

Draft

**City of Vancouver 2021
Consolidated Annual Performance
Evaluation Report**



Program Year July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

City of Vancouver

Anne McEnery-Ogle , Mayor

Eric Holmes, City Manager

City Council

Bart Hansen, Council Member

Ty Stober, Council Member

Erik Paulsen, Council Member

Sarah J. Fox, Council Member

Diana H. Perez , Council Member

Kim D. Harless , Council Member

Economic Prosperity & Housing

Patrick Quinton, Director

Teresa Brum, Deputy Economic Development Dir.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) & HOME Program

Samantha Whitley, Program Manager

Bryan Monroe, Associate Planner

Hayley Woodbridge, Associate Planner

Tasha Slater Associate Planner

Craig Frantz, Housing Rehab Specialist

Andrew Westlund, Financial Assistance

City of Vancouver CDBG/HOME Programs

415 W 6th Street

P.O. Box 1995

Vancouver, WA • 98668-1995

Tel 360.487.7952



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City of Vancouver

2021 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Executive Summary

The City of Vancouver is a recipient of federal Community Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) annual entitlement funds through the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). A requirement of receiving these funds is to submit to HUD, within 90 days of the end of the program year, a report assessing progress in meeting the goals and objectives established in the Consolidated Plan and specific accomplishments and expenditures during the program year. The City of Vancouver program year extends from July 1 to June 30.

The Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) is designed to provide an overview of the activities administered by Vancouver's CDBG and HOME programs in the 2021 Program Year. The CAPER also provides a measuring tool to track the City's progress in meeting the goals, objectives, and priorities identified in the 2019-2023 Consolidated 5-year Plan.

The official submission of the CAPER is now provided to HUD electronically through an online "eCon Planning Suite" using the federal Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS).

This document is a printed version of online information submitted to HUD. This report document is not the official submission, but rather a downloaded version from the IDIS system. Once downloaded the CAPER is reformatted into a more reader-friendly document.

The 2021 CAPER marks the nineteenth year for Vancouver as a CDBG entitlement city and the thirteenth year as a HOME Investment Partnership Program participating jurisdiction. The 2021 CAPER is the third year of reporting under the 2019-2023 five-year Consolidated Plan.

During 2021, Vancouver expended **\$914,248** in CDBG funds, **\$522,753** in CDBG-CV funding for Coronavirus response, and **\$1,066,326** in HOME funds. These funds were expended for activities that align with the objectives and goals of the CDBG and HOME programs and Vancouver's Consolidated Plan. Funding expended during the 2021 program year includes projects awarded funding in multiple program years.

Goal	Outcomes
Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	162 households assisted
Increase Economic Opportunity	184 businesses assisted
Public Services	1,547 persons served through CDBG

Detailed information about individual projects is available upon request.

Please contact the City of Vancouver, PO Box 1995, Vancouver WA 98668. Comments on this report should be directed to Samantha Whitley, Housing Programs Manager at (360) 487-7952 or by email at Samantha.whitley@cityofvancouver.us.

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

91.520(a)

The City of Vancouver Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the HOME Investment Partnership programs strive to provide a coordinated approach to addressing community needs. The programs partner with the Vancouver Transportation, Public Works, Police and Parks programs, Clark County, Vancouver Housing Authority, and many local non-profit agencies and businesses on CDBG/HOME funded projects. In program year (PY) 2021 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022), Vancouver expended \$914,248 in CDBG funds, \$522,753 in CDBG-CV funding for Coronavirus response, and \$1,066,326 in HOME funds.

In addition to HOME and CDBG funding, the City of Vancouver uses local funding created through a voter-approved levy to construct and preserve affordable housing and provide rental assistance for households with very low income. This Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) levy provides six million dollars per year for seven years from 2017 – 2023, to benefit households earning 50% or less of area median income.

In PY 2021, the City of Vancouver paid \$299,936.25 toward its Section 108 loan for the waterfront access project, which now has a principal balance of \$2,070,000 remaining. The City applied for and received a second Section 108 loan for the Fourth Plain Commons Community Center project. No draws or payments have been made on the Fourth Plain Section 108 loan.

In 2021, the goals and outcomes of the City of Vancouver's programs continued to be impacted due to the global effects of COVID-19. Many of the City's CDBG and HOME-supported projects were slower than expected as organizations adjusted to pandemic-related complications. However, the City continued to support the most vulnerable residents during this time.

The following table provides a summary of the accomplishments and people assisted with CDBG and HOME funds during the 2021 program year including activities with funding from prior years.

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)

Affordable Housing

Activity	5yr ConPlan Goals	2019 Outcomes	2020 Outcomes	2021 Outcomes	TOTAL	% Complete
Rental units constructed:	165 units	0	0	107	107	65%
Rental units rehabilitated	100 units	0	25	0	25	25%
Homeowner Housing Added	10 units	0	2	0	2	20%
Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	0 units*	0	13	5	18	N/A
Assistance to Homebuyers	8 households	0	1	1	2	25%
Tenant-based rental assistance	250 households	45	49	48	142	57%

*This goal was not listed in the Consolidated Plan but is an ongoing activity with outcomes to report.

Rental Units Constructed: No rental construction projects were awarded in the 2021 Action Plan however, three construction/acquisition projects from previous years plans were completed. The Mercy PeaceHealth apartments constructed 69 total units (2 HOME-funded units). The VBT Grand apartments totaling 26 units (2 HOME funded units) also completed construction. Finally, an acquisition and rehabilitation project sponsored by Second Step Housing added 12 affordable duplex rental units. The Vancouver Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) has been used for new unit production freeing up CDBG and HOME funding for more public services and business assistance projects. The AHF has helped leverage over 700 new housing units since it began in 2017.

