. The PHB shall have the power to create subcommittees, both permanent functional and ad-hoc, in numbers and with responsibilities believed by the committee to be necessary.
2. Each permanent committee will consist of at least three members of the PHB.
3. The PHB chairperson shall appoint and charge a PHB member to be the Chairperson for each subcommittee.
4. Committee members with full membership authority may nominate individuals with expertise related to the committee focus to join the committee. Nominees shall complete a simple application or provide a resume to document this expertise. Through discussion, the committee will select nominees to recommend for addition to the committee. Final nominee(s) will be brought before the full PHB board for approval (revised 11-20-14).



Lane County
POVERTY AND HOMELESSNESS BOARD (PHB) COMMITTEE
APPLICATION

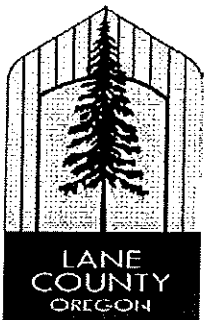
Page 1 of 2

APPLICANT'S NAME AND CITY:	DATE:
NAME OF PHB COMMITTEE:	DATE APPROVED BY PHB:
NAME OF PHB MEMBER NOMINATING YOU	

1. Give a brief description of the experience or training that qualifies you for membership on this PHB committee (If you wish, you may attach a resume or other pertinent material.)
2. Why do you want to become a member of this committee, and what specific contributions do you hope to make?
3. Lane County is committed to reflecting diverse cultures on its boards/committees and does not discriminate against any person on the basis of gender, race, color, national origin, religion, disability, or age in employment or in admission, treatment, or participation in its programs, services, and activities. If selected, how would you contribute to this effort?

The PHB will create, as necessary, committees to accomplish its work and responsibilities. Committee members with full membership authority may nominate individuals with expertise related to the committee focus to join the committee. *I understand that committee members are full participants in the work of the committee; however this does not give me membership voting authority at the PHB meetings.*

Signature: _____



Lane County
POVERTY AND HOMELESSNESS BOARD (PHB) COMMITTEE
APPLICATION

Page 2 of 2

Please Print

Name: _____
(Last) (First)

Address: _____
(Street) (City) (Zip)

Home Phone: _____ How Long Have You Lived in Lane County? _____ Years _____ Months

Occupation: _____ Place of Employment: _____

Business Address: _____ Business Phone: _____

E-Mail Address: _____ Fax: _____

NOTE: Information in this box consisting of home addresses and phone numbers may be exempt from disclosure per ORS 192.502(3).

OPTIONAL INFORMATION

Lane County is required under state and federal guidelines to identify applicants by ethnicity, race, gender and age. Supplying this information will also assist Lane County in evaluating its Diversity Implementation Plan to achieve more diversity on its advisory committees. Providing this information will not adversely affect your opportunity to serve on this committee or board and this information is processed separately from the application. Completion of this section is entirely voluntary and remains confidential.

_____ Male _____ Female _____ Asian American
_____ African American _____ European American _____ Native American
_____ Hispanic/Chicano/Latino _____ Other _____ Disability: Type: _____

*This information is used to ensure there is reasonable accommodation and representation on advisory boards.

Is your age over 40? _____ Yes _____ No

Lane County does not discriminate against any person on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, disability, or age in employment or in admission, treatment, or participation in its programs, services, and activities.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date: _____

Except as noted above, all information provided as part of this application is a public record subject to disclosure.

Please Return to: Lane County Human Services Division
H&HS Charnelton Building
151 W. 7th Avenue, Room 560
Eugene, OR 97401
Attn: Amanda McCluskey

NOTE: If you are not selected at this time, your application will be kept on file for 12 months from the date it was received and will be reconsidered as vacancies occur.

Poverty and Homelessness Board

Committees

Steering

<i>Members</i>	<i>Staff</i>
Pat Walsh, <i>Chair</i>	Steve Manela, Pearl Wolfe
Dan Bryant, <i>Vice Chair</i>	

Facilities & Housing Portfolio

End Veterans Homelessness (*Ad Hoc*)

<i>Members</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Staff</i>
Jacob Fox	Steve Manela	Pat Farr	Steve Manela
Anne Williams	Stephanie Jennings	Kitty Piercy	Pearl Wolfe
Dan Bryant		Anne Williams	Amanda McCluskey
Kitty Piercy		Cindy Leming	
Pat Walsh		Noreen Dunnells	
Paul Solomon		Paul Solomon	
		Jacob Fox	

Legislative

Strategic Planning

<i>Members</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Staff</i>
Pat Farr	Steve Manela	John Radich	Steve Manela
Mary Walston		Kristina Payne	Stephanie Jennings
Kitty Piercy		Pat Farr	
Anne Williams		Sean VanGordon	
Byron Trapp		Noreen Dunnells	
Pat Walsh			
Paul Solomon			

Evaluation & RFP

Service Delivery

<i>Members</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Staff</i>
Cindy Leming	Steve Manela	Jacob Fox	Pearl Wolfe
Hugh Massengill	Neil Obringer	Janet Beckman	Amanda McCluskey
	Stephanie Jennings	Shawn Murphy	
	Pearl Wolfe		
	Amanda McCluskey		

Homeless Management Information System

<i>Members</i>	<i>Staff</i>
Sean VanGordon	Lisè Stuart
Neil Obringer	

Lane County 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report

Exhibit 1.1 Estimated Homeless Counts during a One-Year Period¹

Reporting Year: 10/1/2013 - 9/30/2014

Site: Lane County

	Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters	Persons in Families in Transitional Housing	Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	Individuals in Emergency Shelters**	Individuals in Transitional Housing	Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	Estimated Total Number of Homeless Persons Across Reporting Categories*
Total Estimated Yearly Count ²							
Estimated Total Count for Period	369	421	134		140	198	1,262
Point-in-Time Counts ³							
Estimated Total on an Average Night	58	231	104		48	152	593
On a single night in...							
October 2013	62	239	102		57	148	608
January 2014	53	276	103		52	154	534
April 2014	60	252	105		52	158	627
July 2014	32	190	105		35	149	511
Number of Families ⁴							
1 year count (October 1-September 30)	109	122	41				
Point-in-Time Counts ⁵							
October 29, 2013	21	69	32				
January 28, 2014	18	81	32				
April 29, 2014	22	74	33				
July 29, 2014	9	61	32				
Estimated Utilization and Turnover Rates							
Estimated Average Utilization Rate ⁶	92%	97%	100%		98%	89%	
Turnover Rate ⁷	5.94	1.78	1.29		2.86	1.16	
Estimated Counts by Household Type ⁸							
Individual adult male					87	106	
Individual adult female					25	73	
Adult in family, with child(ren)	162	173	56				
Children in families, with adults	207	248	78				
Households with only adults					25	19	
Households with only children					0	0	
Unaccompanied child					3	0	
Missing this information	0	0	0		0	0	

Exhibit 1.2 Detailed Derivation of Estimated Homeless Count¹

Reporting Year: 10/1/2013 - 9/30/2014

Site: Lane County

Step	Description	Source	Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters	Persons in Families in Transitional Housing	Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	Individuals in Emergency Shelters**	Individuals in Transitional Housing	Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	
1	Unduplicated number of persons in participating in HMIS	HMIS data from providers that participate in HMIS	285	421	134		140	198	Persons
2	Number of emergency, year-round equivalent beds in HMIS (i.e., bed capacity for participating providers)	SuperNOFA Housing Inventory Chart	48	237	104		49	171	Beds
3	Average number of clients served per bed	Step 1 ÷ Step 2	5.94	1.78	1.29		2.86	1.16	Persons per Bed
4	Number of year-round equivalent beds for not participating in HMIS (i.e., bed capacity for non-participating providers)	SuperNOFA Housing Inventory Chart	15	0	0		0	0	Beds
5	Estimated unduplicated number of persons served by providers that do not participate in HMIS	Step 3 x Step 4	89	0	0		0	0	Persons
	Estimated number of persons served by participating and non-participating Providers. Note that this estimate double								

6	counts people who use participating and non-participating providers. This double count will be eliminated by the overlap adjustment below.	Step 1 + Step 5	374	421	134	140	198	Persons
7	Overlap factor is the square of [(Bed capacity for HMIS non-participating providers)/(Bed capacity for HMIS participating providers)]	(Step 4 ÷ Step 2) x (Step 4 ÷ Step 2)	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	is overlap factor
8	Number of persons who used more than one HMIS participating provider in the category	HMIS data from providers that participate in HMIS	55	0	0	0	2	Persons
9	Estimated number of persons in families that used both participating and non-participating providers	Step 7 x Step 8	5	0	0	0	0	is overlap (cross-over) adjustment
10	Total estimate of number persons that used either HMIS participating or non-participating Emergency Shelter	Step 6 - Step 9	369	421	134	140	198	Persons

Step	Description	Source	Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters	Persons in Families in Transitional Housing	Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	Individuals in Emergency Shelters**	Individuals in Transitional Housing	Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	
11	Extrapolation Factor for non-participating providers: This is the factor applied to calculations that are based only on participating providers. It is used to estimate total number of persons served by participating and non-participating providers.	Step 10 ÷ Step 1	1.2937	1.0000	1.0000		1.0000	1.0000	is the extrapolation factor for non-participating providers.
12	HMIS bed coverage rate	Step 2 ÷ (Step 2 + Step 4)	76%	100%	100%		100%	100%	% of beds participating in the HMIS
13	Point-In-Time Extrapolation Factor. This is the factor applied to calculations that are based only on participating providers. It is used to estimate total number of persons served by participating and non-participating providers for values that report Point-in-time numbers. In contrast to the standard "Extrapolation Factor," the point-in-time Extrapolation fact does not include an adjustment for	Step 6 ÷ Step 1	1.3125	1.0000	1.0000		1.0000	1.0000	is the extrapolation factor for point-in-time counts.

persons using
multiple
providers.

¹ This reports provides estimates of the homeless individuals and persons in families in Emergency Shelter and transitional housing programs that participate in HMIS, as well as those that do not participate in HMIS. The estimate is an "extrapolated count" and is based on the assumption that beds located in programs that do not participate in HMIS are occupied at the same rate as beds located in HMIS-participating programs. The complete derivation of the total extrapolation factors is detailed in the next table.

Adding values across categories will double count persons who appeared in multiple types of programs.

The estimates do not include persons that are served by "victim service providers," including rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs whose primary mission is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

² These results are generated by multiplying the HMIS data by the Extrapolation Factor (Step 11, in table 2.)

³ These values are generated by multiplying the HMIS data by the Point-In-Time Extrapolation Factor (Step 13, in table 2.)

⁴ These results are generated by multiplying the HMIS data by the Extrapolation Factor (Step 11, in table 2.)

⁵ These values are generated by multiplying the HMIS data by the Point-In-Time Extrapolation Factor (Step 13, in table 2.)

⁶ These results are generated by dividing the HMIS data on persons on an average night by the total beds in HMIS.

⁷ These results represent the average number of people who use each bed. It is generated by dividing the unduplicated count of persons recorded in HMIS, by the total number of beds in HMIS

⁸ These results are generated by multiplying the HMIS data by the Extrapolation Factor (Step 11, in table 2).

* This value is generated by multiplying the sum of the extrpolated number of persons in each category by an overlap factor, which accounts for persons who use multiple categories. This value is based on the overlap rates among participating programs and adjusted to account for possible overlap in non-participating providers. In this site the adjustment factor is: For the PIT. These values are generated by adding the point in time counts across categories. It is assumed that persons do not appear in multiple programs on the same night.