Rental units rehabilitated: No rental rehab projects were submitted for CDBG or HOME assistance, although with Affordable Housing Fund support, over 300 affordable rental units have been rehabilitated over the past six years.

Homeowner Housing Added: CDBG and HOME funding were used to acquire property and build infrastructure improvements for Evergreen Habitat for Humanity's Johnson Village project. Nine lots have been fully developed to allow for single-family home construction and eligible households have been selected to begin helping build their homes on their lots. This project will be reported in a future CAPER when construction is completed, and the families move in.

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: The City generally rehabilitates approximately 10 single-family homes each year. It is unclear why this was not a goal in the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan. In PY 2021, five homeowner rehabilitation projects were completed and two more remain under construction. The homeowner rehabilitation program is having difficulty finding contractors to participate in the program.

Only one general contractor is currently participating, slowing program outcomes. There are several homeowner applications ready to begin when current projects are completed.

Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: No new projects providing direct financial assistance to homebuyers were proposed for 2021. Proud Ground's land trust program was awarded funding through the 2020 Action Plan for assistance to 3 households. One homebuyer was assisted in 2021 with 2 more expected before completion.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance: Five nonprofit agencies helped low and very low-income households find housing and stabilize in their unit through rental assistance and housing case management services. Different agencies focus on specific populations for housing assistance, including youth, chronically homeless, families, single parent and people working on behavioral health and substance use recovery.

Public Services

Activity	5yr ConPlan Goals	2019 Outcomes	2020 Outcomes	2021 Outcomes	TOTAL	% Complete
Public service activities other than Low/Mod Housing:	29,715 people	5,028	1,952	1,282	8,262	28%
Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	0*	0	0	223	91	N/A
Homelessness Prevention	0*	0	0	42	42	N/A

*These goals were not listed in the Consolidated Plan but there are outcomes achieved for these activities.

Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit- Vancouver benefits from wonderful nonprofit partners who provide essential services to city residents with low income. Mentorship and recovery support programs served 87 people, street outreach and resource navigators served 783 people, and 275 people received basic needs, including furniture. Other public services include volunteer lawyers, who wrapped up their COVID-relief program with 7 households assisted, and Boys and Girls Club provided programs and services to 130 youth.

Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: While the Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) has been used by the City as a primary source for shelter activities, Janus Youth Oakbridge Shelter was funded by CDBG and operated at reduced capacity during the pandemic. A total of 91 youth was served during PY 2021. An additional 132 people without housing received motel vouchers for temporary shelter.

Homelessness Prevention: A proposed home sharing program to match homeowners with individuals in need of affordable housing was expected to serve 40 people, but the program has been slow to start and has yet to register any accomplishments. Council for the Homeless prevented homelessness for 42 households through its Dynamic Diversion program.

Economic Development

Activity	5yr ConPlan Goals	2019 Outcomes	2020 Outcomes	2021 Outcomes	TOTAL	% Complete
Businesses Assisted	150	0	323	107	430	287%

Small business assistance activities resulted in 184 businesses receiving professional supports and technical assistance. Most of these outcomes are from ongoing programs that were funded with CDBG-CV through the CARES Act for COVID-response work. When the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan was developed in 2018, there was no awareness of the great amount of business assistance that would be undertaken due to the pandemic. Critical assistance provided by CDBG-CV funding helped businesses with low-income adapt to social distancing requirements, increase their social media presence and receive small loans to build or maintain their businesses.

Public Facilities and infrastructure

Activity	5yr ConPlan Goals	2019 Outcomes	2020 Outcomes	2021 Outcomes	TOTAL	% Complete
Public Facility or Infrastructure	21,375 people	144	1,952	0	2,096	10%

In 2021, the City anticipated 5,000 people being served through an ADA bathroom improvement at a public sports complex. However, the project is only beginning construction and is expected to be completed in PY 2022. Another public facility project was awarded funding in the 2022 Action Plan. The Family Solutions behavioral health services facility expects to serve 2,123 people annually once construction is complete. One of the reasons the public facility outcome is low is that the City's Affordable Housing Fund replaced CDBG funding for shelter improvement projects. Additionally, potential public facility projects awarded funding were cancelled prior to executing a contract. Fourth Plain Commons will open in early 2023, and it is expected to serve approximately 4,755 people in census tract 427.00. Services will include a farmer's market, small business incubator and community event space.

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.

The highest priority for Vancouver is supporting activities that help people with low-income and those who are homeless by assisting them to obtain and keep stable, affordable housing. The City of Vancouver will continue to focus on activities that serve people with low income including affordable housing, homelessness prevention, and services for local small businesses.

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)

Race / Ethnicity	CDBG	HOME
White	959	54
Black or African American	226	15
Asian	29	4
American Indian or American Native	32	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	89	5
TOTAL	1,335	80
Hispanic	136	13
Non-Hispanic	1,199	67

Table 1 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

City staff update beneficiary data in IDIS as it is provided quarterly from partner agencies operating CDBG and HOME activities. The numbers in the table above, generated by HUD's IDIS system, do not appear to reflect the numbers reported throughout the program year. One discrepancy to note is that the race categories listed in HUD's reporting template do not include "Multi-racial" or "Other" races.

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 (and CDBG-CV)	public - federal	\$1,306,414	\$1,437,002
HOME (and HOME ARP)	public - federal	\$688,711	\$1,066,326
Section 108	public - federal	\$4,100,000	\$0

Table 2 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The amounts for CDBG and HOME available resources come from the planned awards in the 2021 Action Plan. Funding expended in 2021 came from multiple years funding and included program income that was received during the 2020 and 2021 program years and was able to be recycled for future programs. The City of Vancouver also received a new Section 108 loan in the amount of \$4.1 million during 2021. No funding was drawn on the Section 108 loan. The 108 loan will be used to purchase Fourth Plain Commons once construction is complete in spring 2023.

In addition to annual entitlements, in 2020 the City received \$1,896,530 in CARES Act (CDBG-CV) that can be used for service and economic development activities related to COVID-19 response and recovery. The total CV funding expended to date is \$1,150,547, leaving a balance of \$745,988. This funding has been awarded over the past three years, but all projects are recorded through the original 2019 Action Plan.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The City of Vancouver does not allocate funding on a geographic basis.

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.

Vancouver assists partner agencies in applying for available funding to leverage other resources to implement housing strategies and programs. Vancouver has established a network of representatives from the private lending community, financial experts, and private and nonprofit housing developers and consultants who can provide technical expertise in packaging development proposals. Vancouver has submitted letters of support and verification of consistency for partner agency project applications, which support the goals and objectives found in the City's Consolidated Plan.

The City's CDBG and HOME funding application process strongly encourages the leveraging of other funds by awarding points based on the percentage of committed matching funds. For every dollar expended by PY 2021 projects another 8.8 dollars were leveraged.

The City of Vancouver's HOME program follows the requirements set forward in 24 CFR 92.218. For the fiscal year 2021, the HOME match requirement was waived for jurisdictions that requested a match reduction under the COVID-19 waiver, which allowed 100 percent reduction of match liabilities for FY 2020 and FY2021. However, the City continued to track matching fund contributions. In 2021, IDIS report PR33 showed a match liability of \$121,897 to meet the 25% matching requirement. Vancouver far exceeded this.

Between October 1, 2021, and September 30, 2022, \$1,310,000 in Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) levy awards were expended in support of HOME activities for Second Step Housing and Mercy Housing NW.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$1,472,541
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$1,310,000
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$2,782,541
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$121,897
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$2,660,644

Table 4 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-federal)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
885 Second Step 12 unit Acquisition	11/24/2021	\$750,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$750,000
854 Mercy Housing PeaceHealth Housing	06/28/2021	\$560,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$560,000

Table 5 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period	Amount received during reporting period	Total amount expended during reporting period	Amount expended for TBRA	Balance on hand at end of reporting period
0	\$985,375	\$375,333	\$3,034	\$610,041

Table 6 – Program Income

HOME MBE/WBE report

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period.

Narrative

The data for this section is being collected from a 3rd party source and will be updated once available. The two HOME construction projects are recently complete in summer of 2022. Both VBT Grand and Mercy Housing NW have obtained Certificates of Occupancy and have tenants moving in, however, final labor reporting documentation is still being completed and will be submitted soon.

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition

Narrative

Although Second Step Housing's project HOME funding was for acquisition of an existing 12-unit duplex, no people were displaced or asked to leave. Many residents in the duplexes met the HOME program income requirements because the duplexes were older and naturally affordable. Second Step is rehabilitating units at turnover and is not requiring that any tenants leave their housing, regardless of their income.

DRAFT

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 Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	85	48
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	12	108
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	22
Total	97	178

Table 7 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	85	48
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	96
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	10	5
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	12	12
Total	107	161

Table 8 – Number of Households Supported

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

New construction of affordable units can take time with design, land use permitting, and construction time frames typically exceeding one calendar year. The one-year goals are entered in a specific action plan program year, but the activity may not be completed within the same year. Housing unit numbers and funding sources may change between the time an action plan is approved and actual contracts are awarded. Other factors include developers waiting on tax credit applications and state funding awards or other variables such as material or labor shortages that can delay and slow construction projects.

Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units: The City of Vancouver assumes that all tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) beneficiaries would be homeless without access to TBRA assistance. The 2021 Action Plan anticipated 85 TBRA beneficiaries. At the end of the 2021 program year, 48 tenants were assisted. The difference between the 2021 one-year goal and actual homeless households receiving TBRA assistance occurred because TBRA providers have not expended funding allocated in 2021 due to outstanding circumstances from COVID-19 such as the eviction moratoriums and availability of other sources of federal rental assistance. Tenants have taken longer to stabilize in housing due to rising rents, inflation and intermittent COVID quarantine requirements that may impact work availability.

Non-Homeless and Special Needs households to be provided affordable housing units: Three HOME projects were recently completed, VBT Grand Boulevard built 27 units, Mercy Housing built 69 units and Second Step Housing acquired 12 units. A total of 108 affordable units are now available to working families with limited income and other households, including Ukrainian refugees who need safe and stable housing in Vancouver. Janus Youth helped 22 youth households exit homelessness, by providing tenant-based rental assistance and housing case management supports.

Production of new units: No new construction units were awarded funding through the 2021 Action Plan, however two new developments were completed from previous years funding. In recent years the City has used Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) levy funding for new construction of affordable housing. The AHF has provided over \$20 million in funding to 25 developments and is on the way to completing 810 new housing units.

Rehabilitation of units: The city generally expects to rehabilitate 10 single-family homes per year. Five homes were rehabilitated in 2021, while 2 remain under construction. The City of Vancouver homeowner rehab program is facing difficulty finding contractors to participate in the program. Only one general contractor is currently participating in the program. There are a number of rehab applications ready to begin once current projects are completed.