Exhibit 1.3 Estimated Homeless Counts: Point in Time Counts

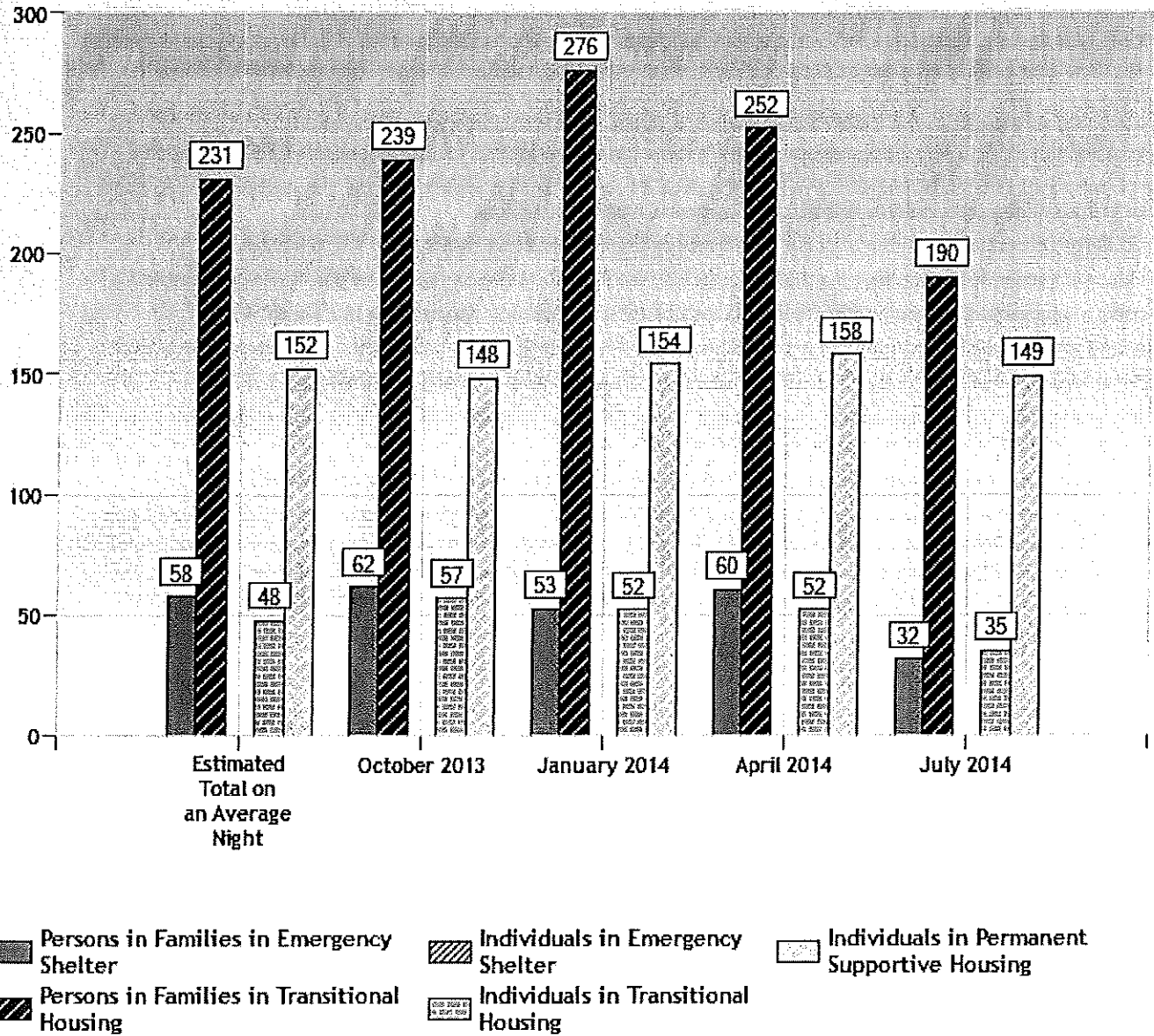


Exhibit 1.4 Estimated Homeless Counts: Number of Families

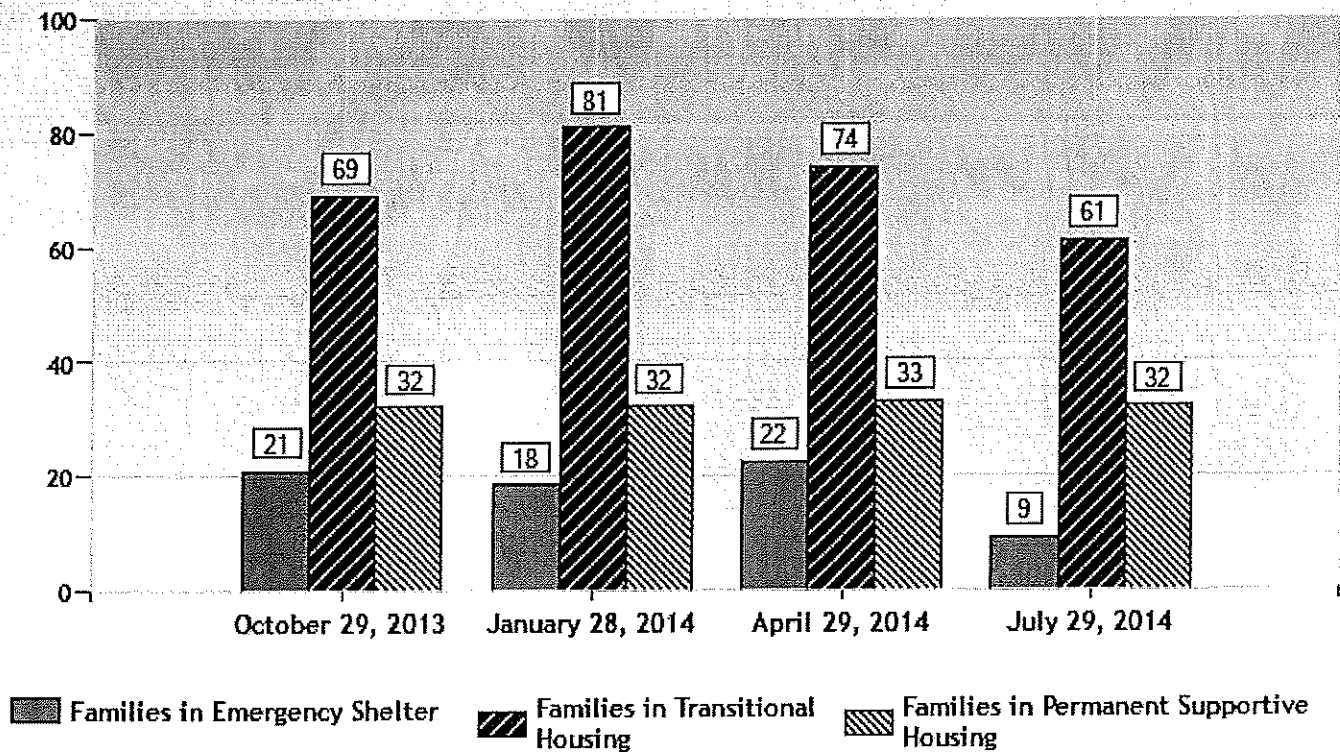


Exhibit 1.5 Estimated Homeless Counts: Persons in Families in Emergency Shelter

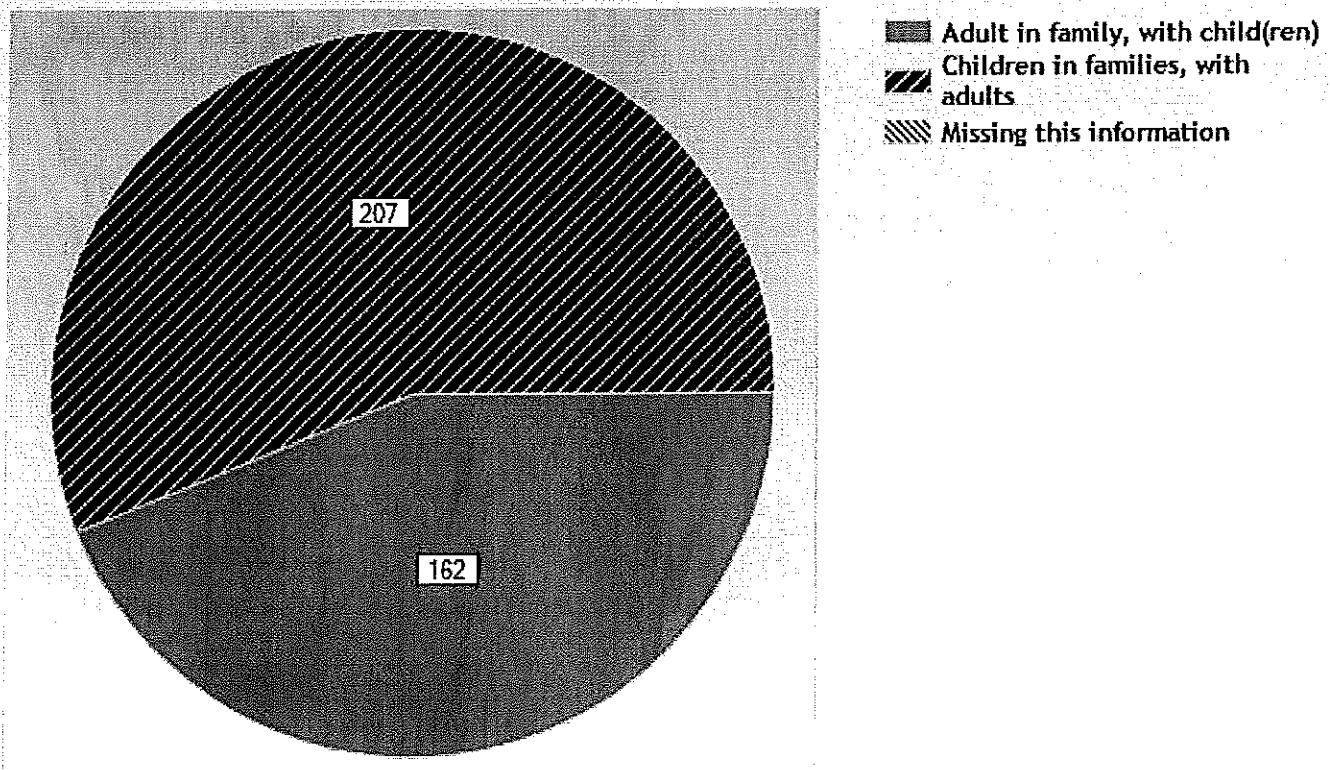
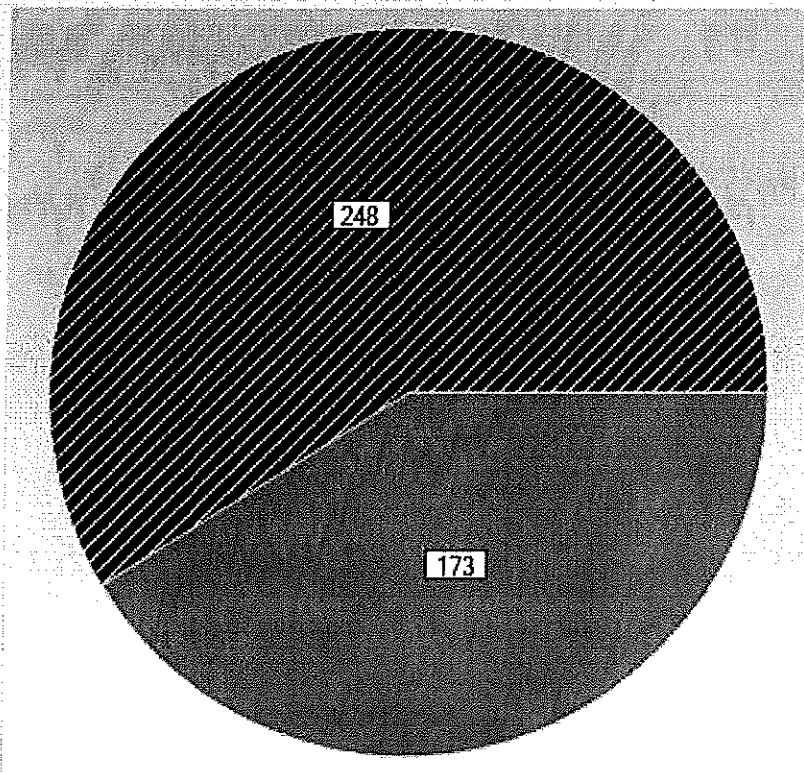
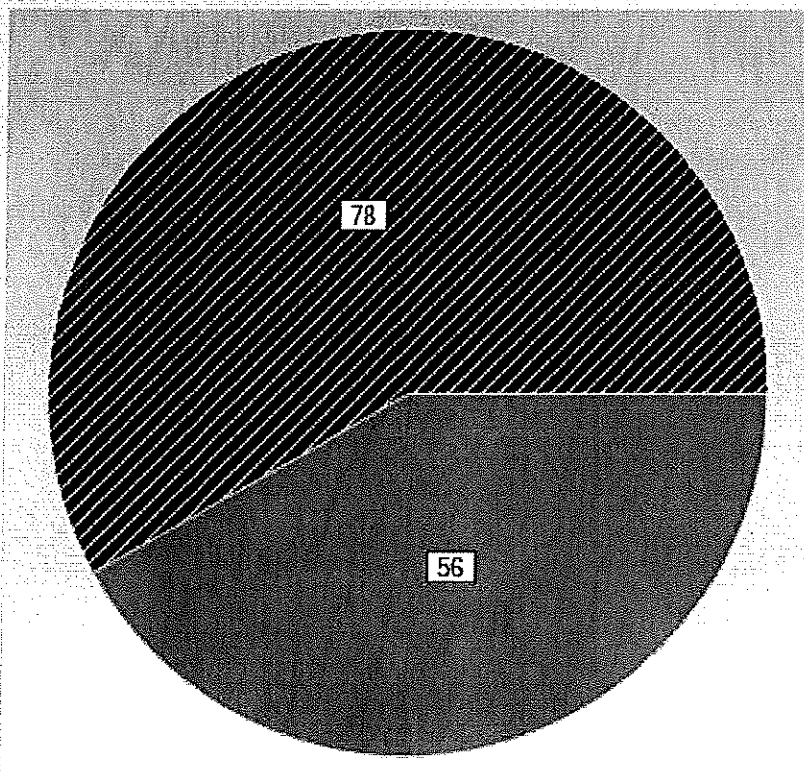


Exhibit 1.6 Estimated Homeless Counts: Persons in Families in Transitional Housing



- Adult in family, with child(ren)
- Children in families, with adults
- Missing this information

Exhibit 1.7 Estimated Homeless Counts: Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing



- Adult in family, with child(ren)
- Children in families, with adults
- Missing this information

Exhibit 1.8 Estimated Homeless Counts: Individuals in Transitional Housing

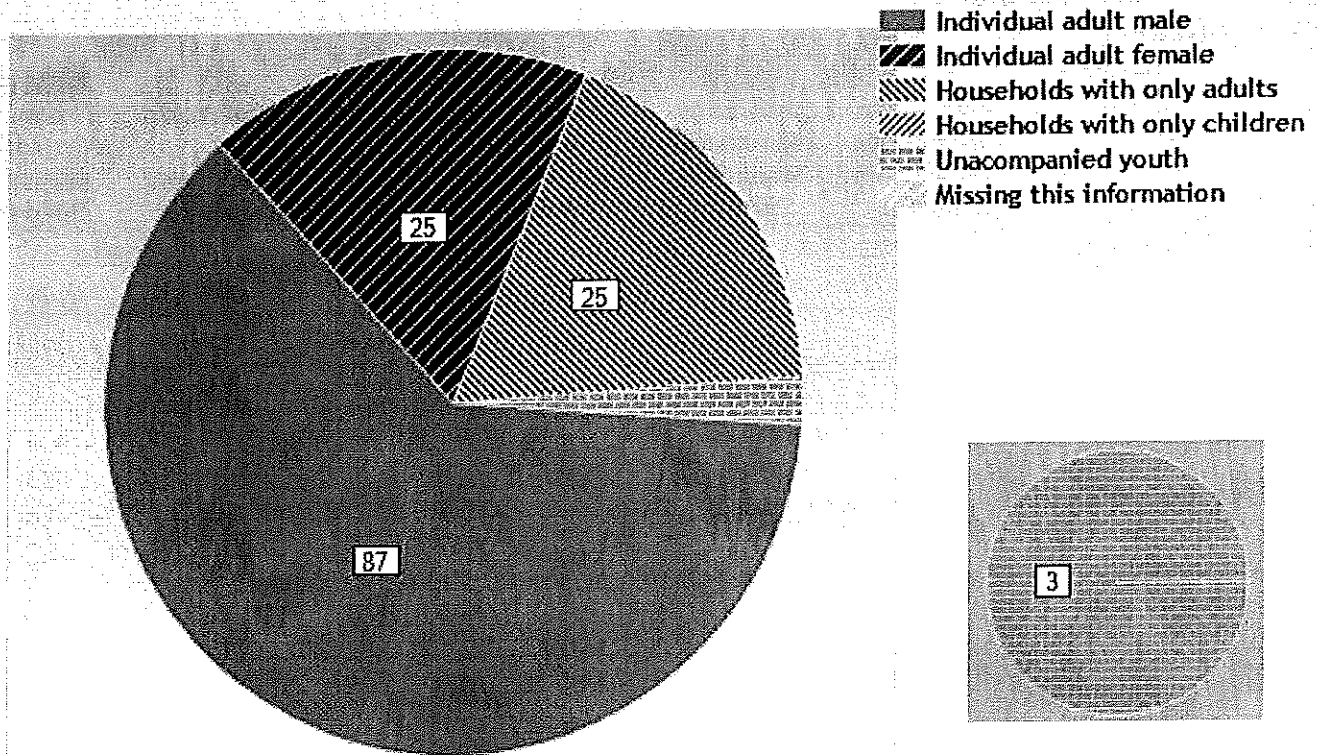


Exhibit 1.9 Estimated Homeless Counts: Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing

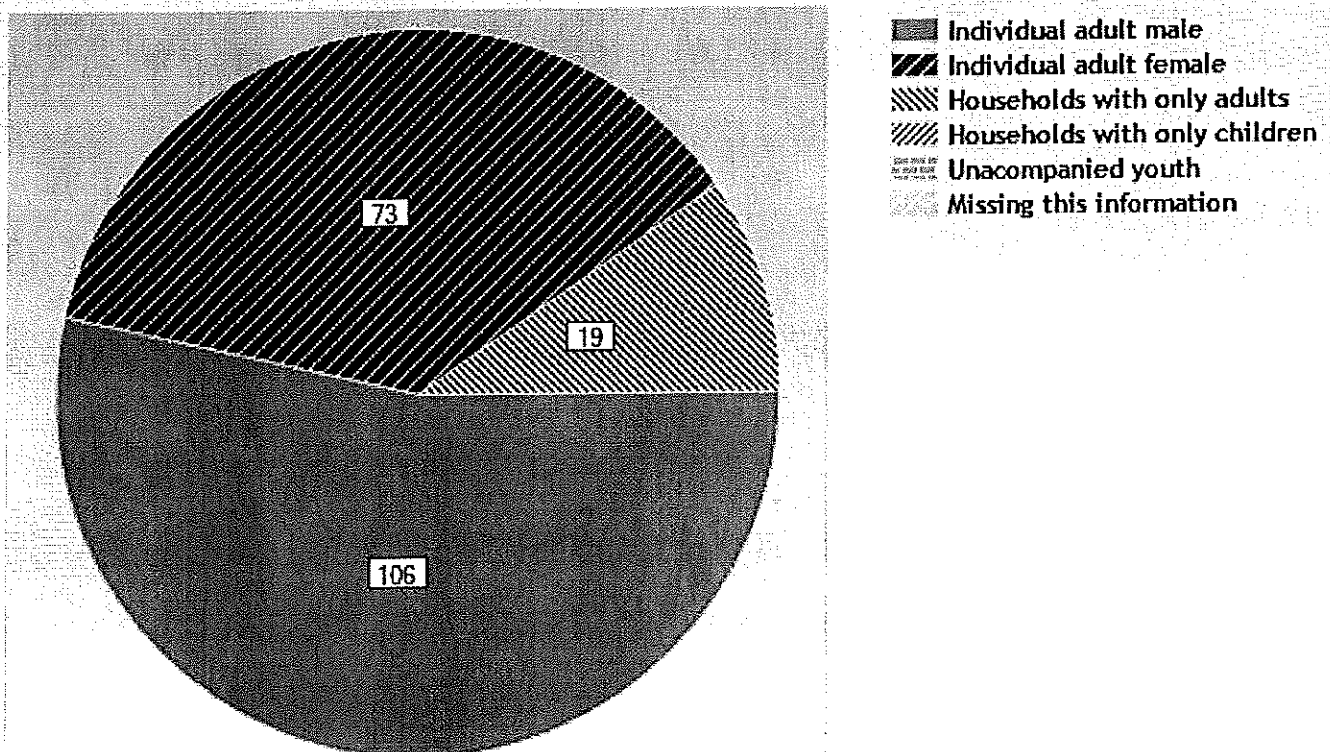


Exhibit 3.1 Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons

Reporting Year: 10/1/2013 - 9/30/2014

Site: Lane County

Characteristics	Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters	Persons in Families in Transitional Housing	Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	Individuals in Emergency Shelters**	Individuals in Transitional Housing	Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing
Number of Sheltered Homeless Persons¹	285	421	134		140	198
Number of Sheltered Adults²	125	173	56		137	195
Number of Sheltered Children	160	248	78		3	0
Gender of Adults						
<i>Female</i>	65%	72%	73%		28%	41%
<i>Male</i>	35%	28%	27%		72%	59%
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%
Gender of Children						
<i>Female</i>	48%	53%	47%		100%	
<i>Male</i>	53%	47%	53%		0%	
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	0%	0%		0%	
Ethnicity						
<i>Non-Hispanic/non-Latino</i>	80%	71%	87%		92%	95%
<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	20%	29%	13%			5%
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%
Race						
<i>White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino</i>	61%	60%	74%		73%	84%
<i>White, Hispanic/Latino</i>	15%	22%	13%		7%	3%
<i>Black or African American</i>	1%	3%	1%		4%	3%
<i>Asian</i>	0%	0%	0%		2%	0%
<i>American Indian or Alaska Native</i>	4%	3%	5%		1%	1%
<i>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</i>	1%	0%	0%		0%	0%
<i>Several races</i>	18%	10%	7%		12%	8%
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	2%	0%		0%	1%
Age						
<i>Under 1</i>	5%	8%	4%		0%	0%
<i>1 to 5</i>	20%	19%	20%		0%	0%
<i>6 to 12</i>	18%	22%	22%		0%	0%
<i>13 to 17</i>	14%	10%	12%		2%	0%
<i>18 to 30</i>	16%	17%	17%		32%	14%
<i>31 to 50</i>	25%	23%	20%		25%	42%
<i>51 to 61</i>	3%	1%	4%		33%	37%
<i>62 and older</i>	0%	0%	0%		8%	6%
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%

Characteristics	Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters	Persons in Families in Transitional Housing	Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	Individuals in Emergency Shelters**	Individuals in Transitional Housing	Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing
Persons by Household Size						
<i>1 person</i>	0%	0%	0%		82%	90%
<i>2 persons</i>	19%	17%	25%		16%	8%
<i>3 persons</i>	31%	30%	18%		2%	2%
<i>4 persons</i>	25%	22%	30%		0%	0%
<i>5 or more persons</i>	25%	31%	27%		0%	0%
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%
Veteran (adults only)						
<i>Yes</i>	4%	3%	7%		55%	21%
<i>No</i>	96%	97%	93%		42%	79%
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	0%	0%		2%	0%
Disabled (adults only)						
<i>Yes</i>	42%	44%	75%		55%	92%
<i>No</i>	58%	56%	25%		42%	8%
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	0%	0%		3%	0%

¹ This is the number of sheltered homeless persons from your community's raw data. These numbers do not include persons that are served by "victim service providers," including rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs whose primary mission is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

² This is the number of sheltered homeless adults from your community's raw data. These numbers do not include persons that are served by "victim service providers," including rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs whose primary mission is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Exhibit 3.2 Demographic Characteristics: Gender of Adults

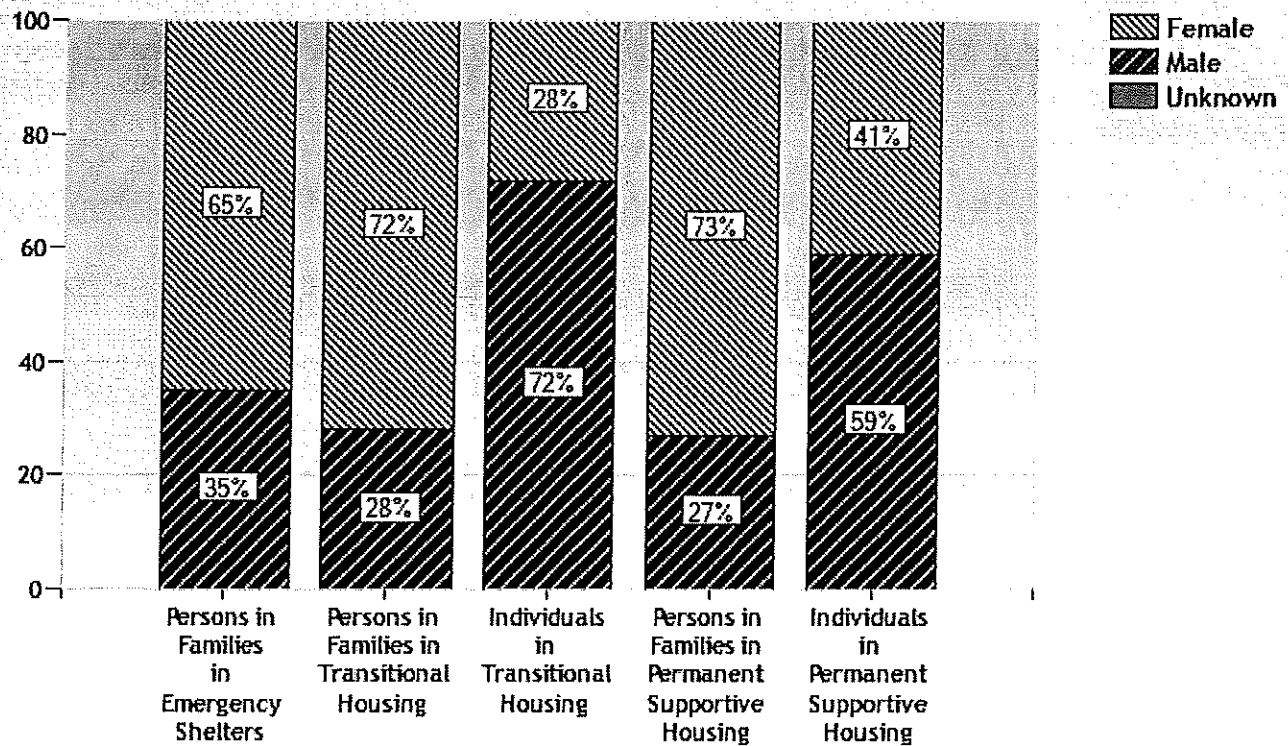


Exhibit 3.3 Demographic Characteristics: Gender of Children

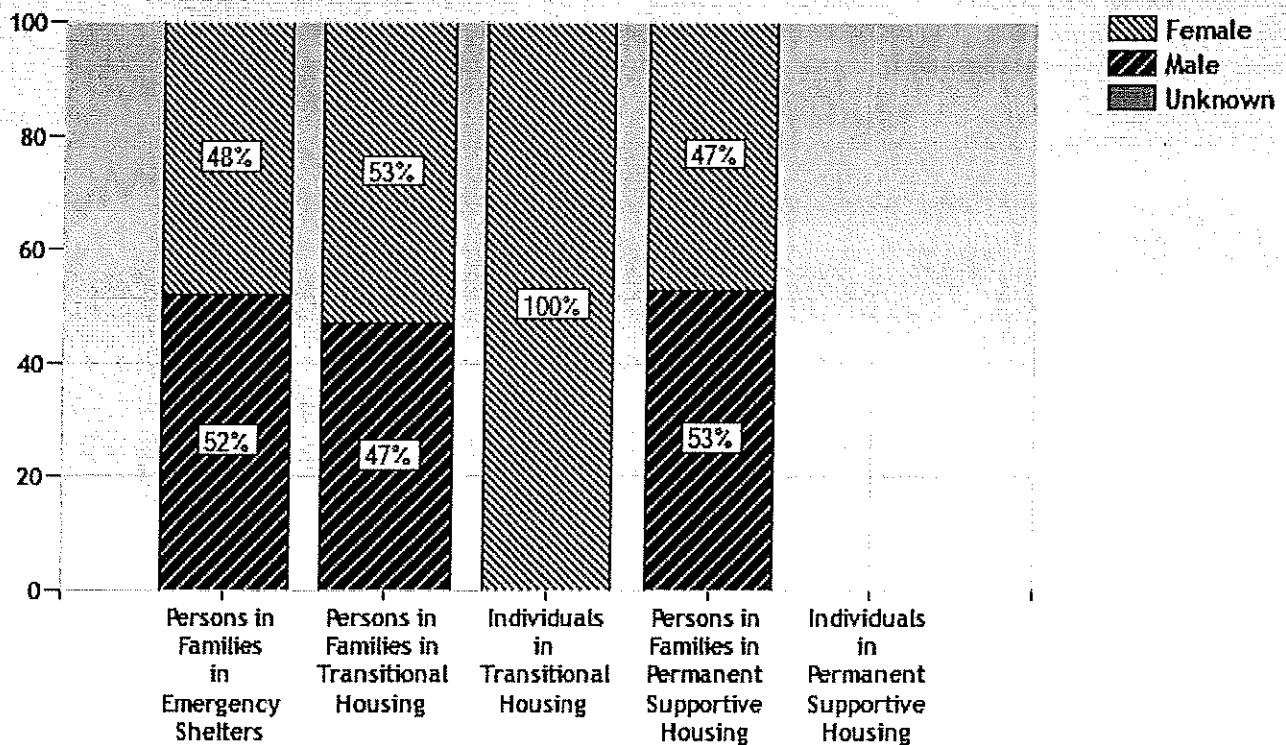


Exhibit 3.4 Demographic Characteristics: Race of Persons in Families in Emergency Shelter