Acquisition of units: Second Step Housing received funding to acquire an existing 12-unit duplex that was older and naturally affordable. All existing tenants remained in their units and several households in the complex met the affordability requirements for HOME funding. As tenants turn over, Second Step will upgrade and improve the units and maintain affordability for 20 years.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Affordable housing is one of Vancouver's highest priorities. The City will continue to focus on affordable housing and rehabilitation projects. The affordable housing fund levy will continue to provide \$6 million dollars annually until 2023.

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	1,417	43
Low-income	170	110
Moderate-income	96	0
Total	1,683	0

Table 9 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The City of Vancouver prioritizes services to households with low to moderate-income. Activities which require information on household income for program eligibility include business assistance, tenant based rental assistance, homeowner rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance and rental housing.

The numbers served in the CDBG column include entitlement funding and CDBG-CV (CARES Act) funding. As part of the pandemic response, CDBG focused on small business assistance and additional flexibility was given to business owners who were struggling with economic recovery. In addition to the 1,683 families and businesses that are shown in the table, CDBG assisted 54 businesses that exceeded 80% of area median income. This flexibility is allowable under CDBG regulation but very rarely used except for in urgent circumstances.

The numbers served in the HOME column reflect the majority of TBRA households earning less than 30% of area median income and the units constructed, which are affordable to people with low-income, or 60% of area median.

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

In addition to the TBRA programs funded by the City of Vancouver, several other programs are supported to reduce homelessness. Share Outreach and Council for the Homeless Motel Voucher programs are services for persons experiencing homelessness. Partner organizations also participate in a variety of outreach strategies to engage people who are homeless and connect them to needed resources and services. Along with CDBG and HOME, the City uses the local Affordable Housing Fund levy to prevent homelessness and support people experiencing homelessness.

Share Outreach: Share Outreach is a program that works with hard to reach and hard to serve individuals who are homeless. SHARE Outreach clients may access services such as voice mail, postal mail, as well as clothing, hygiene products, showers, and laundry services. Outreach workers meet people where they're at and build trust over time to offer resources. Case managers meet with clients on a one-to-one basis to assist them in accessing services, stable housing or to help with other needs as requested. Much of the case workers time is focused on addressing issues pertaining to behavioral health needs. The CV funded

Outreach program recorded 224 contacts in 2021.

Council for the Homeless: The Council for the Homeless is a coordinated entry provider for over 40 service providers to prevent and end homelessness. The Council collaborates with service providers, government, faith communities, educators, businesses and others to identify and implement solutions to homelessness. The Council operates the Housing Solutions Center, which includes the Housing Hotline to help people access emergency shelter, housing assessments and rental assistance programs to prevent or end homelessness. They also provide navigation to other community resources, help with landlords, and community voicemail. The Council administers the Homeless Management Information system (HMIS), which collects service data to monitor trends and evaluate strategies to address homelessness. The Council also coordinates the emergency winter overflow shelters.

The Council for the Homeless also coordinates the local countywide homelessness count known as the annual Point in Time (PIT) count. The PIT provides a one-day snapshot of homelessness in the community and informs homeless trends and needs. The Point in Time count is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and by Washington state law. In January 2022, volunteers connected with 1,197 people experiencing homelessness, 625 of whom were unsheltered.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Vancouver continues to support nonprofit organizations in the delivery of services and emergency and transitional housing. Council for the Homeless, Share, and Second Step Housing provide support services for shelters and transitional housing. Share operates a men's shelter, a women's shelter and a family shelter. The Council inputs data into HMIS and assists people in finding emergency shelter and navigating access to other community resources. Second Step Housing operates several transitional housing programs, serving families and single women with children.

Vancouver funded several tenant-based rental assistance providers including Share ASPIRE, Janus Youth, Lifeline Connections and The Salvation Army. Housing case management services were also provided by these agencies. These programs served 48 households in 2021 due to a reduction of in-person services caused by COVID-19.

The City also provided funding to Janus Youth for case management services for children and youth ages 9 to 17 that come into crisis shelter placement at Oak Bridge. This shelter plays an essential role in the community network of services as they are the only option for runaway youth, homeless youth and/or at-risk youth in crisis on the streets in Vancouver. Case managers provide crisis intervention, work to clarify the youth and family needs and identify resources in the community to provide ongoing support for both youth and family. This program served a total of 91 youth in program year 2021.

The City continues to use the Affordable Housing Fund to provide funds for shelter and rental assistance. To date, the AHF has awarded \$3.7 million for shelter improvements and staffing costs.

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

City of Vancouver staff participates in the Coalition of Service Providers, which is a consortium of nonprofit agencies, businesses, community groups, and government agencies, as well as homeless and formerly homeless people. The group identifies critical gaps in service, prioritizes needs and plans for solutions. Prevention, diversion, and discharge planning are included in the Clark County Homeless Action Plan.

The Council for the Homeless Housing Solutions Center helps connect low-income individuals and families with multiple agencies providing housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs. Programs to help people avoid homelessness include TBRA and housing services. Janus Youth programs are specifically focused on youth by providing emergency shelter, case management and TBRA for youth including those aging out of foster care. In 2021, the City funded Restored and Revived, a program aimed at supportive case management for people in recovery transitioning into the community from jails and institutions. Services included groups, exercise classes, peer mentorship and strategies to adjust and adapt to challenges. The program served 42 individuals.

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

In 2021, HUD awarded \$2,172,439 in 2021 Continuum of Care (CoC) funding to the projects listed below. All CoC projects benefit people experiencing homelessness.