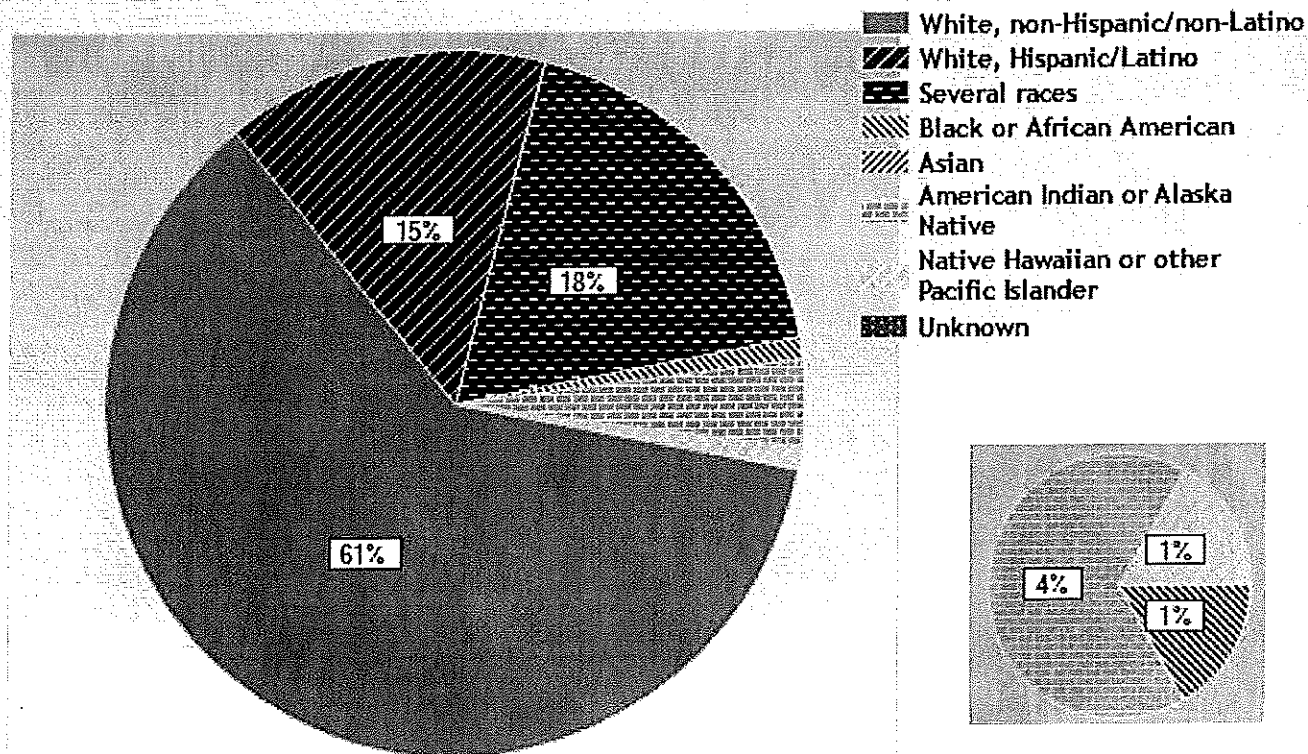


Exhibit 3.5 Demographic Characteristics: Race of Persons in Families in Transitional Housing

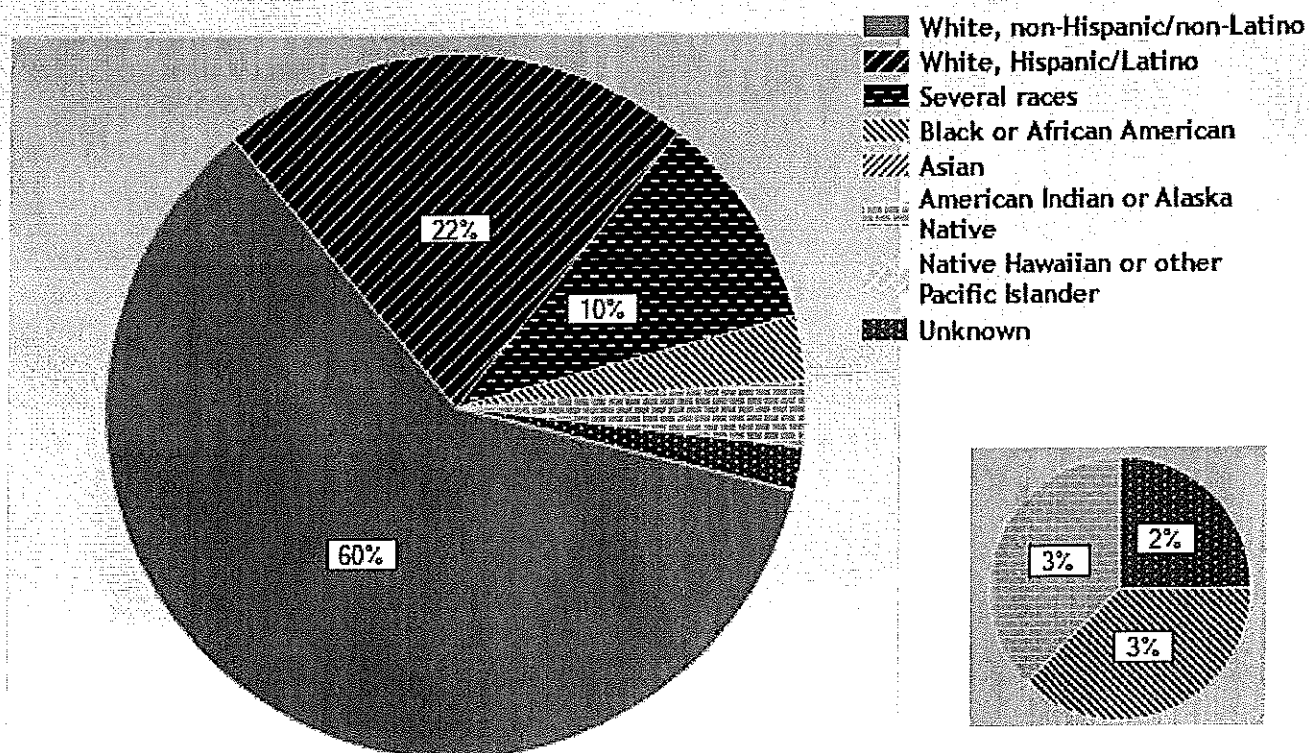


Exhibit 3.6 Demographic Characteristics: Race of Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing

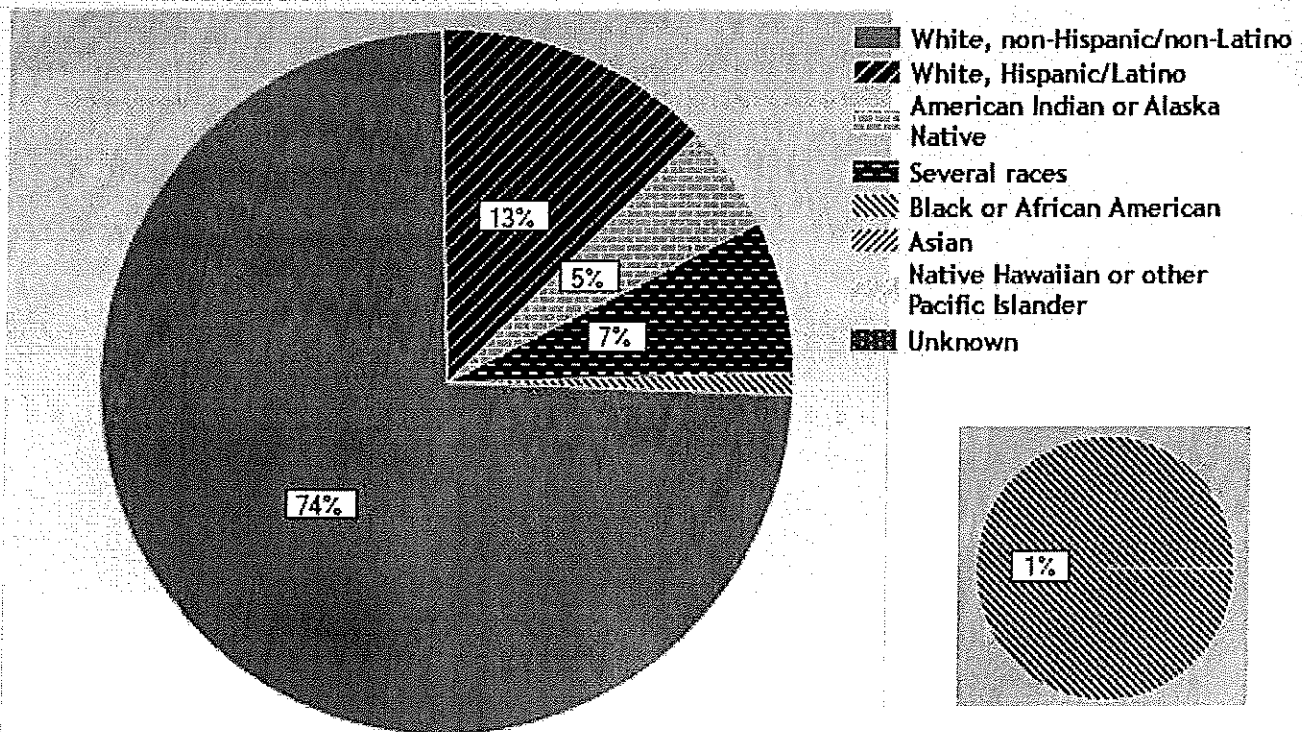


Exhibit 3.7 Demographic Characteristics: Race of Individuals in Transitional Housing

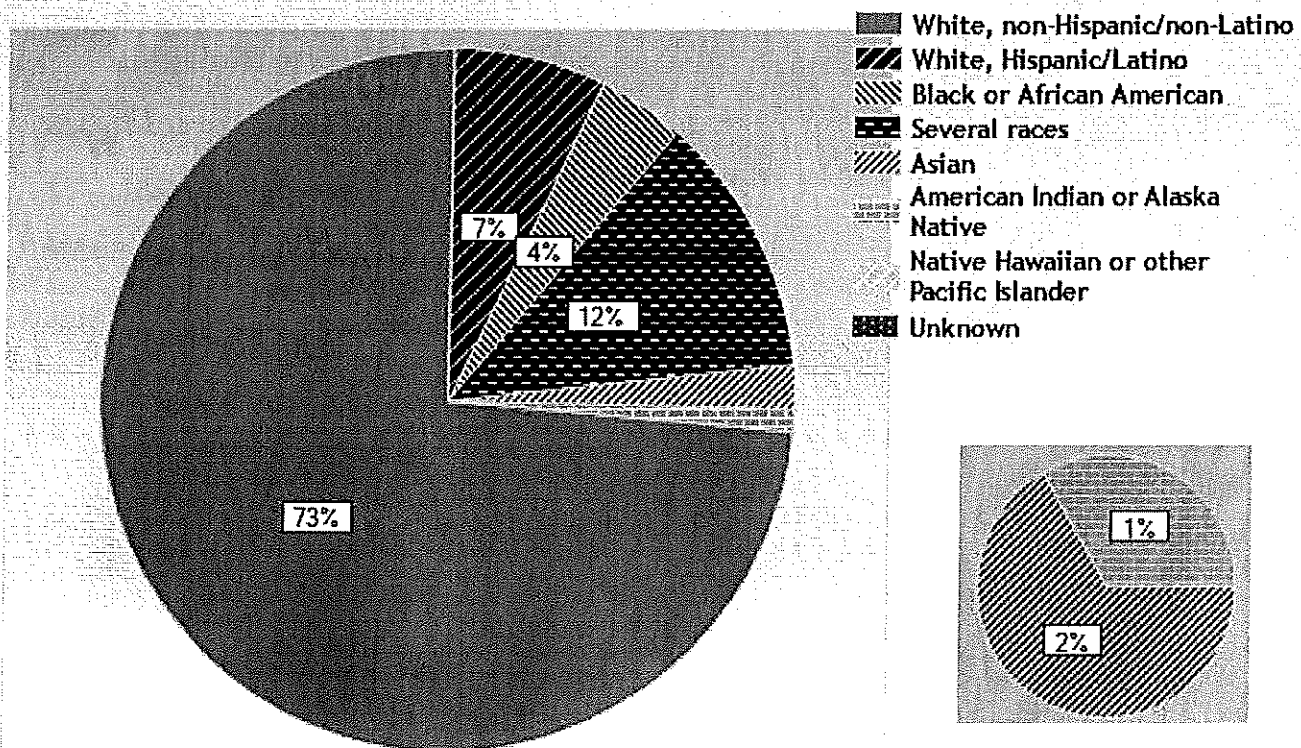


Exhibit 3.8 Demographic Characteristics: Race of Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing

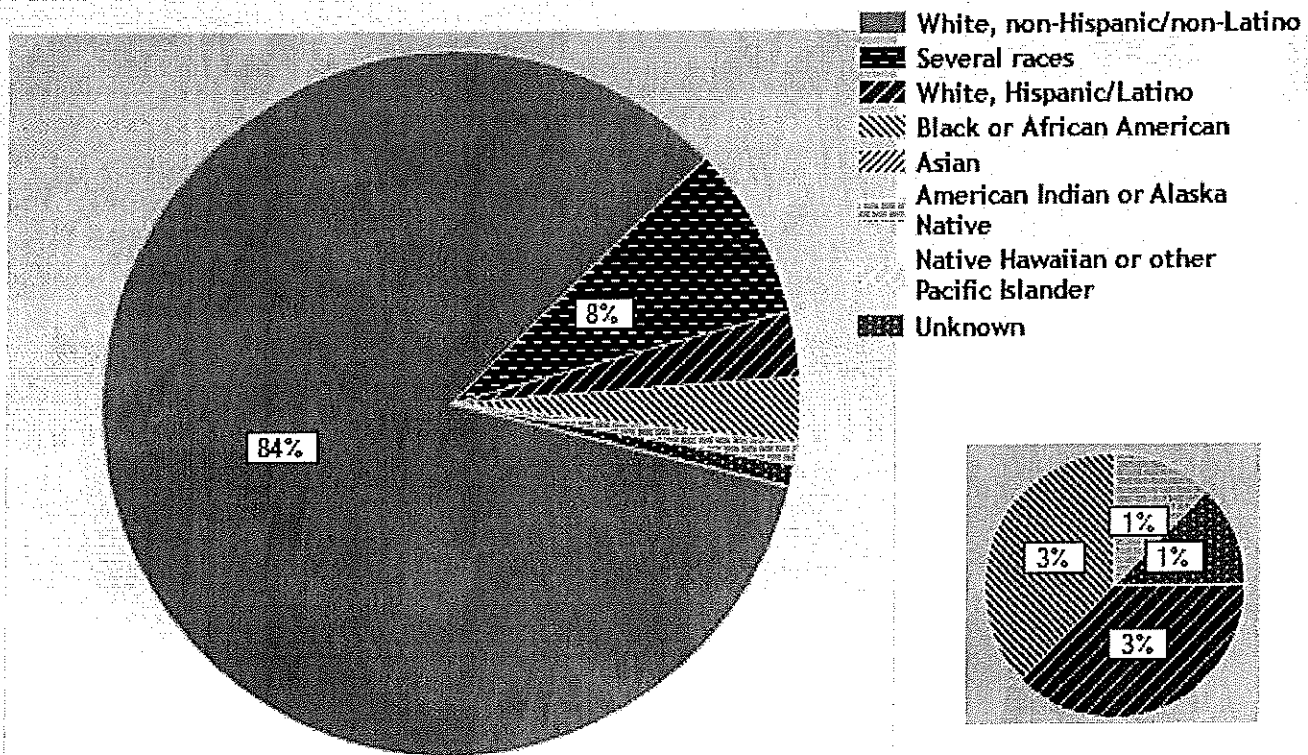


Exhibit 3.9 Race

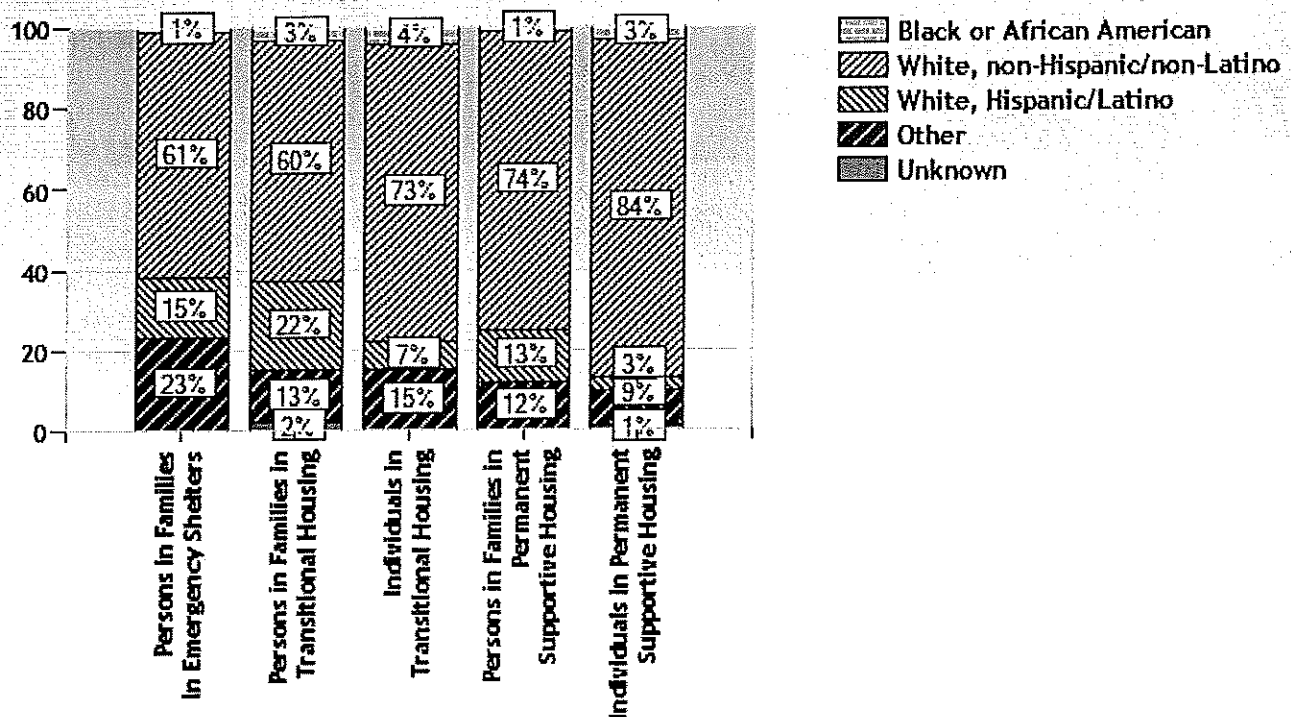


Exhibit 3.10 Demographic Characteristics: Age of Persons in Families in Emergency Shelter