Council for the Homeless – WA-508 CoC Planning (\$60,095): Planning, coordination, and support for the local continuum of care, point in time count, system performance reporting and annual continuum of care application.

Community Services NW – PSH Northwest (\$76,306): Permanent supportive housing to persons/families who are disabled, chronically homeless and may be high utilizers of psychiatric, medical, and other community system resources. Supportive case management services will be provided to assist participants to increase skills and income, maintain housing stability and improve opportunities for self-determination.

Community Services NW – PSH Northwest II (\$98,792): Permanent supportive housing to persons/families who are disabled, chronically homeless and may be high utilizers of psychiatric, medical, and other community system resources.

Janus Youth Programs – Connections (\$186,380): Permanent supportive housing program serving youth between the ages of 18 and 25 who have a disability and multiple complex needs.

Community Services NW – The Way Home Too (\$316,560): Serves people with a disability who are chronically homeless and are high utilizers of psychiatric, medical, and other community system resources.

Share – Step Forward (\$298,820): Serves adults who are chronically homeless, have complex needs and are high utilizers of systems of care.

Impact NW – Permanent Supportive Housing Program (\$208,758): Serves households that are chronically homeless through leasing assistance to provide stable housing for participants.

Share – Bridging the Gap (\$216,536): Program for individuals who are chronically homeless, have complex, high needs and are high utilizers of systems of care.

Share - Bridges to Housing (\$59,251): Program for individuals who are chronically homeless, have complex, high needs and are high utilizers of systems of care.

Share – Seniors PSH Program (\$105,112): Permanent supportive housing for seniors who have a disability and are chronically homeless.

Share- Story Street II (\$190,231): Permanent supportive housing through rental subsidies and case management for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness and have high and complex needs.

Council for the Homeless - HMIS (\$100,602) (Homeless Management Information System): Program administers the Homeless Management Information System for all homeless service providers in Clark County.

Council for the Homeless – Coordinated Entry DV Project (\$134,115): Funding to integrate domestic violence resources and supports into the coordinated entry system.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The VHA owns and manages 1,031 subsidized units throughout Clark County including 212 Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) units, 203 Section 8 New Construction units, 309 Project-Based Voucher units, 307 nonprofit units, and 189 public housing units.

In 2021, VHA began collecting Public Housing Operating Subsidy for Caples Terrace, a 28-unit public housing development, targeting homeless youth and youth aging out of foster care. Additionally, VHA collaborated with Housing Initiative, a local LLC and affiliate of the Council for the Homeless, to develop The Elwood. Construction on The Elwood was completed in April 2021. The project consists of 46 one-bedroom units for individuals with behavioral health challenges. In November 2020, VHA closed on financing for Tenny Creek Assisted Living, a 40-unit public housing development serving individuals with behavioral health challenges. Tenny Creek opened in April 2022 and is expected to receive operating subsidy by the end of 2022. VHA in partnership with Housing Initiative also opened The Meridian, which is a 46-unit public housing development that was completed May of 2022. Lastly, VHA is working with HUD to convert a portion of the units at Mill Creek Apartments in Battle Ground to Public Housing.

VHA is also focused on maintaining and enhancing existing properties within its portfolio of housing. In 2021 VHA secured 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits ("LIHTC") to complete a renovation at Plum Meadows Apartments. Plum Meadows is a 162-unit workforce housing development. Additionally, VHA secured 9% LIHTC to complete a renovation of Central Park Place apartments, which is a permanent supportive housing for veterans and individuals exiting homelessness. Lastly, VHA broke ground on Fourth Plain Commons, a 106-unit new construction development that is slated to open Spring 2023.

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

Beginning in 2012, the VHA has emphasized that subsidized housing is not the end goal for work-able families, but rather the first step toward self-sufficiency. Work-able individuals are those who are ages 18-62, not disabled, nor caring for a disabled family member. The VHA is providing access to community resources through its nonprofit affiliate Bridgeview and the Bridgeview Resource Center to prepare and equip these individuals and families to move to self-sufficiency in the belief that as families become self-reliant precious subsidized housing resources then become available to other families in need. The Bridgeview Resource Center began operation in January of 2019. The Resource Center connects low-income families with the resources for self-reliance. Bridgeview has developed relationships with more than 25 community agencies and organizations who provide education, employment and wellness services to clients who use the Resource Center. While one of the primary uses of the Resource Center is to serve subsidized housing residents, the center is open to all individuals in Vancouver for referral to resource available in the community. The Resource Center has four classrooms available for Bridgeview, VHA, and community partners use for classes and resource events and job fairs.

In 2021, Bridgeview served 1,214 individuals. Additionally, 485 individuals were assisted with navigation services, 148 VHA residents were assisted through a community liaison, 481

households were provided rental assistance, and 100 individuals participated in the Family Self Sufficiency (“FSS”) program. In 2021 10 individuals graduated from the FSS program and 19 individuals enrolled into the program.

The VHA has participated in the Moving to Work (MTW) demonstration program since April 1999 under a contract with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Utilizing the authority granted under the contract, the VHA currently has 22 approved, implemented, and on-going activities aimed at meeting three MTW goals. Those goals include reducing cost and achieving greater cost effectiveness in Federal expenditures, giving incentives to families with children where the head of household is working, is seeking work, or is preparing for work by participating in job training, educational programs, or programs that assist people to obtain employment. Lastly, to become economically self-sufficient and increase housing choices for families with low income.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

N/A, the VHA is not a "troubled PHA."