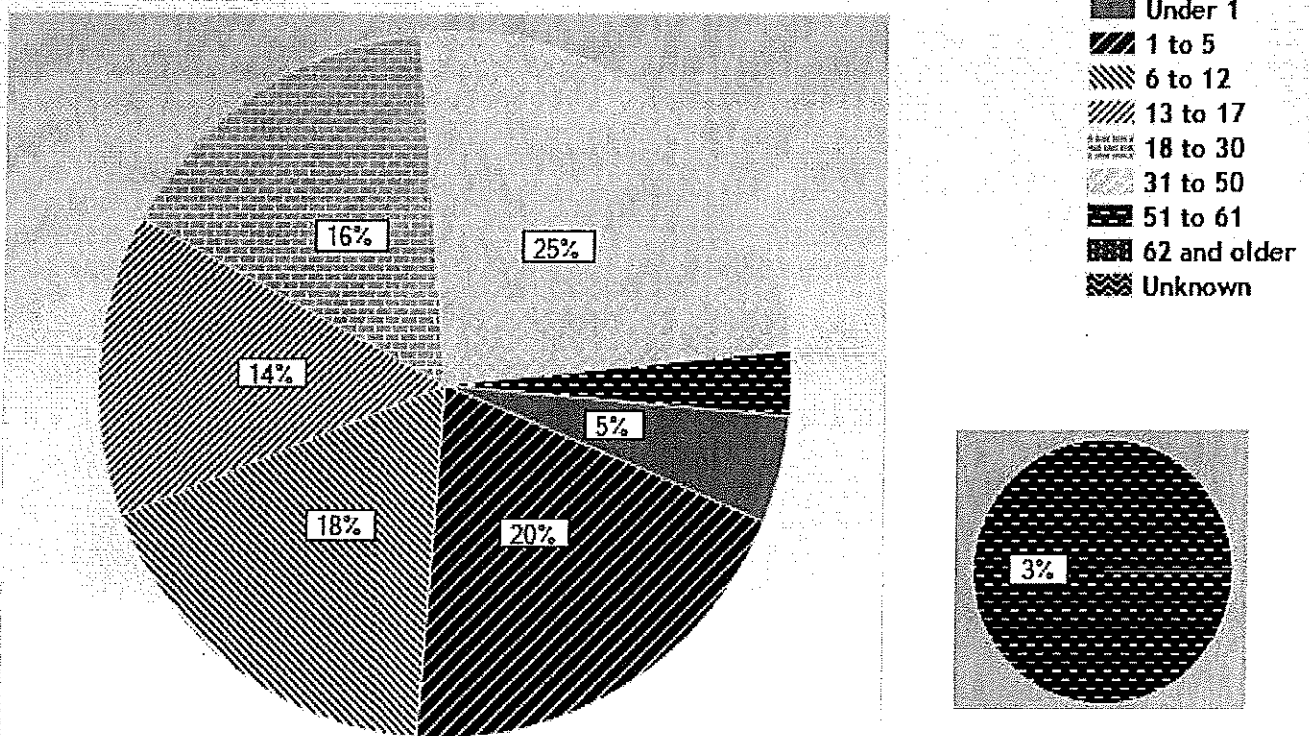


Exhibit 3.11 Demographic Characteristics: Age of Persons in Families in Transitional Housing

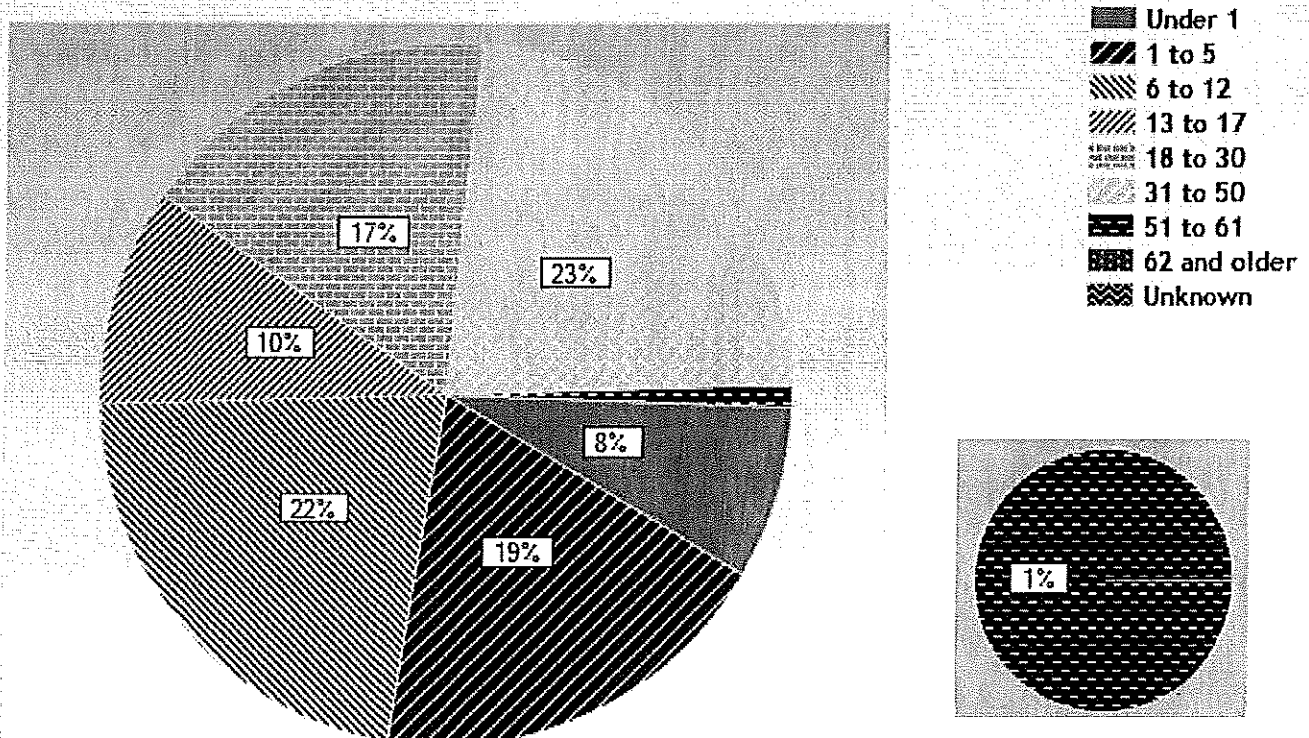


Exhibit 3.12 Demographic Characteristics: Age of Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing

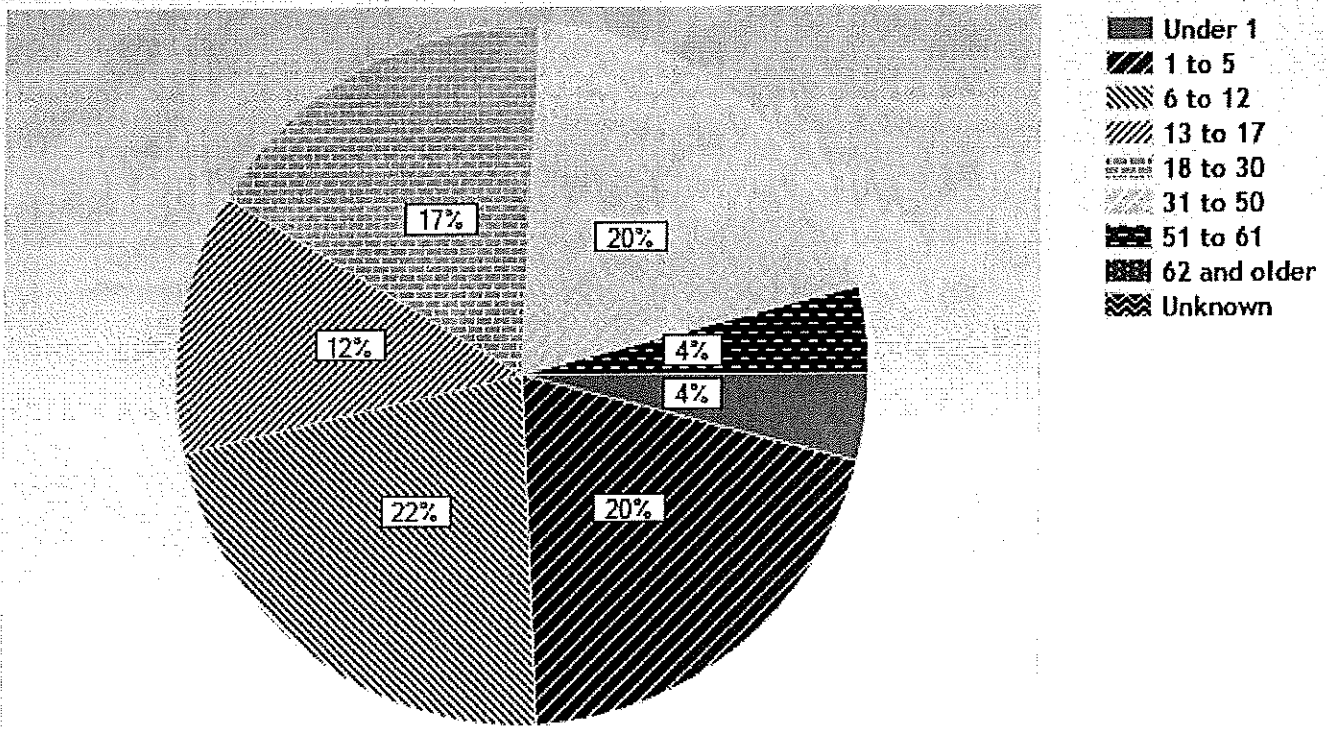


Exhibit 3.13 Demographic Characteristics: Age of Individuals in Transitional Housing

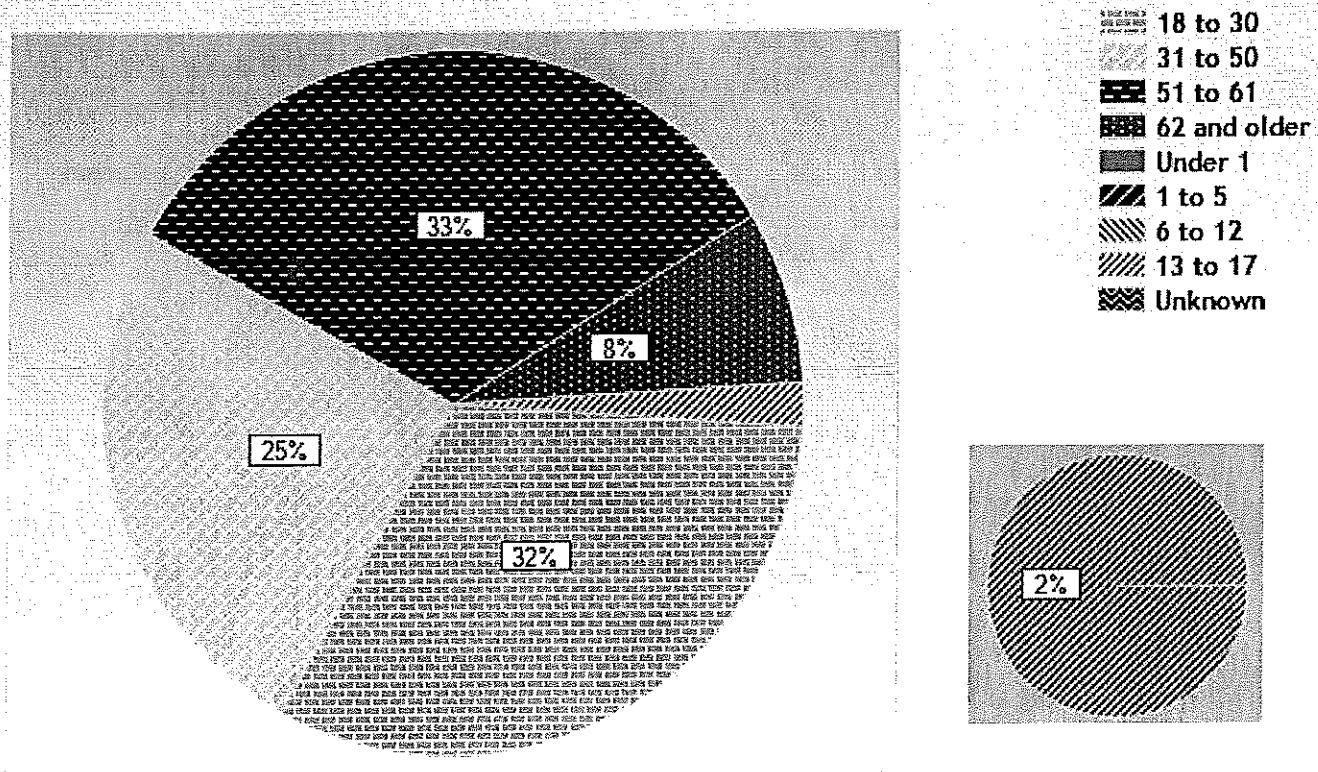


Exhibit 3. 14 Demographic Characteristics: Age of Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing

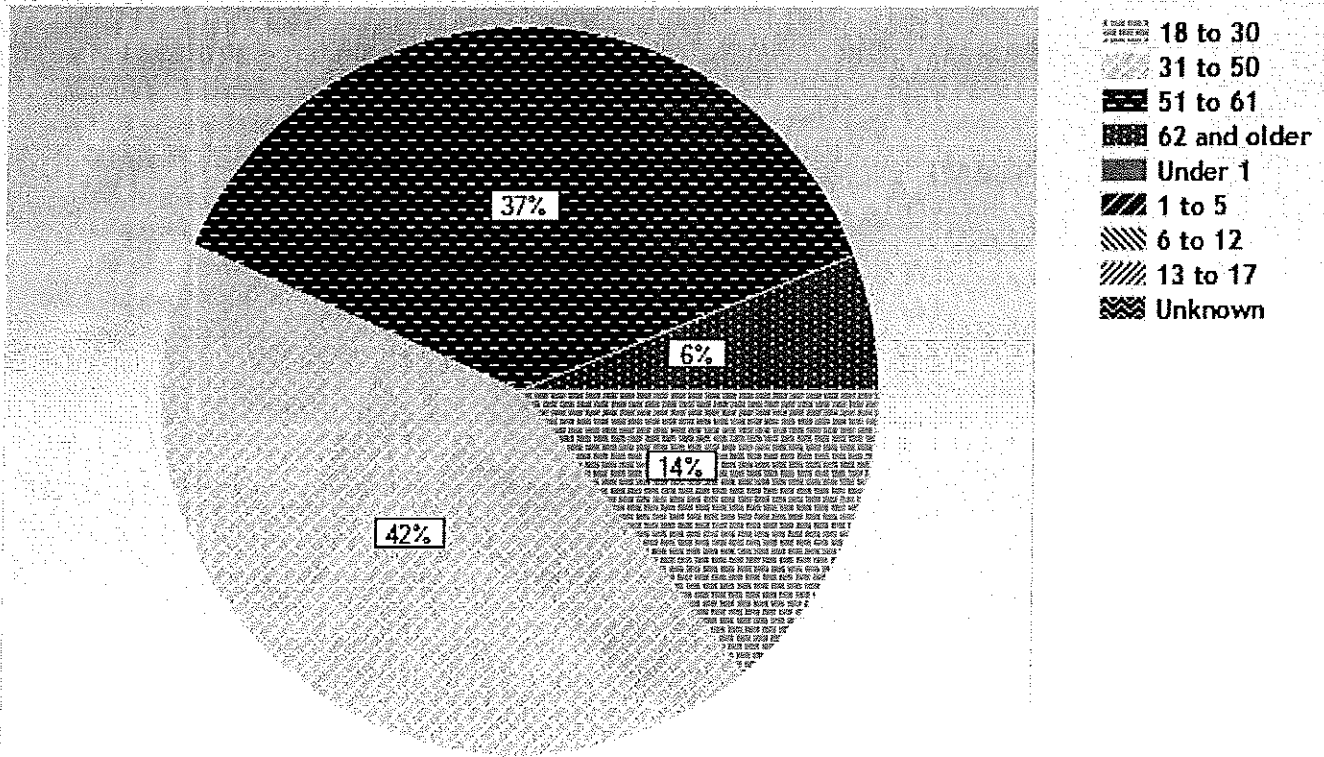


Exhibit 3. 15 Demographic Characteristics: Persons by Household Size: Persons in Families in Emergency Shelter

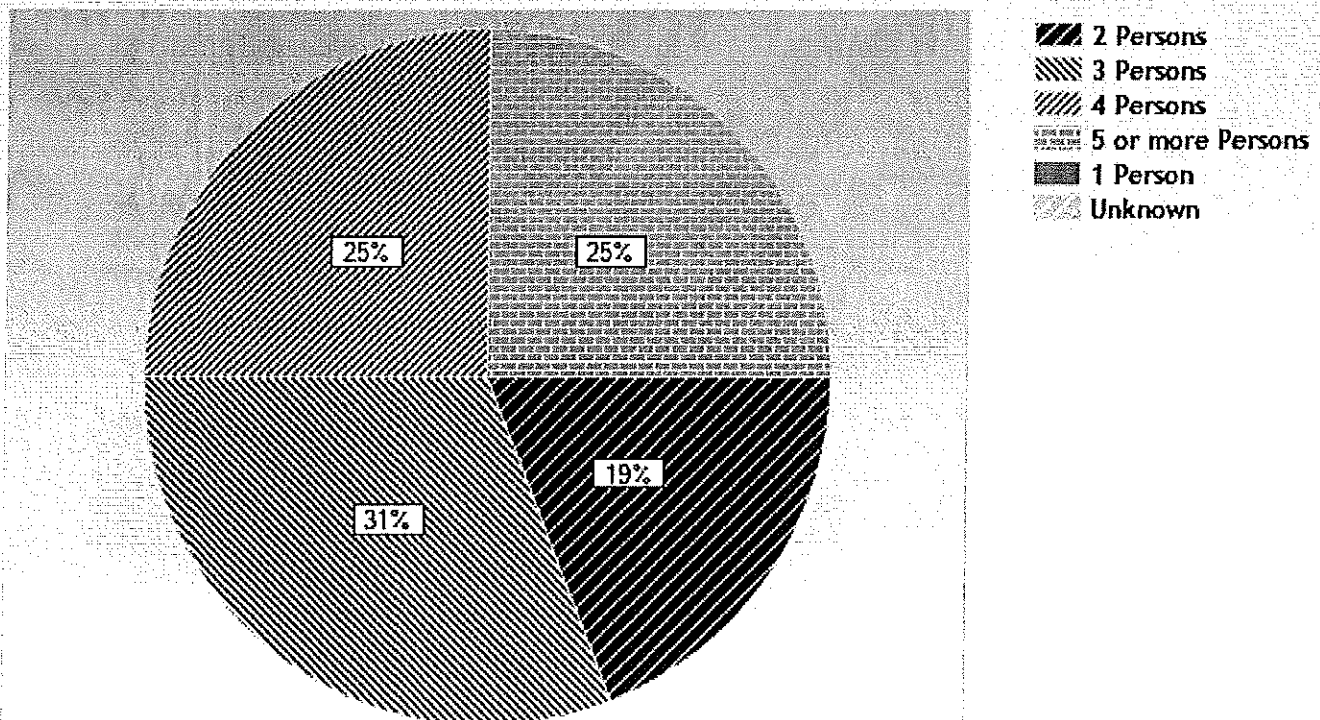


Exhibit 3. 16 Demographic Characteristics: Persons by Household Size: Persons in Families in Transitional Housing

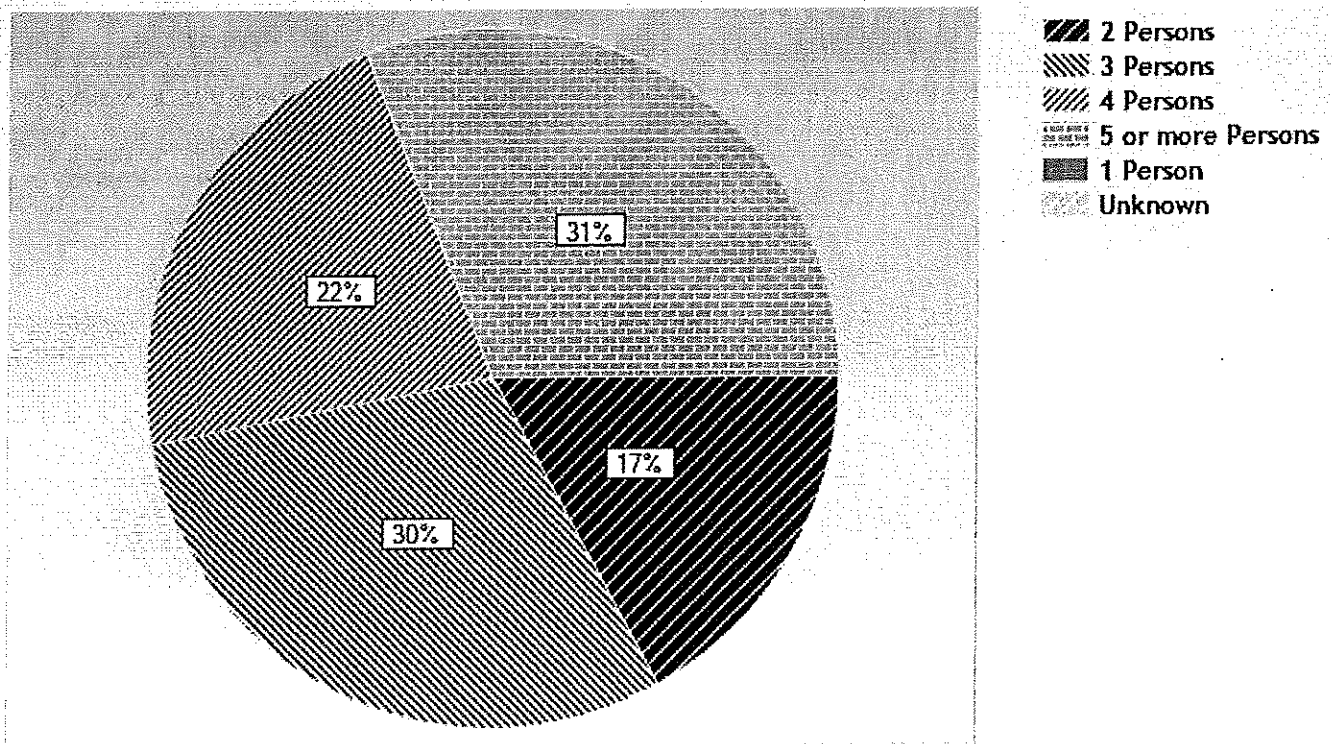


Exhibit 3. 17 Demographic Characteristics: Persons by Household Size: Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing

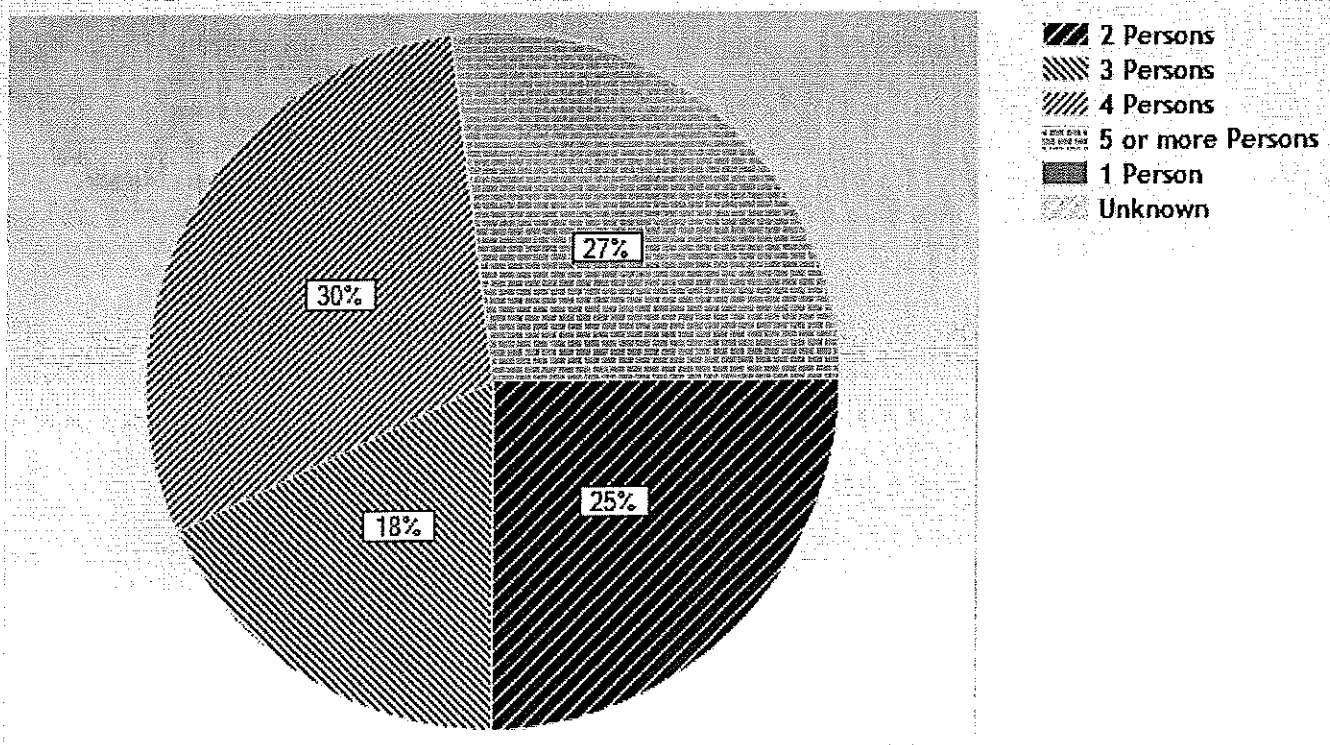


Exhibit 3.18 Demographic Characteristics: Persons by Household Size: Individuals in Transitional Housing

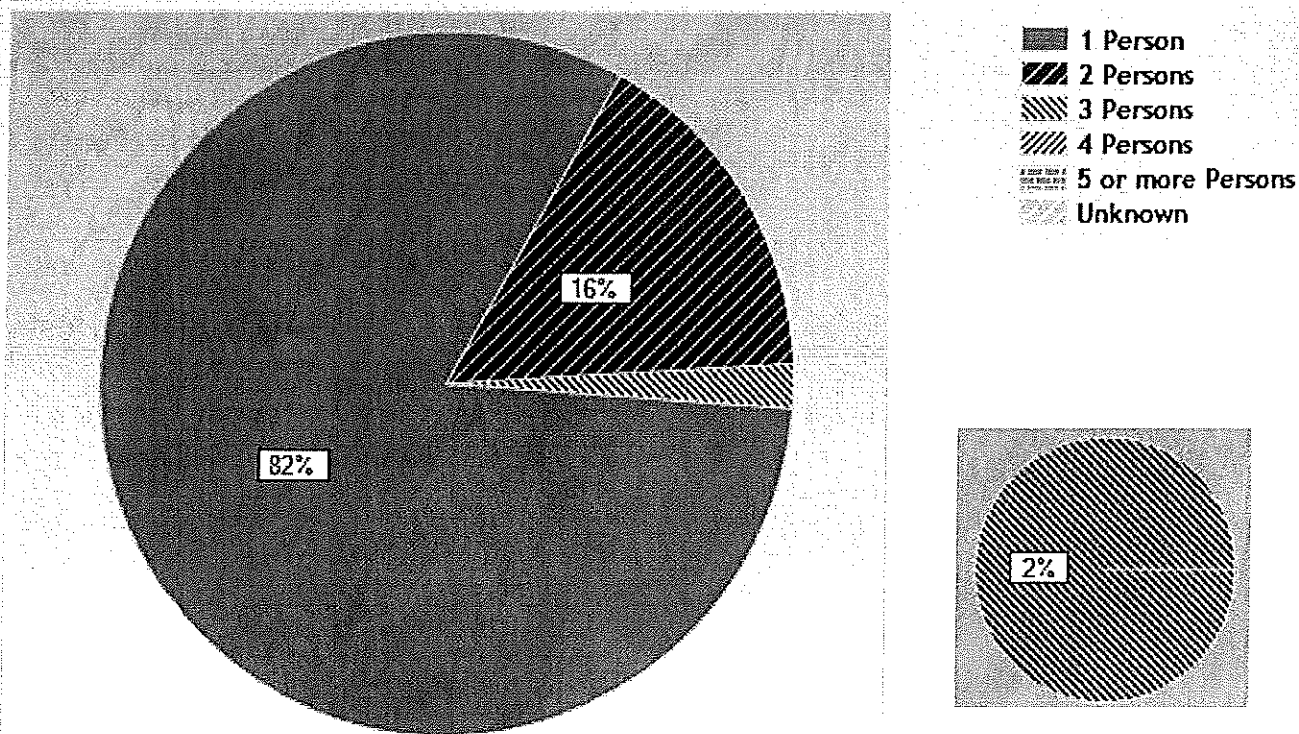


Exhibit 3.19 Demographic Characteristics: Persons by Household Size: Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing

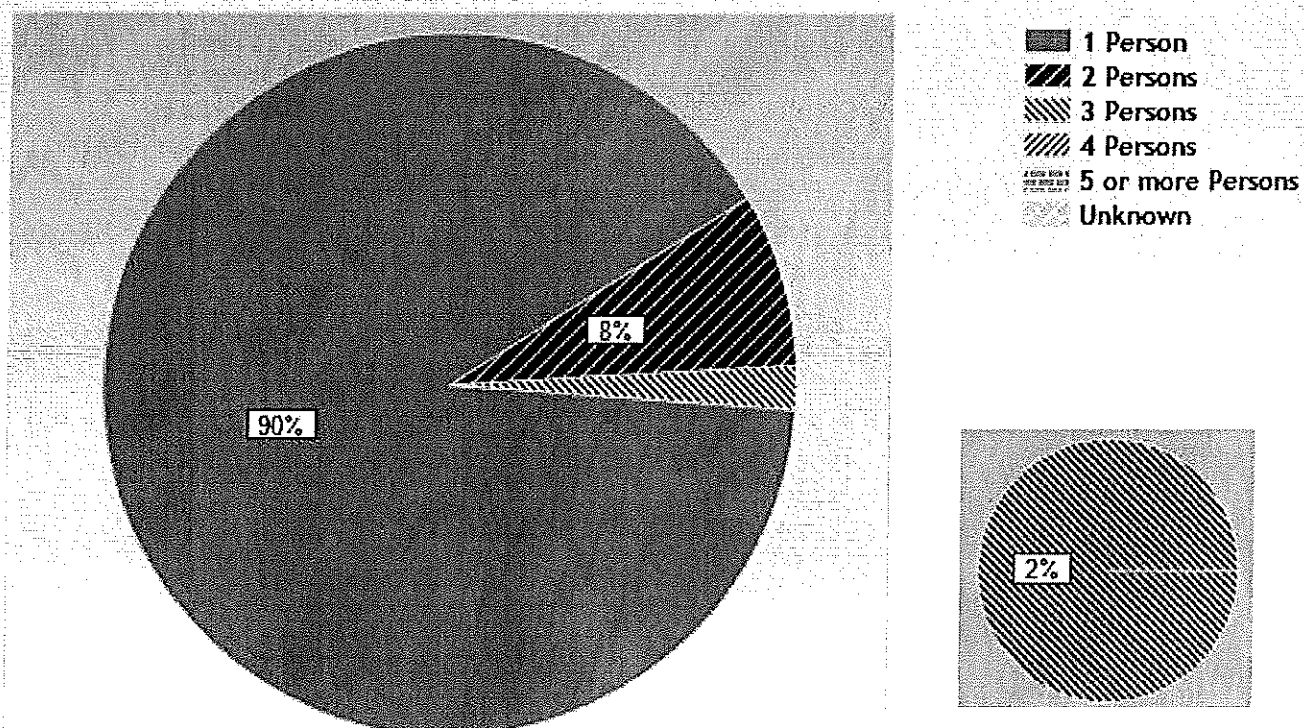


Exhibit 3.20 Demographic Characteristics: Persons by Household Size

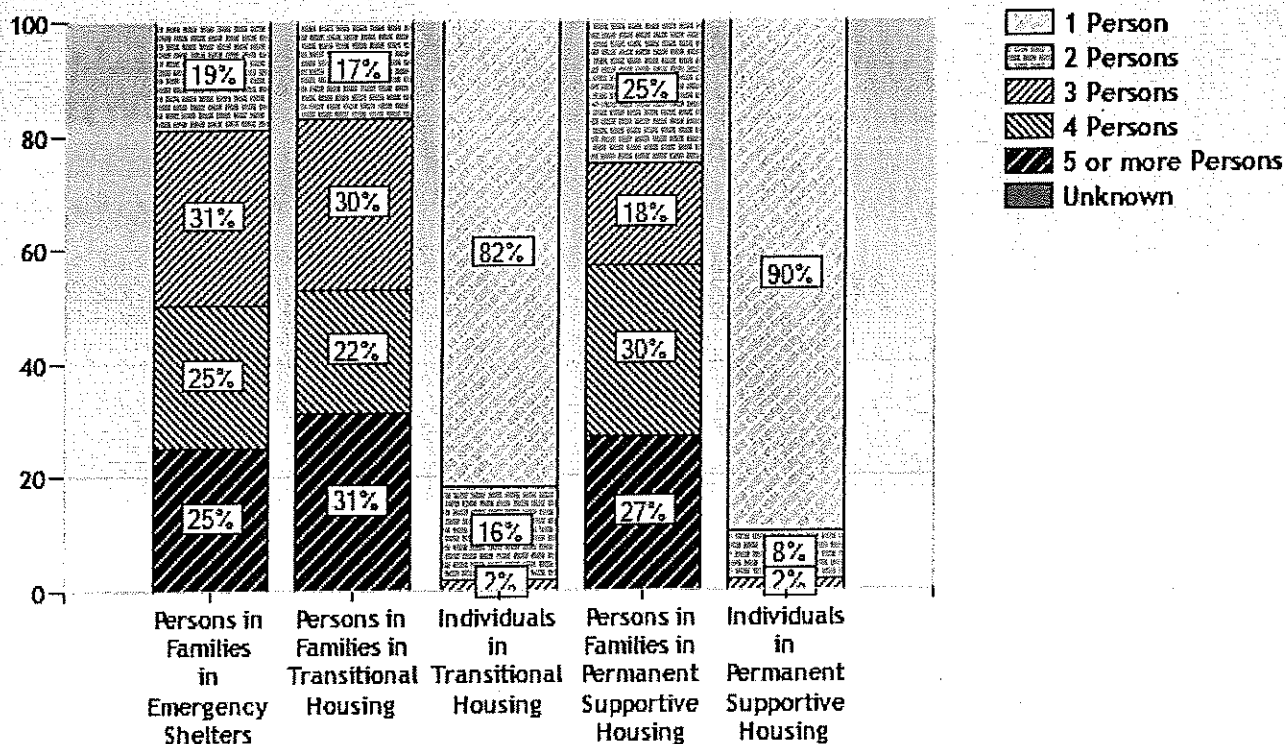


Exhibit 3.21 Demographic Characteristics: Veteran Status (Adults Only)

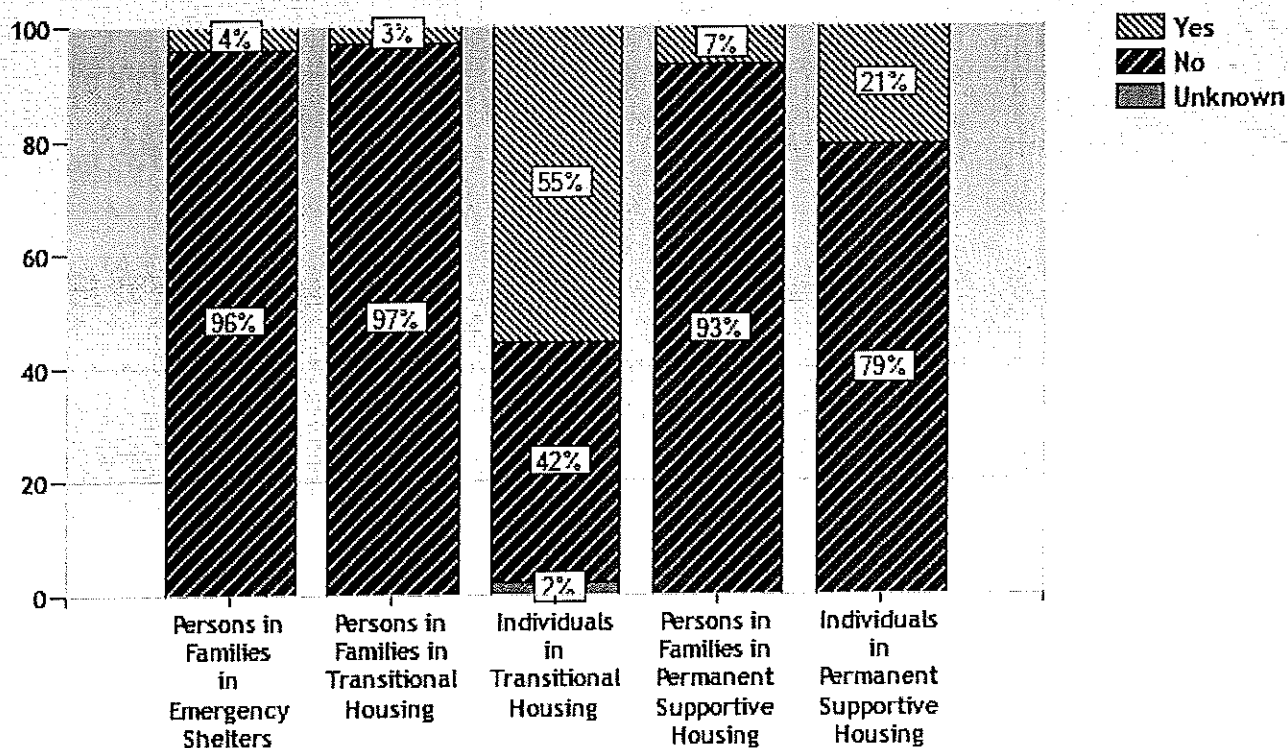


Exhibit 3.22 Demographic Characteristics: Disabled (Adults Only)