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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 City of Vancouver has a multifamily tax exemption program that provides a unique opportunity for developers to contribute to meeting the affordable housing needs. Within two designated target areas the Multi-Family Housing Tax Exemption (MFTE) program allows for a tax exemption on taxable residential construction improvements in exchange for providing income restricted units for 8, 10 or 12-years. In 2021 this program leveraged 55 income-restricted units.

Vancouver offers a reduction in development impact fee waivers (Transportation and Park) for projects that agree that rental units will remain affordable to low-income households for at least 15 years, and owner-occupied units must be sold or leased only to low-income households for 10 years.

Vancouver has three vulnerable renter ordinances. One requires a 45-day notice if a proposed rent increase is more than 10%. The second applies where landlords own 5 or more units and stipulates that the notice to vacate for month-to-month tenants for “no-cause” must be 60 days regardless of what the rental agreement states. And lastly an ordinance preventing landlords from denying an application for rent based on a renter’s source of income. A when using income as a screening tool landlords may not refuse to rent to a tenant based on a tenant’s source of income. The landlord must consider only the portion of rent the tenant is responsible for paying after applying other sources which may include Social Security, Veteran’s benefits, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Aged, Blind and Disabled (ABD) benefits, Section 8 voucher program, or other assistance programs.

The City of Vancouver has a policy that it will sponsor rezoning applications that include covenants restricting land uses to affordable housing projects where 40% of units are affordable at 60% area median income. Applicants requesting rezoning will not have to pay the approximately \$20,000 processing fee. The municipal zoning code has been amended to allow the following incentives for affordable housing:

- affordable housing projects in commercially zoned districts abutting high-capacity transit service provided that at least 40 percent of units are affordable to households at 60 percent of area median income for at least 30 years.
- Housing projects devoted entirely to housing affordable to households earning 80% or lower AMI can have 50% higher densities than otherwise allowed in single family zones and 100% in multi-family zones, provided they remain consistent with all other development standards.
- Developments with housing units affordable below 60% AMI require receive a .25% decrease in the amount of on-site parking space required.
- Accessory dwelling unit regulations have been relaxed to allow more unit production. The main dwelling is no longer required to be occupied by the homeowner. This allows rental properties to add additional units.

The City's 2011-2030 Comprehensive Plan identifies potential constraints in meeting future housing demand, including the availability of readily developable land, time delays and costs associated with permitting, and limited financial opportunities. The following policies in the Comprehensive Plan are aimed at reducing barriers to affordable housing and increasing the supply:

- H1 Provide for a range of housing types and densities for all economic segments of the population. Encourage and support equal and fair access to housing for renters and homeowners.
- H2 Provide affordable housing by formulating innovative policies, regulations and practices and establishing secure funding mechanisms. Target affordability programs toward below area median income.
- H3 Encourage preservation, rehabilitation, and redevelopment of existing housing stock.
- H4 Encourage innovative housing policies that provide for affordable housing and maintain neighborhood character.
- H6 Facilitate housing for special needs populations dispersed throughout Vancouver and the region. Such housing may consist of residential care facilities, shelters, group homes, or low-income housing, and should be located near transportation and other services such as health care, schools, and stores.
- H7 Promote opportunities for home ownership and owner occupancy of single and multifamily housing.

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

While the City has pursued a variety of strategies to impact the identified needs of the community, the primary obstacle to meeting the underserved needs is the lack of sufficient financial resources. The City will continue to plan for and fund housing and supportive service programs for underserved populations including elderly, youth, and disabled persons. This year the City funded rental assistance and gang prevention programs for youth. One program supports people who are transitioning from jails, hospitals and/or recovery treatment. The Affordable Housing Fund levy will continue to fund affordable housing activities beyond what is possible with CDBG and HOME. In addition to new construction, AHF funds will be used to rehabilitate shelters, produce new housing, provide rental assistance, and provide eviction prevention.

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

The City of Vancouver conducts lead-based paint screening on all rehabilitation activities. This screening determines if the property is old enough to have lead-based paint, and if so, whether the rehabilitation efforts will disturb this paint. If required, mitigation activities are carried out. In PY 2021 the City of Vancouver conducted three Lead-Based Paint (LBP) actions. One assessment risk assessment was performed and showed no lead-based paint contamination present. One LBP hazard reduction activity was performed and passed clearance inspection upon completion. One project assumed the presence of LBP and passed clearance inspection upon completion.

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

Vancouver works with Clark County to alleviate poverty. Clark County receives the majority of funds to help people in need. The City/County antipoverty strategies focus on the goal of increasing self-sufficiency of low-income individuals and families.

The following actions were taken to achieve this goal:

- Supported programs of the Council for the Homeless and providers of emergency and transitional shelter and services to persons who are homeless or at risk of being homeless;
- City Council members and city staff serve on various nonprofit boards including service providers, economic development agencies and chambers of commerce.
- Assisted in the development of the Homeless Action Plan. The plan is used as the guiding document to provide House Bill 2060, 2163 and 1359 funds for homeless activities;
- City of Vancouver Council members are participants of the Community Action Advisory Board which awards CSBG and other community funding to nonprofit agencies for homelessness prevention and other basic services.
- Continued to support nonprofits in the delivery of basic services through the CDBG and general fund for emergency shelter, transitional housing, case management, food, and resource access.
- Building awareness of financial education and asset building programs through community trainings. Coalition partners come together and train case workers, resource navigators and program staff at nonprofit organizations about programs and resources available. The training has been an effective way to connect these resources to individuals and families in need.
- Continued funding of small business development programs through the Hispanic Metropolitan Chamber and the Greater Vancouver Chamber of Commerce. These programs provide technical support to business owners or developers with low income.
- Continued use of the Affordable Housing Fund to provide income-restricted units and rental assistance.
- Fund non-traditional agencies such as faith based and emerging nonprofits to provide services to and grow capacity.