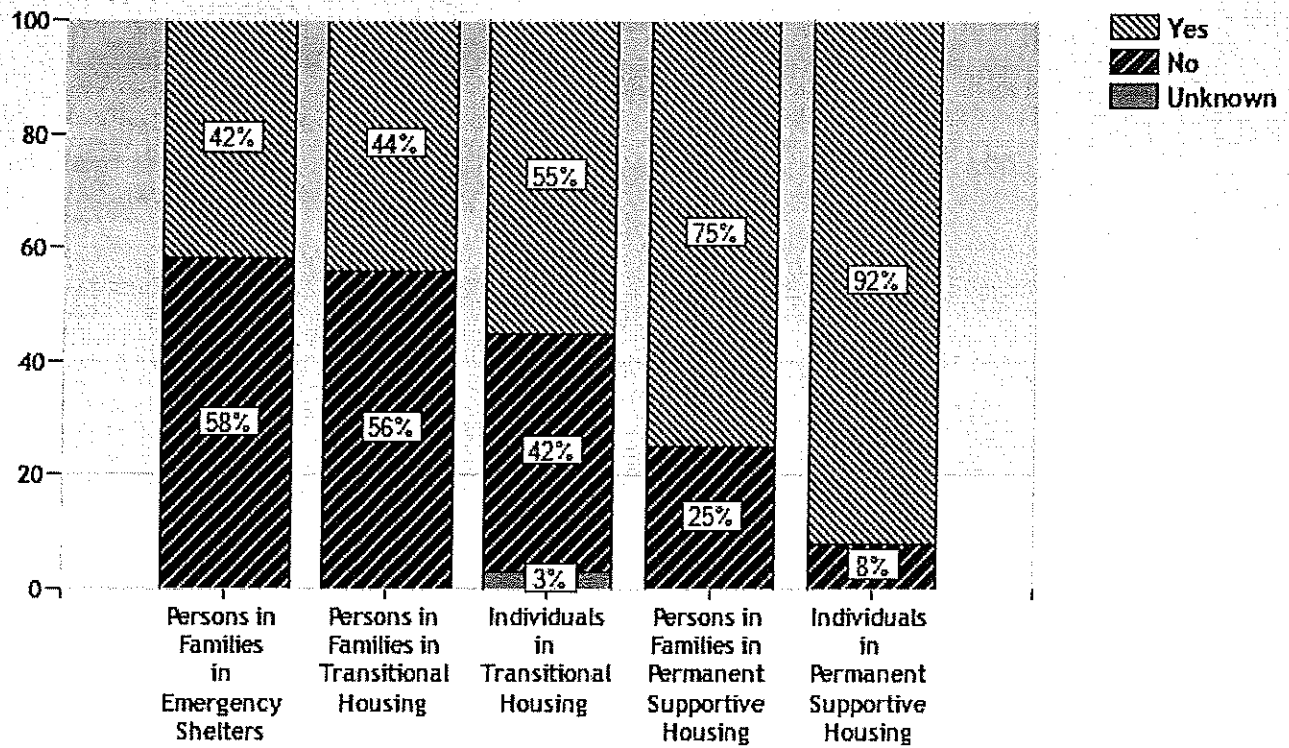


Exhibit 4.1 Prior Living Situation of Persons Using Homeless Residential Services

Reporting Year: 10/1/2013 - 9/30/2014

Site: Lane County

Prior Living Situation	Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters	Persons in Families in Transitional Housing	Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	Individuals in Emergency Shelters**	Individuals in Transitional Housing	Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing
Number of Sheltered Homeless Persons	285	421	134		140	198
Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry						
Total from Homeless Situation						
<i>Place not meant for human habitation</i>	45%	25%	27%		37%	44%
<i>Emergency shelter</i>	35%	39%	29%		17%	35%
<i>Transitional housing</i>	0%	1%	23%		1%	15%
Total from Housing Situation						
<i>Permanent supportive housing</i>	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%
<i>Rented housing unit</i>	0%	1%	2%		4%	1%
<i>Owned housing unit</i>	5%	0%	0%		0%	0%
<i>Staying with family or friends</i>	13%	31%	0%		17%	3%
Total from Institutional Settings						
<i>Psychiatric facility</i>	0%	0%	2%		1%	0%
<i>Substance abuse treatment center or detox</i>	0%	2%	14%		1%	1%
<i>Hospital (non-psychiatric)</i>	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%
<i>Jail, prison, or juvenile detention</i>	0%	0%	0%		21%	2%
Total from Other Situations						
<i>Hotel or motel (no voucher)</i>	2%	0%	0%		1%	0%
<i>Foster care home</i>	0%	1%	4%		0%	1%
<i>Other living situation</i>	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%
Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangements						
<i>Stayed 1 week or less</i>	24%	13%	4%		7%	6%
<i>Stayed more than 1 week, but less than a month</i>	22%	15%	4%		16%	13%
<i>Stayed 1 to 3 months</i>	30%	39%	64%		27%	17%
<i>Stayed more than 3 months, but less than a year</i>	13%	24%	14%		17%	24%
<i>Stayed 1 year or longer</i>	10%	9%	14%		31%	38%
<i>Unknown</i>	1%	1%	0%		1%	3%
Zip Code of Last Permanent Address						
<i>Same jurisdiction as program locator</i>	60%	75%	86%		63%	88%
<i>Different jurisdiction than program locator</i>	40%	25%	14%		35%	12%
<i>Unknown</i>	0%	0%	0%		2%	0%

Exhibit 4.2 Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry: Persons in Families in Emergency Shelter

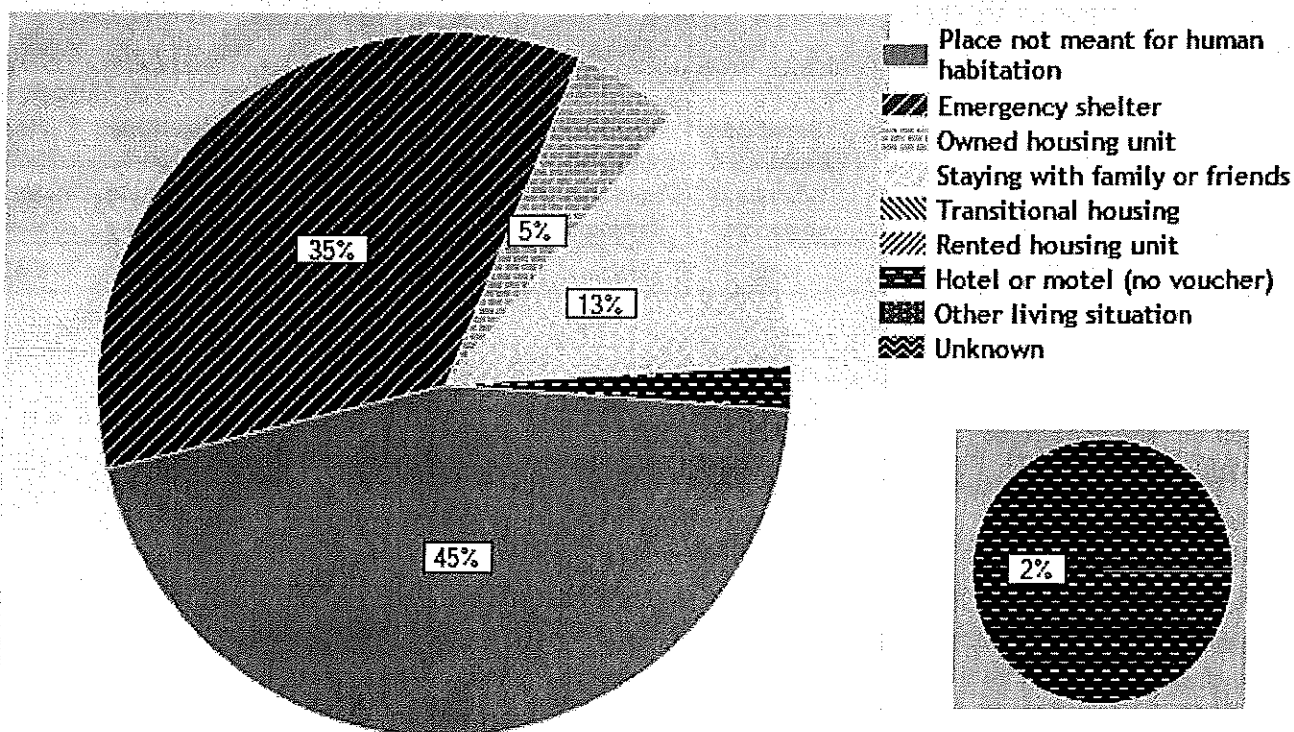


Exhibit 4.3 Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry: Persons in Families in Transitional Housing

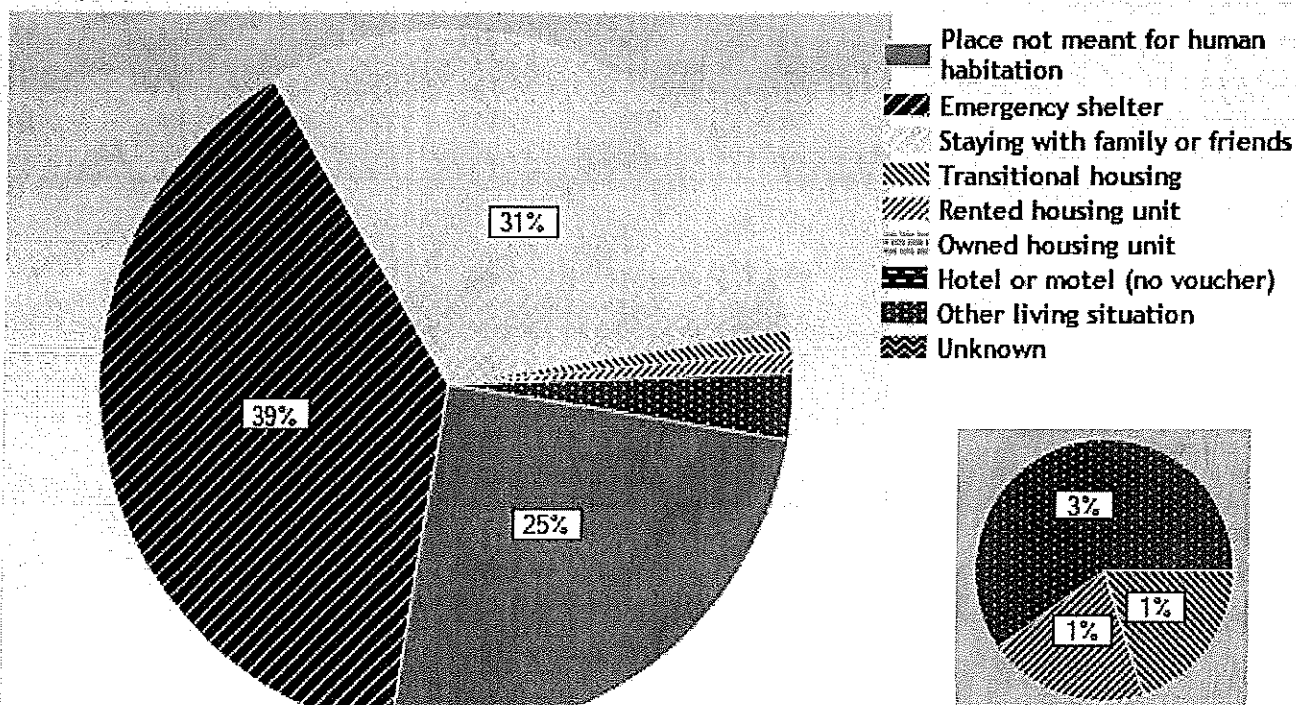


Exhibit 4.4 Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry: Individuals in Transitional Housing

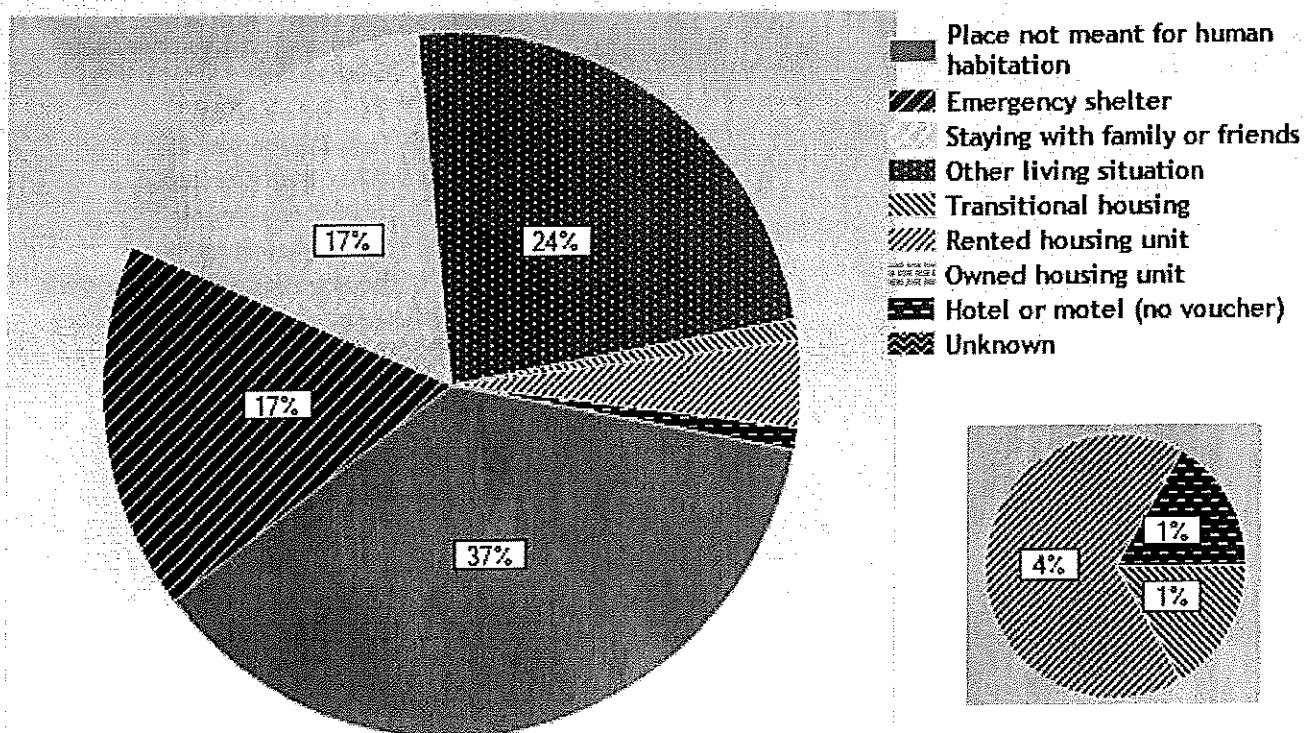
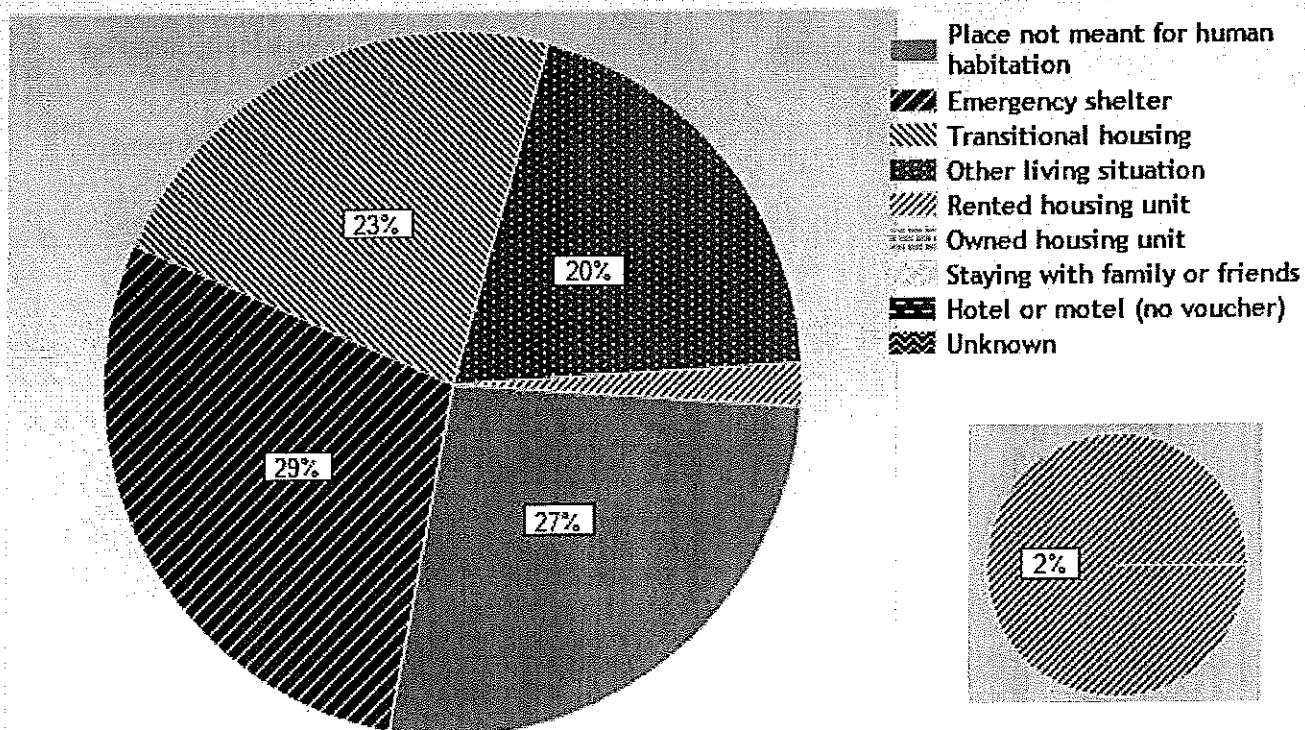


Exhibit 4.5 Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry: Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing



Other living arrangement" includes 90 days or less at hospital or substance abuse treatment facility (homeless prior to facility stay)

Exhibit 4.6 Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry: Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing

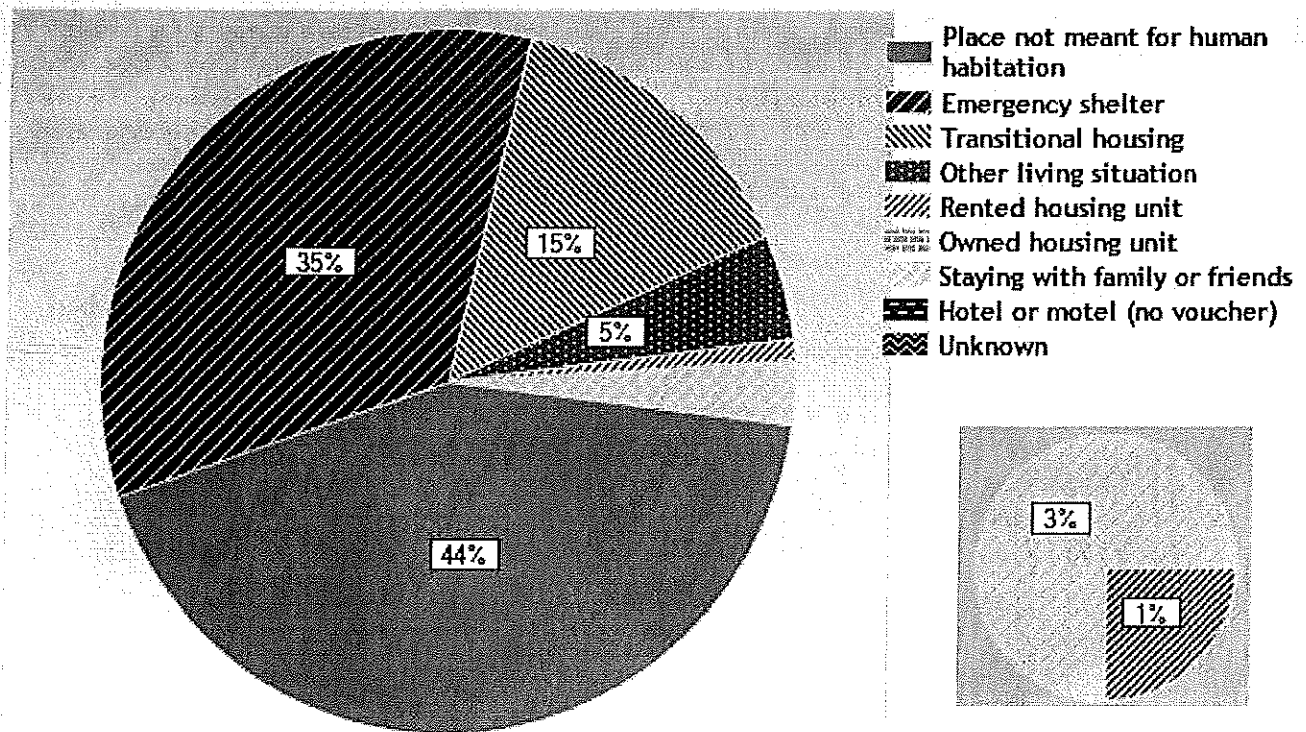
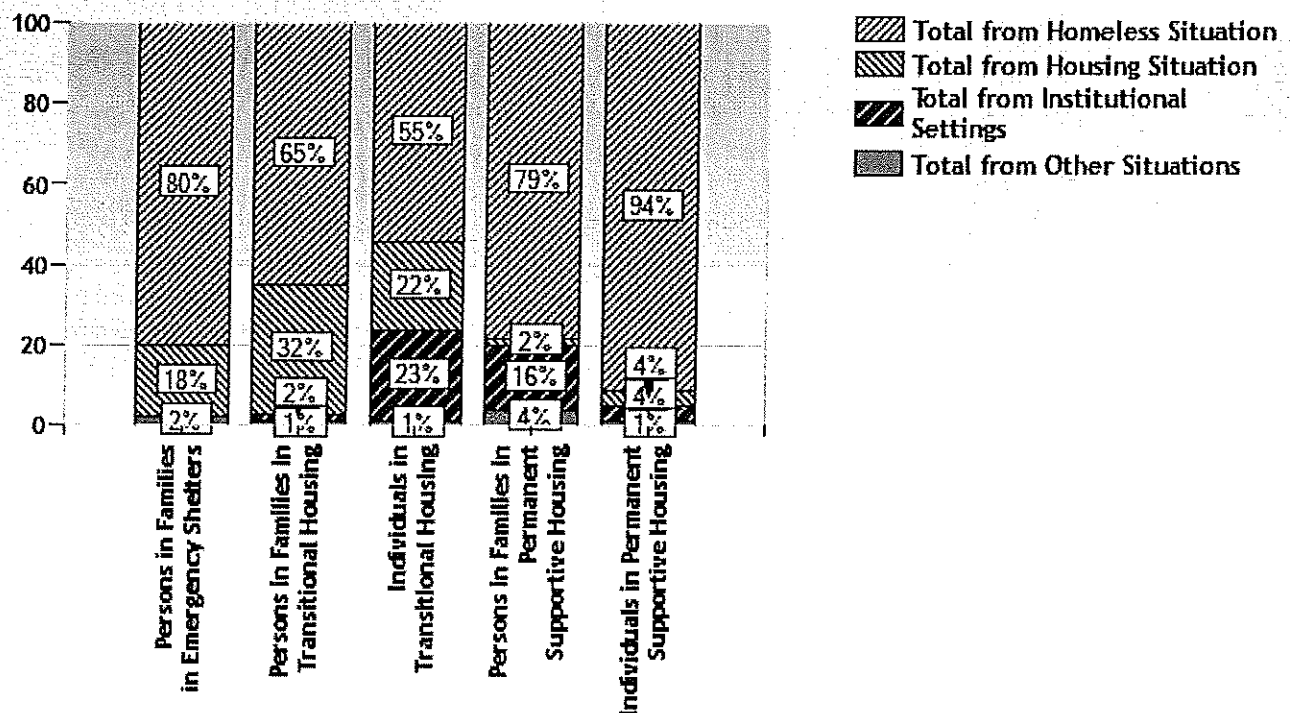


Exhibit 4.7 Prior Living Situation: Living Arrangement the Night Before Program Entry



Other Situations: Hotel or motel (no voucher), Foster care home, Other living situation, Unknown

Institutional Settings: Psychiatric facility, Substance abuse treatment center or detox, hospital (non-psychiatric), Jail, prison or juvenile detention

Housing Situation: Permanent supportive housing, Rented housing unit, Owned housing unit, Staying with family or friends

Homeless Situation: Place not meant for human habitation, Emergency shelter, Transitional housing

Exhibit 4.8 Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangement

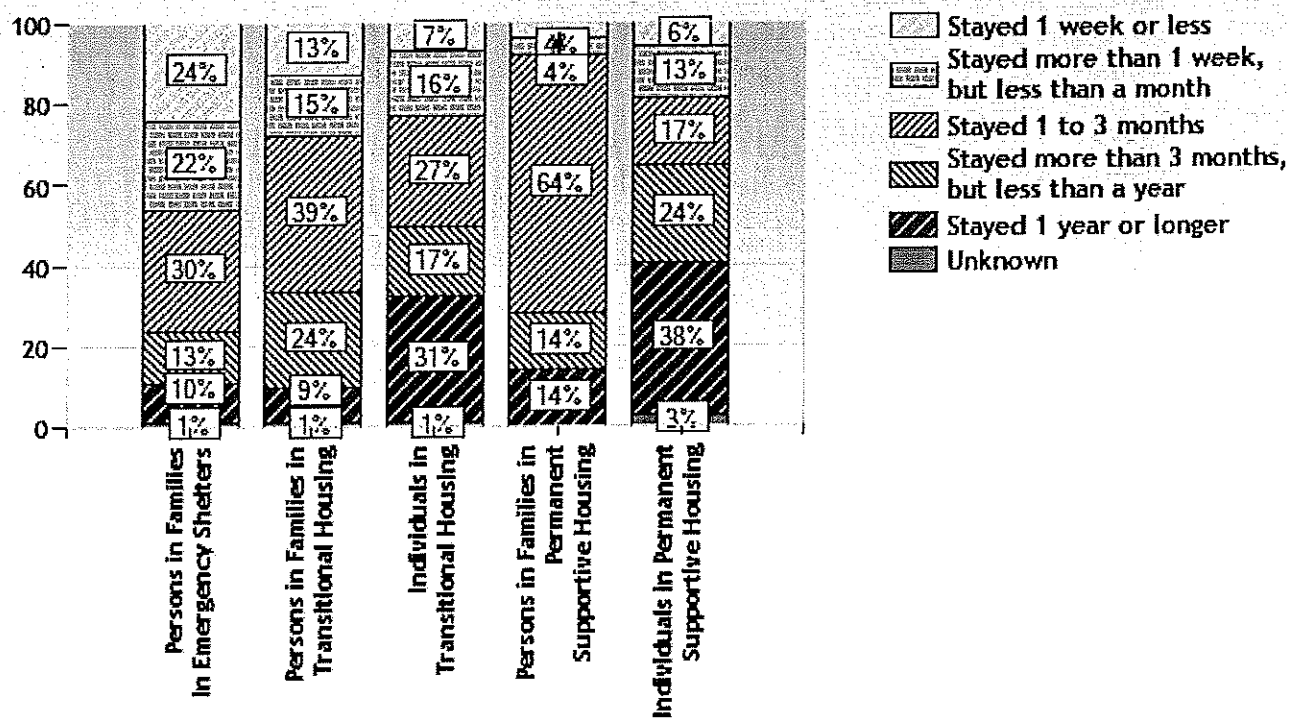


Exhibit 4.9 Zip Code of Last Permanent Address

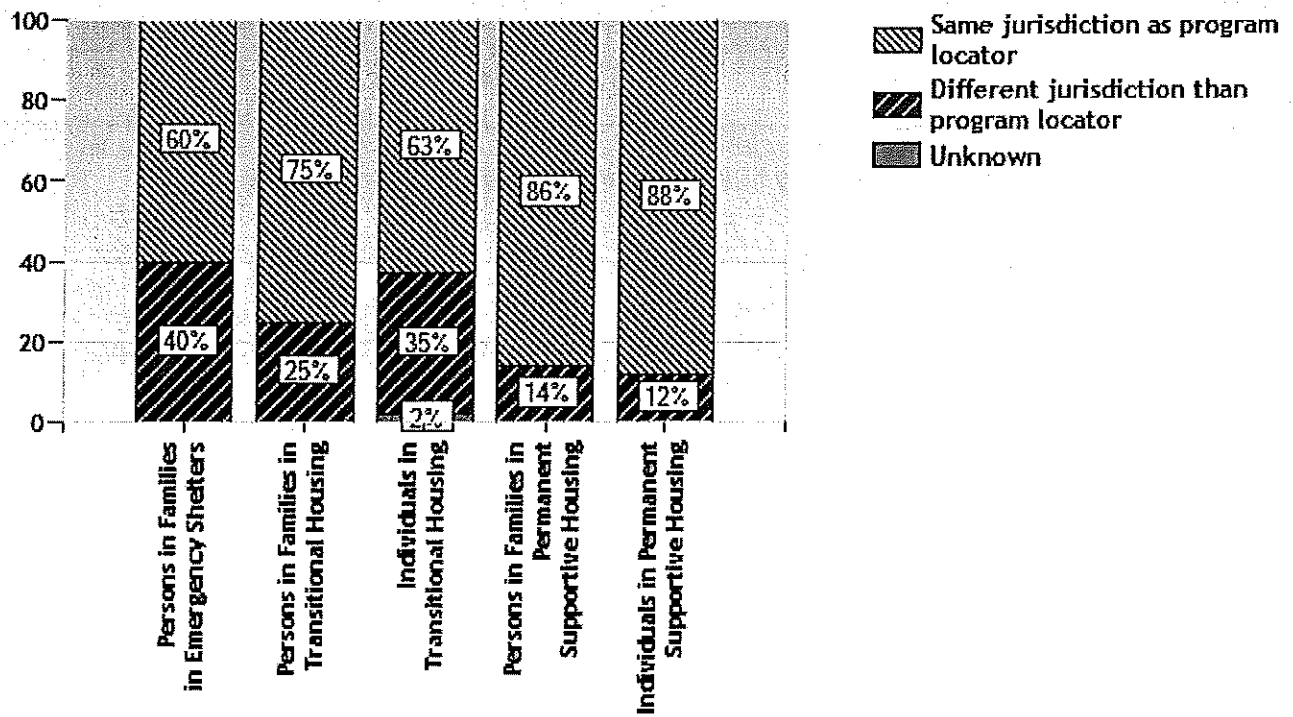


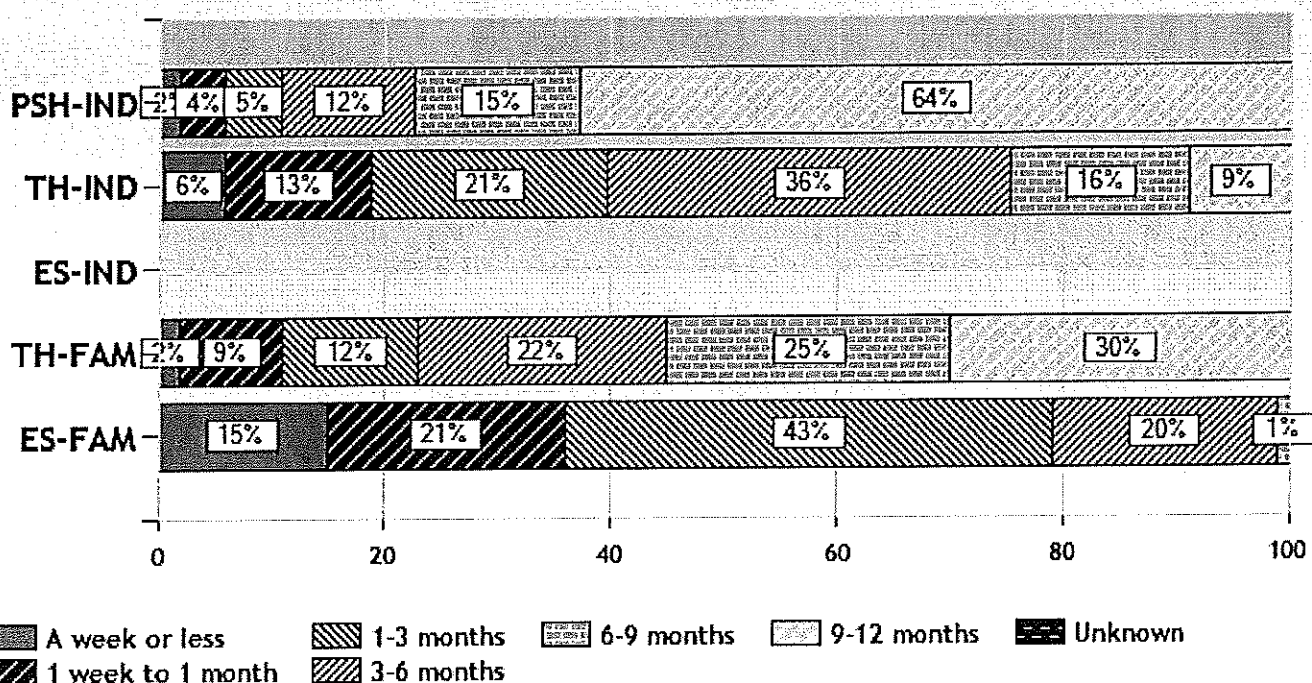
Exhibit 4.1 Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing for Persons

Reporting Year: 10/1/2013 - 9/30/2014

Site: Lane County

Length of Stay	Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters		Persons in Families in Transitional Housing		Persons in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing		Individuals in Emergency Shelters**		Individuals in Transitional Housing		Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	
	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %
A week or less	15%	15%	2%	2%	0%	0%			6%	6%	2%	2%
1 wk. to 1 month	21%	36%	9%	11%	4%	4%			13%	19%	4%	5%
1 - 3 months	43%	79%	12%	23%	7%	11%			21%	40%	5%	10%
3 - 6 months	20%	99%	22%	45%	9%	20%			36%	76%	12%	22%
6 - 9 months	1%	100%	25%	70%	14%	34%			16%	91%	15%	36%
9 - 12 months	0%	100%	30%	100%	66%	100%			9%	100%	64%	100%
Unknown	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%			0%	100%	0%	100%

Exhibit 4.2 Length of Stay



***Data in this category did not meet minimum participation criteria for participation in HUD's Annual Homeless Assessment Report.*

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs
451 Seventh Street, SW Room 7262 Washington, DC 20410

Developed under contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



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MEMORANDUM

Date: January 15, 2015

To: Poverty and Homelessness Board

From: Stephanie Jennings, City of Eugene
Molly Markarian, City of Springfield

Subject: Eugene-Springfield 2015 Consolidated Plan

The Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan provides an assessment of local housing, homelessness, and community development needs and establishes a five-year strategic plan for use of federal funds received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This memo provides an overview of the HOME and CDBG programs, review of the progress achieved under the 2010 Consolidated Plan, and the status of the development of the 2015 Consolidated Plan.

Background

The Eugene-Springfield 2015 Consolidated Plan will present an assessment of local housing, homelessness, and community development needs and establish goals and priorities for use of HUD funds to address those needs. Eugene and Springfield must complete, adopt, and submit a new five-year Consolidated Plan to HUD by May 15, 2015, and it will address the period from July 2015 through June 2020. Completion of the Consolidated Plan is a prerequisite for receiving CDBG, HOME, and other HUD grants. CDBG and HOME must be used to advance the following statutory objectives principally for low-income and moderate-income residents:

- Provide decent, safe, and affordable housing (CDBG and HOME)
- Create suitable living environments (CDBG)
- Expand economic opportunities (CDBG)

The Cities of Eugene and Springfield are both eligible to receive a direct annual allocation of CDBG funds from HUD, while only Eugene is eligible to receive a direct allocation of HOME funds from HUD. In 1992, Eugene and Springfield formed a HOME Consortium to provide local access to HOME funds for housing activities in Springfield. Eugene is the lead entity in the HOME Consortium and is responsible for the oversight and administration of HOME funds in the entire Consortium area.

Since the formation of the HOME Consortium, Eugene and Springfield have jointly developed the Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan every five years. This collaboration has allowed for consideration of needs for the metropolitan area as a whole, development of a shared goals and strategies, and more efficient use of limited resources for plan development and reporting.

In addition to the five-year plan, the Cities of Eugene and Springfield must complete and submit a One Year Action Plan (Action Plan) for each fiscal year within the five-year period. The Action Plan describes the Cities' annual allocation process and uses of HOME and CDBG funds allocated by Congress during a specific fiscal year. The next Action Plan will be completed and submitted to HUD along with the new Consolidated Plan. Lastly, the jurisdictions also jointly develop a Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) to report on outcomes and progress achieved for each year.

Overview of the 2010 Consolidated Plan

The Eugene-Springfield 2010 Consolidated Plan provides a foundation for development of the next Plan, with goals and strategies organized into an Affordable Housing Strategic Plan and a Community Development Strategic Plan in accordance with HUD requirements. Selected goals must address identified community needs but also must be feasible to implement within the complex regulatory requirements of the HOME and CDBG programs. The complete 2010 Consolidated Plan is available at www.eugene-or.gov/hudconplan. A summary of the goals, objectives and strategies are provided below.

Affordable Housing Strategic Plan - Affordable housing goals, objectives, strategies, and outcomes are intended to address HUD program objectives to provide decent, safe, and affordable housing. Both HOME and CDBG funds are used to support affordable housing goals.

1. Increase the supply of affordable housing
2. Conserve and improve existing affordable owner and renter housing stock
3. Increase opportunities for low- and moderate-income households to become and remain homeowners
4. Increase opportunities for low- and moderate-income households to become and remain renters
5. Remove barriers to affordable and supportive housing

Community Development Strategic Plan - Community development goals, objectives, strategies, and outcomes are intended to address multiple statutory objectives by providing human services; promoting economic opportunities; increasing access to public facilities; and improving low-income neighborhoods.

1. Support a human services delivery system that helps low- and moderate-income persons achieve dignity, well-being, and self-sufficiency
2. Provide economic development and diversification through the creation of jobs
3. Improve accessibility to public facilities
4. Make strategic investments to improve low-income neighborhoods and other areas exhibiting conditions of slums and blight

Developing the Next Consolidated Plan

HUD has provided extensive guidance on the required elements of the Consolidated Plan as well as the process for developing the Plan. Required elements of the next Consolidated Plan must include:

- Evaluation of outcomes and results achieved under the previous Consolidated Plan
- Assessment of Needs, Housing Market, and Community Conditions
- Development and Prioritization of Goals, Objectives, and Strategies
- Establishment of an Annual Allocation Process and Performance Metrics

The process for developing the Consolidated Plan requires consultation with a wide range of stakeholders as well outreach to targeted populations. Engagement is strongly encouraged at both the needs assessment stage and also at the strategy development and prioritization stage. Staff is currently developing a consultation and public participation strategy for the Consolidated Plan.

HUD is requiring that the Plan be completed and submitted in an online format that prescribes the information to be provided and analyzed. It also requires strict adherence to a process that specifies that 1) priority needs are identified based on the needs assessment data and input received, 2) each identified priority need will be addressed by a strategy and all strategies will be developed in response to priority needs, and 3) identification of HUD allocations are tied to each strategy as well as other resources to address the strategy. This is resulting in additional attention to the needs assessment and consultation to ensure that the priority needs and resulting strategies are well documented.

Development and adoption of a new Fair Housing Plan is a required component of the Consolidated Plan. The Eugene and Springfield staff will conduct an “analysis of impediments” to fair housing choice and develop strategies to address each identified impediment. Impediments to fair housing choice are defined as any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin that have an effect of restricting housing choice or the availability of housing choice. The analysis must also include a review of the entitlement community’s laws, regulations, administrative procedures and practices. It assesses how laws affect the location, availability and accessibility of housing while considering conditions, both public and private, affecting fair housing choice for all protected classes within the jurisdiction.

Status of 2015 Consolidated Plan

Provider Consultations - A list of public, private and non-profit stakeholders has been generated and online surveys have been developed and will be distributed the first week of January. Additionally, individual consultations with key partners are being scheduled to assure that the Cities obtain input from the HUD-suggested stakeholders.

Community Outreach – An online community survey has been developed and will be distributed through existing social media outlets and at the Eugene and Springfield libraries. Efforts are being made to assure that input is obtained from the HUD-suggested sectors of the community.

Needs Assessment – Most of the analysis and narrative has been drafted for the needs assessment, with additional information being gathered from key stakeholders.

Attachment

A. Consolidated Plan PowerPoint Presentation Slides



Eugene-Springfield 2015 Consolidated Plan

A Five-Year Plan for Housing and Community Development

Presentation Summary

- Provide Overview of the Consolidated Plan
- Discuss CDBG and HOME Programs
- Review 2010 Consolidated Plan Priorities and Outcomes
- Highlight Current Conditions and Trends
- Discuss Next Steps for the 2015 Consolidated Plan



Consolidated Plan - Summary

- Sets 5 year strategies and goals for use of CDBG and HOME funds. Supplemented with annual spending plans.
- Funds based on formula allocation and Congressional appropriations. Approximately \$14 M over 5 years.
- Next Plan due May 15, 2015, effective July 1, 2015.
- Establishes goals and strategies to be consistent with eligible uses of CDBG and HOME funds.




3

Consolidated Plan - Purpose


- Assess housing and community needs of low-income people and neighborhoods through data analysis, community involvement, and agency consultation.
- Develop goals, objectives, strategies, and metrics to invest funds over next 5 years in areas of greatest demonstrated need.
- Coordinate with other plans and resources for partnerships and leverage.
- Consider how governmental policies affect availability and affordability of housing and impact low-income neighborhoods.