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

The City of Vancouver staff work with a variety of organizations and agencies to plan and implement activities. Staff is responsible for managing day-to-day operations of CDBG and HOME programs. Key partners in the planning and implementation of activities include nonprofit organizations, other City departments, housing developers and the Vancouver Housing Authority. The primary strength of the institutional system for delivering programs is the cooperation of the City of Vancouver Departments as well as the collaboration of community partners. The primary weakness of the delivery system is a lack of financial resources to meet needs.

Commissioners of the Vancouver Housing Authority are appointed by the City Council. Once appointed they have no further direct relationship with the City. However, there is close cooperation between the City and VHA through the City's award of funding for housing activities operated by VHA. In addition, the City and VHA cooperate in reviewing the capital needs of VHA.

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

Vancouver participates with the Council for the Homeless and area service providers to enhance the community's Continuum of Care (CoC) system to end homelessness. This partnership includes collaborative efforts of a variety of community groups, government agencies and a coalition of more than 40 homeless service providers.

Vancouver enhances coordination of public, private, and nonprofit housing providers, human service agencies, and social service providers through the following actions:

- Continuing to work with partners including Clark County and the Vancouver Housing Authority to prioritize housing needs, provide services, and maximize the use of federal, state, and local funds for affordable housing, community development, and related services.
- Continuing to participate in coordinated efforts for shelter and services assisting homeless individuals and families.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

The last analysis of impediments (AI) report was issued in 2012. The 2012 AI assessed the impact of the City's laws, regulations, policies and practices on the availability and accessibility of housing as well as an assessment of public and private sector conditions that affect fair housing choice. The 2012 AI identified the following strategies to reduce impediments to fair housing choice:

- Support nonprofit and private sector efforts to increase the stock of affordable housing, especially deeply subsidized rentals
- Monitor potential areas of racial/ethnic concentrations and high mortgage loan denials
- Improve access to and dissemination of fair housing information

The city began a new fair housing survey to create a new fair housing plan in 2019 when HUD abruptly changed requirements and the City has been waiting forthcoming guidance and addressing COVID-related services since then.

In PY 2021, seven fair housing complaints were filed within the City boundary. All complaints were based on disability. One case was resolved and withdrawn. The remaining 6 cases are open and under review.

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

Vancouver utilizes three tools for monitoring to ensure program compliance: clear policies and procedures, contract reporting requirements, and program-specific monitoring. All projects requesting funds are evaluated to determine program eligibility and priority based on program policies, local, state, and federal regulations, consolidated plans, and local need.

In PY 2021, Vancouver staff conducted monitoring for Council for the Homeless Diversion program and several tenant-based rental assistance programs. Prior to contracting, staff review all documents required through the application process and conduct a risk assessment of each program. Staff reviews the contract requirements with the contracting agency and discuss needed documentation and reports. As part of the quarterly reporting, agencies collect data from participants.

Funded agencies are scored based on a range of risk factors. The scoring is used as a basis to determine which agencies to monitor each year. Newly funded entities/programs are likely to be monitored in their first year receiving CDBG or HOME funding. The City of Vancouver program ensures that all records are complete, and agencies comply with applicable rules and regulations including: Political Activity, Davis Bacon and Related Acts, Civil Rights, Cash Management, Federal Financial Reports, Allowable Costs and Cost Principles, Drug Free Workplace Act, and other administrative requirements.

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.

Vancouver follows a detailed citizen participation plan. All citizens, including low- and moderate-income people, people living in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, minority populations, non- English-speaking people, people with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, homeless persons/agencies and residents of public and assisted housing developments are encouraged to participate in the development and implementation of HUD assisted programs. The 2021 CAPER hearing notice was published in The Columbian newspaper on September 2, 2022, providing notice of the public hearing time and date. The draft 2021 CAPER was placed on the City website for public review. Physical copies of the document were placed in public facilities across the City to promote awareness and solicit public comment.

The public hearing was scheduled on September 19, 2022, at 6:30 pm. The hearing was able to be attended in person, remotely, and viewed live on CVTV. (<https://www.cvtv.org/program/vancouver-city-council>) To provide public comment and participate in the Vancouver City Council meeting please contact the City Manager's staff at (360) 487-8600 (TTY: (360) 487-8602 | WA Relay: 711).

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.

The Coronavirus continues to have lasting effects. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, provided emergency funding for the purpose of preparing for, preventing, and responding to COVID- 19 and its community impacts.

Separate from the 2021 CDBG and HOME entitlements, the City of Vancouver received \$1,896,530 in CDBG-CV funds through the CARES Act. Based on emerging community needs at that time, and consistent with feedback from City leadership and external stakeholders, the Vancouver City Council proposed to dedicate CDBG-CV funds to public services and small business assistance. The City of Vancouver amended its 5-year Consolidated Plan, Citizen Participation Plan, and the 2019 Action Plan to quickly disperse the CARES Act funding. These projects continue to operate and achieve outcomes in 2021. The beneficiaries for the CDBG-CV activities will continue to be reported with the annual CAPER until all funds are expended.

Vancouver has relied heavily on the Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) levy. The AHF has allowed the City to be flexible in where to invest and layer federal and local funding. The AHF focuses on new unit production, rehabilitation, rental assistance, and shelter facilities, freeing CDBG and HOME funding for other activities such as public services, business assistance, and rental assistance. The levy will sunset in 2023. A replacement levy is being proposed. Should the levy not be renewed, the focus of the next Consolidated Plan cycle will likely change.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

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

The City of Vancouver has a small HOME-funded portfolio and units funded through the local affordable housing levy fund. The City follows an ongoing monitoring procedure for HOME-assisted units. Income and rent data for all HOME-assisted rental units is collected annually. Due to the small portfolio, units are inspected for Housing Quality Standards (HQS) every year. In PY 2021, 49 HOME units were inspected for Housing Quality Standards. All units passed on the initial or reinspection following minor repairs. The table of HOME HQS inspections and results is attached in the CAPER appendix section.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

The City requires owners of housing projects with five (5) or more HOME-assisted units to use affirmative fair housing marketing practices in soliciting renters or buyers, determining their eligibility, and concluding all transactions. Owners must comply with the following procedures for the duration of the applicable compliance period:

Advertising: The Equal Opportunity logo or slogan must be used in all ads, brochures, and written communications to owners and potential tenants. Advertising media may include The Columbian (or any other local newspaper), radio, television, social media, housing organizations such as Housing Connections (<http://www.housingconnections.org>), brochures, leaflets, or may simply involve a sign in the window.

Fair Housing Poster: Owners must display the HUD's fair housing poster in rental offices or other appropriate locations.

Special Outreach: Owners are encouraged to solicit applications for vacant units from persons in the housing market who are least likely to apply for HOME-assisted housing without the benefit of special outreach efforts. Vancouver recommends the following methods to reach this objective:

- Positioning of informational flyers in minority neighborhoods, including social service agencies and housing counseling agencies.
- Use of minority-specific traditional and social media: HOME-assisted housing opportunities may be advertised in minority-specific newspapers (i.e., The Skanner, Portland Observer, El Hispanic News, The Asian Reporter).
- Record Keeping: Owners must maintain a file containing documentation of all marketing efforts (copies of newspaper ads, memos of phone calls, copies of letters, etc.). These records must be available for inspection by the Vancouver staff. Owners must maintain a listing of all tenants residing in each unit.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics.

The City of Vancouver expended \$375,333 in program income allocated toward 2021 projects.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k)

In 2017, the City established a voter-approved levy to create an Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) to serve households with very low-income (earning up to 50% of area median income). The levy is paid by both residential and commercial property owners and receives \$6 million per year for seven years. The fund is used to increase Vancouver's supply of affordable housing, preserve existing homes, and prevent homelessness through rental assistance, temporary shelter, and services.

To date, AHF has supported production of 733 units of affordable housing, preservation of 331 affordable units, and housing assistance to 1,409 households experiencing or at risk of homelessness. In addition to providing funds for these ongoing initiatives, the AHF funds are leveraged with other funding to support a total housing investment of over \$268 million. City Council is currently considering renewing the AHF levy because of the success of the initial funding and continued need for affordable housing resources.

CR-58 – Section 3

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

Narrative Information

The purpose of Section 3 is to ensure that employment and other economic opportunities resulting from projects assisted with HUD funding be directed to people with low and very-low income, particularly those who are recipients of government assistance for housing, and to low-income businesses, which provide economic opportunities to people with low and very-low income.

Recently, the Section 3 program changed from tracking the number of contracts awarded on a project to tracking actual hours worked by Section 3 targeted workers. One Section 3 eligible project was substantially completed in PY 2021. However, this project was contracted prior to the conversion of the Section 3 tracking (before July 1, 2021), therefore the Section 3 data will not be directly entered into IDIS. The City will collect and record required Section 3 data for projects contracted prior to the tracking conversion date. Moving forward, Section 3 labor hours will be entered directly into IDIS.

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APPENDIX

PY 2021-HQS Inspections (Compiled 7-26-2022)

7/1/2021 through 6/30/2022

Agency	Project	Funding	Address	Total # Units	# HOME Units	Units Inspected	Date of Inspection	Comments
Multiple	TBRA	HOME	Multiple	N/A	12	12	Various	Passed; (some with reinspection)
REACH	McCallister Village	HOME	2155 W Firestone Lane	48	2	12,42	8/17/2021	Passed after repairs
VHA	Vista Court	HOME	1405 Esther St	76	3	110, 206, 218	8/17/2021	Passed after repairs
Columbia Non Profit	Cherry Park	HOME	3200 NE 62nd Ave	14	3	3, 13, 14	8/26/2021	Passed
VHA	Lincoln Place	HOME	1351 Lincoln Ave	30	2	101, 203	9/24/2021	Passed after repairs
Second Step Housing	Second Step	HOME	1203 W 39th St	3	3	A, B, C	8/26/2021	Passed after repairs
Affordable Housing Solutions	Freedom's Path	HOME	1601 E Fourth Plain Blvd. B26	50	1	211	pending	Scheduling with new management
REACH	Isabella Ct. 1	HOME	3112 NE 62nd Ave	49	2	300, 400	inspected 7/21/2022	Repairs pending
Second Step Housing	Meadows Apartments	HOME	3303 NE 78 Ave	30	3	2,4,24	12/1/2021	Passed after repairs
REACH	Isabella Ct. 2	HOME	3020 NE 62 Ave	49	18	104, 107, 200, 209, 302, 306, 309, 312, 403, common areas	inspected 7/21/2022	Repairs pending