4




Understanding CDBG




- Created to support viable communities through growth in affordable housing, economic opportunities, and suitable living environments.
- Federal funding has decreased 27% in 10 years
- Spending guidelines:
 - Must either a) benefit to low-income persons or neighborhoods, b) prevent or eliminate slums and blight, or c) meet an urgent need in a disaster
 - Up to 15% may be used for human services.
 - Can be spent for capital projects that create emergency, transitional, or permanent affordable housing that meet habitability standards
 - Best suited for affordable housing, economic development, human services operations and capital facilities, and improvements to low-income areas.




5



Understanding HOME



- Sole purpose is to expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.
- Federal funding has decreased 39% in 10 years
- Eugene and Springfield work together to create a pool of resources to support projects in both jurisdictions.
- Spending Guidelines:
 - Best suited for supporting new construction or acquisition of existing affordable housing.
 - Can only be used to support permanent or long-term transitional housing, with high habitability and long requirement for affordability.
 - Requires a minimum 25% match of nonfederal funds.
 - Funds cannot be committed until all other project sources are in place.



6

2010 Affordable Housing Strategies		
Supported with both CDBG & HOME funds		
Objective	Original Proj. Eugene	Original Proj. Springfield
Increase the supply of affordable housing	500 units	100 units
Rehabilitate existing housing	332 unit rehabs	550 work orders
Acquire landbank sites	2 sites	
Create homeownership opportunities	100 home purchases	150 home purchases
Remove barriers to affordable & supportive housing	Maintain Housing Policy Board	Maintain Housing Policy Board

2010 Community Development Strategies		
Supported with CDBG funds		
Objective	Original Proj. Eugene	Original Proj. Springfield
Support human services operations and capital improvements	15% to HSC	15% to HSC
Provide business loans to create jobs and support microenterprises	200 jobs created	5 jobs created
Increase accessibility to public facilities	87 public improvements	4 public improvements
Make strategic investments to low-income neighborhoods or areas of slum & blight	3 capital improvement projects funded	2 capital improvement projects funded

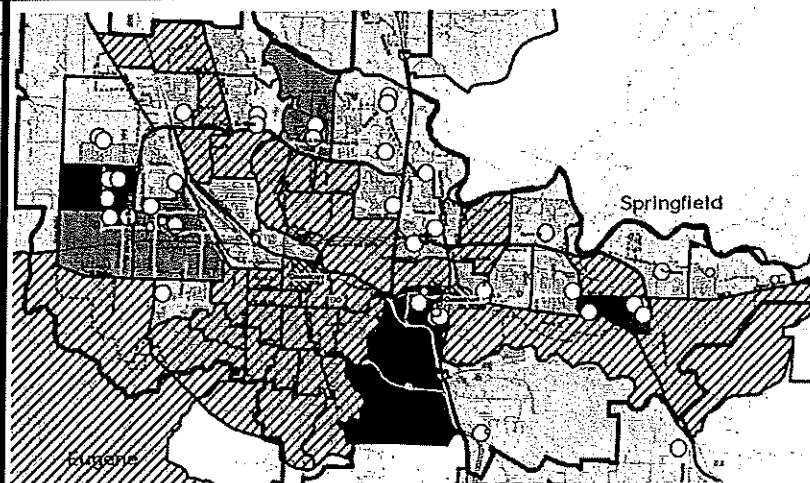
Trends & Conditions – Housing Needs

- Housing growth slowing, and moderate, at 1.4% per year (94,800 housing units)
- 62% housing units built before 1980
- 39% of all manufactured homes are in three tracts, and comprise 5% of all homes.
- Homeless population of 1,751, nearly double the incidence compared to state
 - 63% unsheltered
 - 6% families
 - 13% veterans
 - 24% chronically homeless
- 2,262 homeless students served in Lane County



9

Concentration of Manufactured Homes



10

Trends & Conditions - Market Conditions

- A renter making the average wage would need to work **58** hours per week to afford an average 2 bedroom rental, and a minimum wage worker would need to work **70 hours**
- Median rent is \$751 in Springfield and \$834 in Eugene
- Median owner cost is \$1,076 in Springfield, and \$1,302 in Eugene
- TREND GOES HERE



11

Trends & Conditions - Demographics

- Total population - 219,600 or 95,000 families
- 17% identify as Latino or person of color
- 14% people with a disability
- 11% are University of Oregon students
- 84% increase in Latino population since 2010
- 20% of population is over 60, up from 18% in 2000



12

Trends & Conditions – Wages and Employment

- Job market instability caused by reductions in timber industry and recession
- Between 2007 and 2010, Lane County lost 15,900 jobs, or 10% of its employment
- Unemployment for 16-19 year olds neared 20%, compared to 10% for all workers.
- In 1990 wages in Lane County were 10% less than the statewide average, and grown to 19% in 2000.
- The average wage in Lane County was \$38,355, with over 60% earning less



13

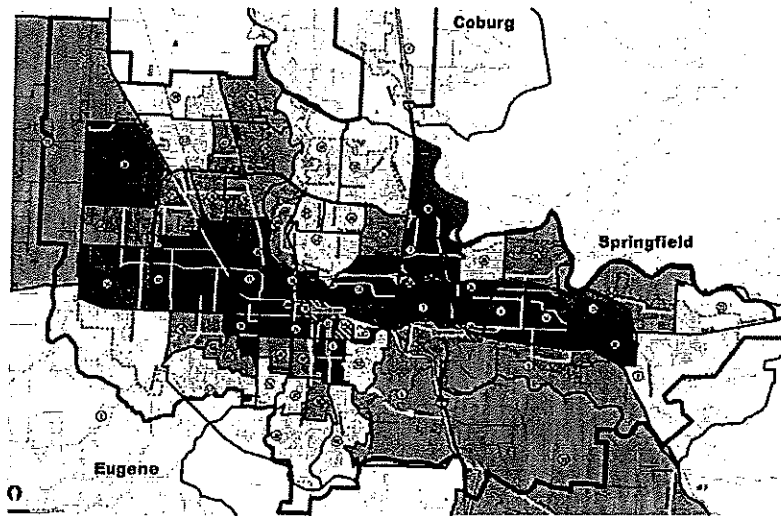
Trends & Conditions – Poverty and Financial Stability

- 19% poverty rate, and 19% receive SNAP
- 25% of people in poverty are concentrated in 5 tracts
- 50% of the children and youth from the three school districts are eligible for free reduced lunches
- 40% households have insufficient liquid assets to subsist at poverty level for 3 months without income



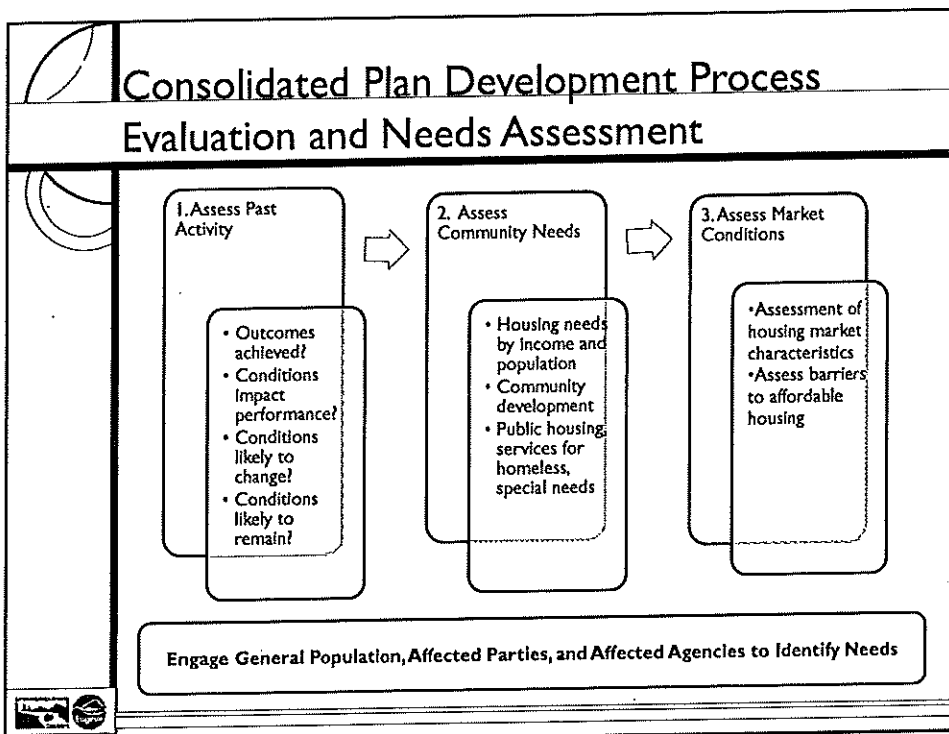
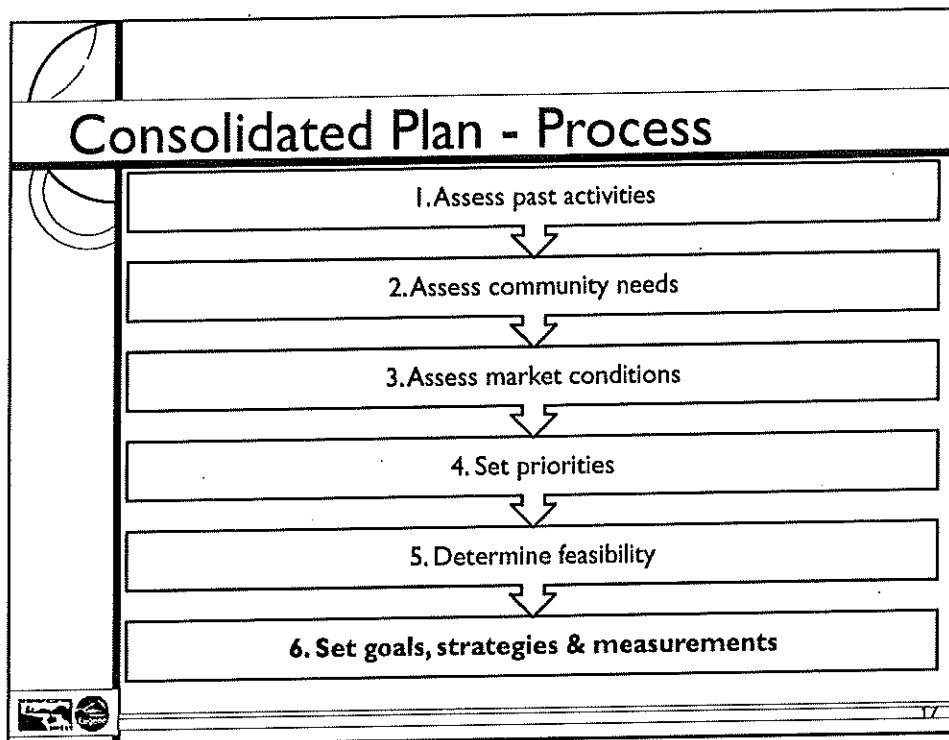
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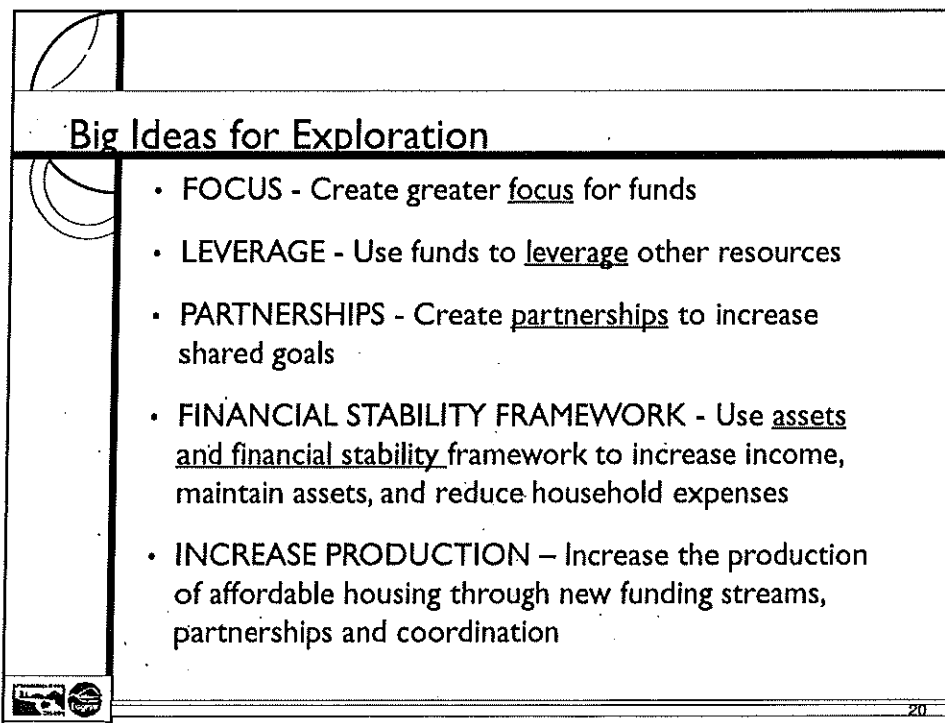
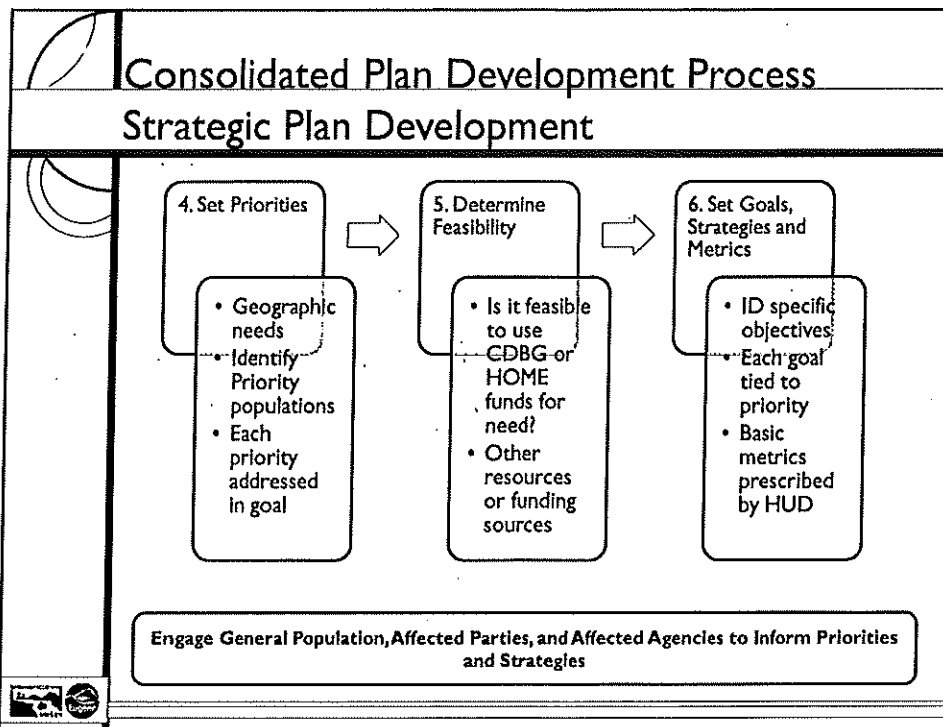
Income and Poverty – Economic Vulnerability



Community Involvement and Agency Consultation

- Needed to identify needs, develop and prioritize strategies.
- Will include affected community groups and stakeholders.
- Will include consultation with public, nonprofit, and private agencies
- Will include low-income persons, residents of low-income neighborhoods, non-English speakers, persons with disabilities, special needs populations, and affordable housing residents.
- Achieved through review of previous public input, key informant interviews, surveys, workshops, and public hearings.





RESOURCES ON CRIMINALIZATION OF HOMELESSNESS

A comprehensive report by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty on criminalization: *No Safe Place: The Criminalization of Homelessness (2014)*

http://www.nlchp.org/documents/No_Safe_Place

A report done by the NLCHP taking a human rights approach to criminalization, submitted to a UN human rights committee: *Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading: Homelessness in the United States Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (2013)*

http://www.nlchp.org/documents/Cruel_Inhuman_and_Degrading

A report done by a researcher surveying criminalization in the U.S. and elsewhere focusing on ways to think about criminalization and its negative impacts: *In the Public Eye: Addressing the Negative Impact of Laws Regulating Public Space on People Experiencing Homelessness (2014)*

http://www.churchilltrust.com.au/media/fellows/Negative_impact_of_laws_regulating_public_space_on_homeless_people_Adams_Lucy_2013.pdf

A U.S. government report on alternatives to criminalization: *Searching Out Solutions: Constructive Alternatives to the Criminalization of Homelessness (2012)*

http://usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/RPT_SoS_March2012.pdf

A web page on alternatives to criminalization maintained by the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness: *Human Rights and Alternatives to Criminalization (2014)*

<http://usich.gov/issue/human-rights>

Harvard Law School report on alternatives to criminalization: *Impacting Homelessness in America: Alternatives to Criminalization (2014)*

<https://blogs.law.harvard.edu/homeless/alternatives-to-criminalization/>

A report done by the NLCHP on the need for states and localities to adopt homeless bills of rights: *From Wrongs to Rights: The Case for Homeless Bill of Rights Legislation (2014)*

http://www.nlchp.org/documents/Wrongs_to_Rights_HBOR



October 6, 2014

SNAPS In Focus: The Case Against Laws that Criminalize Homelessness

As we were thinking about priority topics to include in this *In Focus* series, we returned again and again to the intersection between the homeless services system and the criminal justice system. Things like discharge planning, the definition of an institution, and how we work with the Department of Justice came up – but the most compelling and, frankly, the most disturbing topic that emerged is the increase in laws and practices that criminalize homelessness and therefore adversely impact people experiencing homelessness across the country. We thought it was time to talk about it.

As all of you know, people experiencing homelessness are often forced to sleep in public spaces, such as parks and sidewalks, or in abandoned buildings. Across the country, communities have implemented laws and policies that criminalize homelessness as a means to move people out of these locations. According to a recent report by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty (who collaborated with us on this message), *No Safe Place: The Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities*, there has been a significant increase in city-wide bans on camping, loitering, and begging in public areas. This increase in city-wide bans shows that the nature of criminalization is changing and that many cities are resorting to measures that prohibit life sustaining activities throughout entire communities, effectively criminalizing people's *need to survive*.

A growing body of research comparing the cost of homelessness, including the cost of criminal justice involvement, with the cost of providing housing to homeless people shows that housing is the most affordable option. With state and local budgets stretched to their limit, rational, cost-effective policies are needed – not ineffective measures that waste precious taxpayer dollars. So not only are these practices inhumane, they are short-sighted and ultimately not cost-effective.

Criminalization measures do not prevent or end homelessness; they only exacerbate existing problems. After people experiencing homelessness are arrested, they are returned to their communities, still with nowhere to live and now laden with financial obligations, such as court fees, that they cannot pay. Moreover, criminal convictions – even for minor crimes – can create barriers to obtaining critical public benefits, employment, or housing, thus making homelessness more difficult to escape.

Criminalization is not the answer to meeting the needs of cities that are concerned about homelessness. There are sensible, cost-effective, and humane solutions to homelessness, which a number of cities have pursued. In 2012, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), in partnership with Department of Justice and HUD, published *Searching Out Solutions: Constructive Alternatives to Criminalization*, which outlines “alternatives for communities who implement local measures that criminalize ‘acts of living’”. *Searching Out Solutions* emphasizes a human rights approach to ending homelessness and points out that criminalization measures are not aligned with this approach.

I urge homeless service providers and leaders in every community to consider this issue in the context of your work on strategic resource allocation. Talk about it within your CoC, and engage your public sector members in a discussion about



how to work with elected officials, the police and other stakeholders to avoid these practices. Continue to educate the community about why this issue is important.

We all know that the solution to street and unsheltered homelessness is to achieve the goals of *Opening Doors* by providing permanent housing for people sleeping on the streets, not criminalizing their very existence.

If you want more information on this issue, go to the [NLCHP's website](#) or the [USICH's website](#).

As always, thank you for your service to people who are experiencing homeless.

Ann Marie Oliva
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Special Needs
Acting Director, Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs