

# COOS COUNTY COORDINATED OFFICE ON HOUSELESSNESS



## Strategic Plan Adopted April 18, 2023



# COOS COUNTY COORDINATED OFFICE ON HOUSELESSNESS STRATEGIC PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

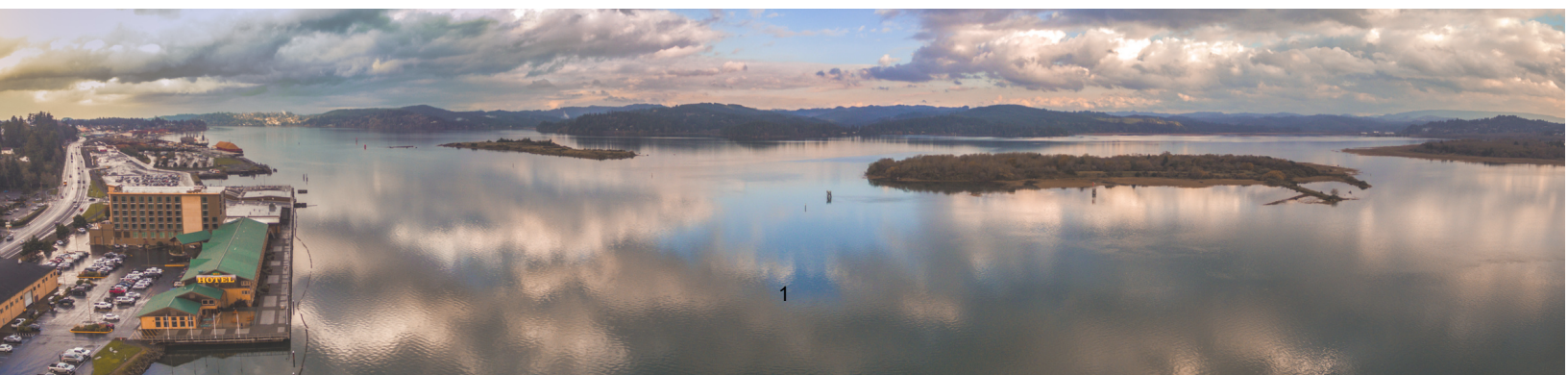
Coos County and the Cities of Coos Bay and North Bend are working to understand how our community can respond to the housing crisis affecting our neighbors and the broader community through interviews, surveys, and meetings. This planning process is stipulated in House Bill 4123 (HB4123), which identified eight pilot regions around the state to receive \$1M towards improved coordination of housing services.

A **Coordinated Office on Houselessness** has been created and staffed as a clearinghouse and coordination center for current and future services, over 60 people who provide services to the unhoused or are addressing the region's housing shortage have been interviewed, and over 200 people have responded to a survey about community perceptions of the issue. The strategic plan identifies community priorities and actions, and was adopted by the elected bodies from each jurisdiction on April 18, 2023. Our region's leaders are committed to facilitating programs and services that empower individuals who are unhoused or at-risk of losing their homes to continue their forward progress towards permanent housing.



## COOS COUNTY COMMUNITY VISION

The residents of Coos County will work together to address the root causes of houselessness, understand and support the struggles of our neighbors, and build pathways to ensure the region can provide stable, affordable housing and every resident can contribute to a proud community and a prosperous economy.



# STRATEGIC PLAN COMPONENTS



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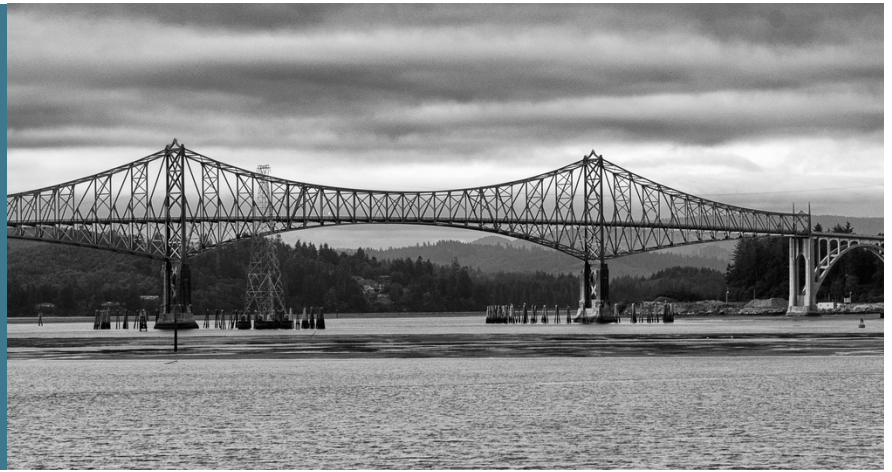
## COMMUNITY-DEFINED PRIORITIES: AT A GLANCE

Interviews, workshops, and surveys conducted through the planning process generated the Community Defined Priorities below. The Strategic Plan provides suggestions on how to **Build on what has been accomplished, Focus on short-term action, Plan for long-term strategies, Understand available resources, and Measure success** for each of these community-defined priorities:

- 1. Improve Coordination** of Housing & Houselessness Services among Agencies and Jurisdictions
- 2. Develop Pathways** to Supported Permanent Housing and Increase Workforce Housing
- 3. Increase Community Understanding** of the Housing Shortage and Services to the Unhoused
- 4. Explore the Root Causes** of Houselessness and the **Economic Impact** of the Lack of Affordable Housing
- 5. Address Broader Community Concerns** about **Public Safety** and **Trash Accumulation**
- 6. Improve Mental Health** and **Substance Abuse Services**
- 7. Advocate for Community Needs** Related to Housing and Homelessness at the State & Federal Level
- 8. Identify and Address Racial Disparities** in Providing Equitable Pathways to Permanent Housing

COOS COUNTY  
COORDINATED OFFICE  
ON HOUSELESSNESS  
STRATEGIC PLAN

KEY STAKEHOLDER  
ANALYSIS



To understand the full breadth of issues, opportunities and gaps related to housing and houselessness in Coos County, we interviewed and convened workshops with over 60 people who work on housing development, people who serve those who are housing-insecure, and people who are currently unhoused. Some common themes emerged:

- The most frequently identified priority among service providers is the **demand for additional beds** across the housing spectrum (emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing).
- While there is room for improvement, most stakeholders believe **services to the unhoused population are reasonably well-coordinated**. There are regular meetings of service providers, and a feeling that they have good relationships and are well-connected to one another.
- NIMBY sentiment is strong. There is a disconnect between those providing services to the unhoused and the broader community. **The community needs to be more engaged** as part of the solution, “turning frustration into curiosity”.
- Some **entities outside of traditional social service agencies** are working on these issues, including public works departments, parks departments, police and fire departments, libraries, schools, youth and adult foster care providers, and faith-based organizations.

“

Most of the people I serve who are either homeless or in danger of becoming homeless are people I went to high school with and their kids. That is what makes this work important for me.

- Drew Farmer, Former Executive Director, Oregon Coast Community Action



- Local leaders and service providers want **better pathways to ensure their success stories, barriers, and resource gaps are communicated to statewide leaders**, so that state elected officials and agency leaders understand the policy priorities and funding needed at the local level to make real change.
- **Efforts to develop more housing in the region seem separate from efforts to address homelessness.**
- Homelessness issues will not be resolved without **robust substance abuse and mental health services alongside housing.**
- **Services for the unhoused need to be tailored** to specific sectors of that population (families with children, senior citizens and disabled people on fixed incomes, veterans, youth exiting the foster care system, and people who are chronically homeless). Most believe services to veteran populations have improved.
- **Services for the unhoused are concentrated in the Coos Bay/North Bend area**, while legal services are in Coquille. CCAT and other transportation options are limited.

“

There is a ‘**window of opportunity**’ when clients are available and indicate they are ready for services, and service providers need to mobilize quickly. If that window is missed, the situation often deteriorates.

– Megan Ridle, Crisis Services Manager, Coos Health & Wellness

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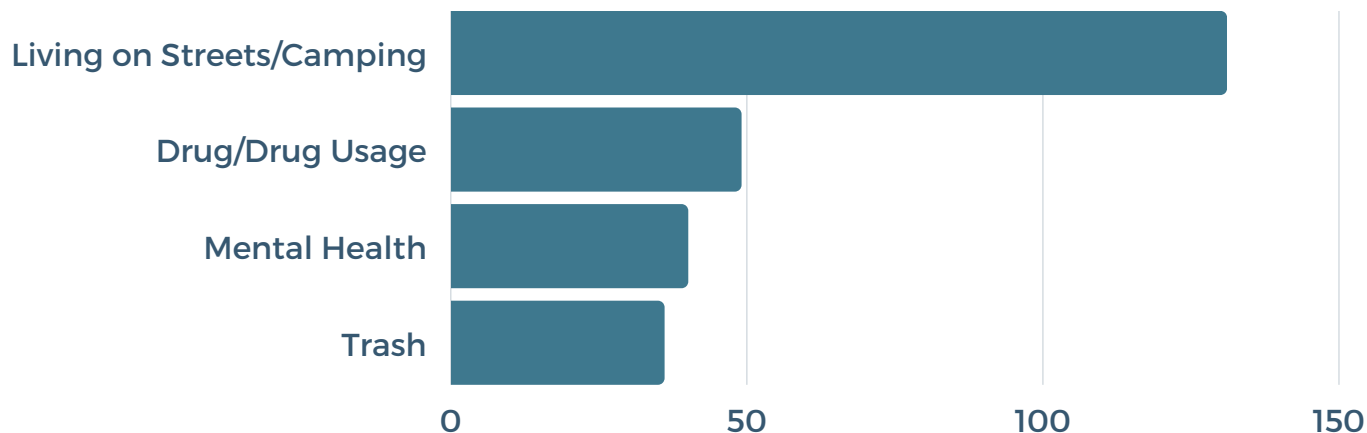
COMMUNITY  
SURVEY



To elucidate the broader community's understanding of the causes and impacts of the housing shortage and the effectiveness of services to the unhoused, we distributed a community survey online and in paper form. With over 200 respondents to date, an initial analysis of the results yields the following themes:

**What does homelessness look like in your community?**

**Top responses:**



**Survey quotes**

- "Homelessness is very visible! There are many who are living in vehicles, some are living on the streets while others camp in wooded areas around the city."
- "In my small community I have seen the homelessness go up over 50% in the last few years... We do not have the resources necessary to care for the amount of homeless individuals in our area."

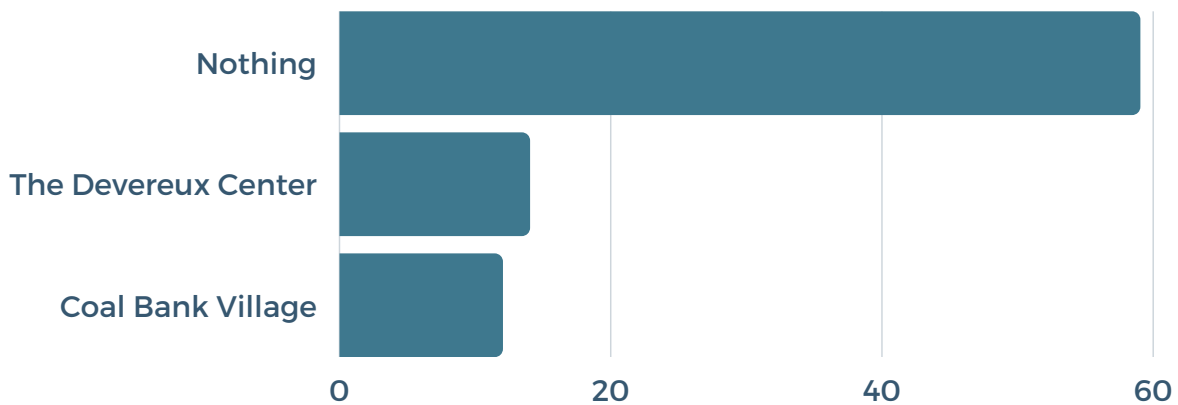


People who are homeless are living in **crisis mode**; there is a tremendous amount of stress and a focus on just getting through the day. Shelters with support services work as a way to stabilize someone so they can focus on next steps.

- Ed Blackburn, former Executive Director, Central City Concern

## What do you think is working well in addressing the housing shortage and services to the unhoused?

Top responses:



### Survey quotes

- "I see nothing has worked well as of yet, but I feel that this is because no one has tried to do anything to fix the problem."
- "AYA - youth housing; BAFS substance use housing that includes all facets of sobriety - emergency to long term sober living; Devereux's pallet housing."
- "Adding transitional sheltering, Coal Bank Village, is helping."

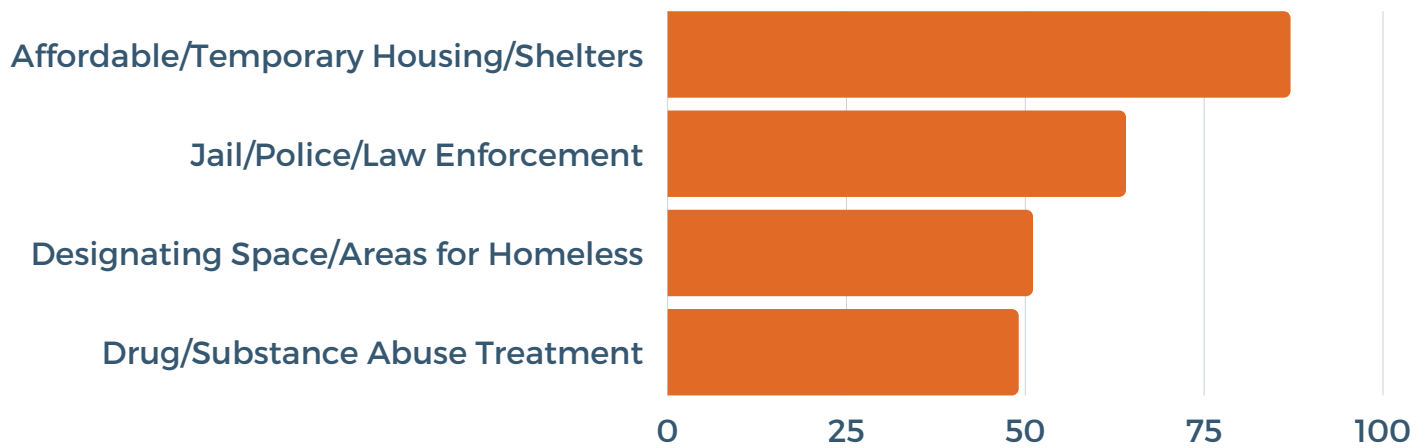


The community needs to understand that preventing homelessness is cheaper than providing services after someone has lost their home.

- David Milliron, City Administrator, City of North Bend

## How can the region improve its approach to dealing with homelessness?

### Top responses:



### Survey quotes

- “Mental health, substance abuse—in treatment programs, housing for recovering addicts seeking long-term services. Incentives for the homeless to come and seek help—hand up, not a handout.”
- “Peer support, non-denominational shelter, RV parking area, outreach, addressing the housing shortage, enacting legislation to increase affordable housing or restrict vacation rental properties.”

## How would you like to be involved in developing community solutions?

### Top responses:

- Volunteering
- Donating
- Attending meetings & engagements on an issue
- Continuing to pay taxes
- Joining a Committee



Research shows that the unhoused are more likely to recover from their situation and overcome barriers if they reside in their home community.

– Patty Mulvihill, Executive Director, League of Oregon Cities



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STRATEGIC PLAN

WHAT PROBLEM  
ARE WE TRYING TO  
SOLVE?



To address the housing crisis we see every day, our community is working to support our neighbors who are at risk of losing their homes, pathways to housing for those who are living in cars, RVs, or on the streets, and affordable workforce housing to grow our economy. While there are many different opinions about how we reached this point and how this crisis can be addressed, **there must be a shared recognition of the complexity of this problem**, the many gaps in information, and the creative tensions in many of the solutions.

- **Demographics:** The population of unhoused in our community includes families with children, senior citizens on fixed incomes, youth exiting foster care, veterans, and the chronically unhoused. The broader community is divided about whether unhoused people are predominantly local or transient and whether homelessness is a choice or a predicament.
- **Data:** Sources such as PIT (Point In Time) Count, HMIS (Homeless Management Information System), ODE School Report Cards, Coos County Health Assessments, and other local stakeholder data can provide some information about the quality and quantity of services offered, but these sources are not integrated and can sometimes understate the problem. The Devereux Center has an interest in coordinating this effort and maintains its own database.
- **Crime:** The broader community would benefit from understanding the intersection between crime and the unhoused population.
- **Measure 110** (Drug Addiction Treatment and Recovery Act): The impacts to law enforcement and substance abuse recovery service providers need to be considered; there is a concern about decriminalization increasing our transient population, and there are also new resources available that benefit those who provide treatment services. HB 2513 proposes to address some concerns about this measure as part of the 2023 Oregon Legislative Session.

- **Economic Factors:** The shortage in both housing and services provided to the unhoused can be attributed to the decline in housing starts since the Great Recession, an increase in housing costs in coastal communities, an increase in vacation rental properties, jobs lost during the pandemic, and an increase in demand for mental health and substance abuse services.
- **Duplication of Services:** We need to identify silos or duplicated services that can be better coordinated.
- **Education:** The broader community must become more aware of and engage in the effort to address houselessness and support pathways to permanent housing.

“

Why do people see more homeless on community streets as compared to 5 years ago? Bastendorff Beach Campground was closed by the County, followed by the Walmart parking lot and John Topits Park. Because these are no longer options for the unhoused, the problem has been pushed to more visible locations.

- Tara Johnson, Executive Director, The Devereux Center

“

It is imperative we understand poverty. Picking up trash is not important to them. **Surviving is.** People in poverty do not make any long-range plans. Compare those in poverty to birds – they do not think about anything other than where do they get food and where do they rest. The hope for the homeless is that they will make it through today or tonight. I’ll worry about tomorrow, tomorrow. This strategy has to accommodate for that mindset.

- Don Ford, Harmony Methodist Church

COMMUNITY  
DEFINED  
PRIORITIES



The interviews, workshops, and surveys conducted to understand the perspectives and experiences of stakeholders and the broader community have generated the following priorities:

## 1. Improve Coordination of Housing & Houselessness Services among Agencies and Jurisdictions



### Build on what has been accomplished:

- In 2017, there was a convening of agencies providing services to the unhoused.
- Many local work groups have been formed to collaborate on solutions, including the Coos Bay Homeless Work Group, the Housing Advisory Council, the Housing Alliance, and the Coos Housing Access Team.
- Those providing housing services report strong informal collaboration among agencies and some formal agreements.
- The Coos Health & Wellness Mobile Crisis Team is responding to mental health emergencies.
- Many churches provide support to at-risk members of their congregations. A subset of local faith-based organizations is meeting regularly to discuss issues, including services to the homeless.
- A Community Engagement Specialist is providing support services at local libraries.
- Coos County, the City of North Bend and the City of Coos Bay have created a Coordinated Office on Houselessness as a clearinghouse and coordination center for current and future services.



## Focus on short-term action:

- Fully adopt UniteUs or similar technology to coordinate referrals across agencies.
- Revisit formal agreements to coordinate services that may need to be updated.
- Coordinate faith-based services in the community, and integrate those services with social service providers.
- Create networking opportunities for organizations providing services to veterans.
- Create a support group for service providers to prevent burnout.
- Integrate this strategic plan effort with that of the North Bend/Coos-Curry Housing Authority.



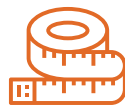
## Plan for long-term strategies:

- Increase the capacity of The Devereux Center, including additional low-barrier shelter facilities and staff development for service providers.
- Increase routes and frequency of public transportation options.
- Consider developing support programs tailored to at-risk populations (e.g., teenaged mothers).
- Consider how to manage pets (Gizmo's Angels supports pet boarding), RVs, and other possessions when unhoused people are working toward permanent housing.



## Understand available resources:

- HB4123 provides seed funding for improved coordination.
- HUD - Community Planning & Development (CPD) Distressed Cities and Persistent Poverty Technical Assistance Grants
- State of Oregon - OHCS- HOME Investment Partnerships ARP Funds
- HUD - Community Planning & Development (CPD) - Rural Oregon Continuum of Care Program



## Measure success:

- Survey stakeholder groups to assess improvements in coordination.
- Establish benchmarks to determine whether better coordination of services has reduced the unhoused population and kept those at risk from losing their homes (PIT count, ODE School Report Cards, Coos County Health Assessments).

## 2. Develop Pathways to Supported Permanent Housing and Increase Workforce Housing



### Build on what has been accomplished:

- Coos County created a 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness in 2009. There have been recent efforts to revisit and update this plan.
- Several Housing Needs Analyses have either been completed or are in process in the region.
- An inventory of surplus land for potential housing development has been created and maintained in Coos Bay.
- The Coos Housing Access Program Housing Trust Fund has been created to support housing development.
- Some emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing projects have been completed or are in process, including: Coalbank Village, Bangor School Property, Englewood School Property, Gloria Dei Lutheran Property, Empire Fire Hall Property, Coquille Tiny Homes Village, THE House, Bayview Village, Lakeview Village, Oceanview Transitional Housing, Sheridan Avenue Transitional Housing, Charleston School, Devereux Warming Center, Devereux People's Place, Willow House, Azalea House.
- Ordinances have been enacted to address unhoused issues and reduce barriers to housing development.
- The Homeward Bound Program was developed, and is funded annually, to help reconnect those in our area experiencing homelessness to their families or health support systems, and provide transportation to return them home.



### Focus on short-term action:

- Develop flow charts to (1) visually demonstrate the services and initiatives that address prevention, crisis response, and ongoing stability, and (2) show the trajectory and integration of options from emergency shelters to permanent housing.
- Provide clients moving into transitional or permanent supportive housing with necessary supplies and supports, including utility deposits, furniture, toilet paper, and other supplies that go with moving into a new place, in addition to emergency housing vouchers that help cover the rent.

- Provide supports that help people with no rental history or poor credit.
- Create a Housing Production Strategy in response to the Housing Needs Analyses.
- Create a centralized list of available housing.
- Investigate the proliferation of sub-standard housing that has resulted from the housing shortage.
- Consider the impact of vacation rentals on available permanent housing.
- Educate private landlords about voucher programs, other subsidies available, and the support services provided for higher-risk tenants.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the Homeward Bound Program (the Devereux Center recently assumed responsibility for this program).



### Plan for long-term strategies:

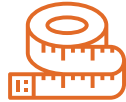
- Increase emergency shelter beds, especially for youth, families, and those needing ADA access.
- Increase capacity for proposal writing and grant administration for organizations that provide housing solutions.
- Create a revolving loan fund for housing developers (South Coast Regional Housing Group).
- Provide funding for payment of back rent, security deposits, and application fees.
- Re-evaluate fair market rental rates used to determine voucher values, to ensure housing vouchers can more effectively be used to find available housing.
- Create a Housing Navigation Center and/or hire staff to coordinate shelter and housing referrals.
- Consider an expungement program to reduce barriers to employment and housing.
- Ensure parks and open space planning are included in affordable housing development.



### Understand available resources:

- HB4123 provides seed funding to define pathways to housing.
- COVID-19 Emergency Support
- Rapid Rehousing Vouchers (4-6 months, extensions up to 2 years)
- Housing Choice Vouchers (formerly Section 8)
- VA Supported Housing Vouchers
- HUD - Public & Indian Housing (PIH) - Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants (Planning)

- HUD - Public & Indian Housing (PIH) - Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant (Capital)
- State of Oregon - OHCS- HOME Investment Partnerships ARP Funds
- OHCS - Housing Development Grant Program (Capital)
- USDA Rural Development - Housing Preservation Grant (Capital)



### Measure success:

- Establish benchmarks to determine whether services have reduced the unhoused population and kept those at risk from losing their homes (PIT count, HMIS, ODE School Report Cards, Coos County Health Assessments, Devereux Center data).
- Determine if the housing goals outlined in Housing Needs Analyses and the Housing Production Strategy have been met.

## 3. Increase Community Understanding of the Housing Shortage and Services to the Unhoused



### Build on what has been accomplished:

- Town Hall Meetings have been convened to understand the legal landscape, develop ordinances, and hear community input.
- Community Resource Officers, city staff, and service providers regularly speak to community groups and school classes to explain ordinances and services and to answer questions.



### Focus on short-term action:

- Coordinate a centralized communications strategy, including a region-wide campaign to increase awareness (listening tours at schools and churches, social media content, neighborhood meetings).
- Consider utilizing law enforcement as a messenger because they are well-respected in the community.

- Create a FAQ page on City/County websites, as city staff often finds themselves answering the same questions from the community. Consider a centralized landing page for information about services to the unhoused and pathways to housing.
- Foster an understanding that many friends and neighbors have experienced housing struggles at some point, but are likely ashamed to share.
- Consider tours of emergency shelters and other facilities for local leaders.



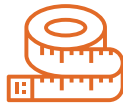
### Plan for long-term strategies:

- Develop processes to continuously review a communications plan and make regular website updates to sustain outreach efforts.



### Understand available resources:

- HB4123 provides seed funding to facilitate community engagement.
- HHS - Office of Community Services - Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Federal Anti-Poverty Program
- HUD - Public & Indian Housing (PIH) - Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants



### Measure success:

- Define quantifiable goals for the number of community meetings, social media posts, and other communications tools to track progress and maintain momentum.
- Consider benchmark polling and subsequent surveys to measure changes in attitudes.

## 4. Explore the Root Causes of Houselessness and the Economic Impact of the Lack of Affordable Housing



### Build on what has been accomplished:

- The economic impacts of the housing shortage have been considered as part of housing needs analyses.
- Local elected leaders have partnered with the business community, local service agencies, and faith-based organizations to develop affordable housing and workforce housing.





### Focus on short-term action:

- Consider the impact of restrictions on the use of natural resources on (1) the cost of building materials and (2) the availability of family wage jobs in the region. Consider in particular the impact of current forest management practices on the supply of building materials.
- To fully understand the contributing factors, consider seeking funding for an in-depth analysis of the causes of houselessness and insufficient affordable housing and their economic impact in the community.



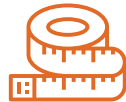
### Plan for long-term strategies:

- Develop and implement actions emerging from in-depth economic analysis related to houselessness and housing supply.



### Understand available resources:

- HUD - Community Planning & Development (CPD) Distressed Cities and Persistent Poverty Technical Assistance Grants
- U.S. Dept Health & Human Services (HHS) - Basic Center Program (for youth)
- U.S. Dept Health & Human Services (HHS) - Street Outreach Program (runaway and homeless youth)



### Measure success:

- Develop and track local economic indicators based on root causes of houselessness to identify trends early.

## 5. Address Broader Community Concerns about Public Safety and Trash Accumulation



### Build on what has been accomplished:

- The Community Resource Officer Program for Coos Bay, North Bend, and Coquille Tribe has successfully supported social service agencies and organizations working on pathways to housing and other support services.

- City and county staff have coordinated the cleanup of accumulated trash from informal camping areas for the unhoused population as resources are available.



### Focus on short-term action:

- Consider resources needed to dispose of trash generated by campsites.
- Maximize the number of law enforcement officers trained to handle mental health crises and substance abuse disorders, and ensure coordination and deployment with the Mobile Crisis Team.



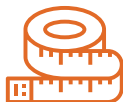
### Plan for long-term strategies:

- Add more Community Resource Officers, Mobile Crisis Team professional staff, and/or a community volunteer program that can support their work, with particular attention to extending coverage to evenings and weekends.
- Continue to address understaffing at the Coos County Jail, which makes managing criminal activity in the region difficult.



### Understand available resources:

- HHS - Office of Community Services - Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Federal Anti-Poverty Program
- Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) - Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Solicitation



### Measure success:

- Consider benchmark polling and subsequent surveys to measure changes in attitudes.
- Ensure collection and reporting on crime data, including the housing status of the victims and offenders.

## 6. Improve Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services



### Build on what has been accomplished:

- Some service providers meet regularly to discuss case management, with particular attention to people who are chronically homeless.



### Focus on short-term action:

- Consider a plan to recruit community volunteers to understand and support services to the unhoused population.
- If VI-SPDAT or another assessment tool is being used to evaluate and prioritize candidates for emergency or transitional housing, consider a review to ensure that clients with substance abuse and mental health challenges are not prioritized lower if they are accessing services.



### Plan for long-term strategies:

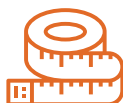
- Increase mental health and substance abuse services, emphasizing peer mentors for substance abuse treatment and mental health service providers.
- Change the parameters around involuntary commitment for mental health; provide more transitional housing for patients in Bay Area Hospital's psychiatric unit awaiting placement.
- Increase funding for supportive life skills (parenting, financial literacy, etc.) and workforce training programs to help people rejoin the workforce.
- Ensure clinical diagnoses for both mental health and substance abuse conditions reflect a tiered level of severity, and are "crosswalked" to appropriate services for each level.
- Add sobering and/or detox centers to support existing substance abuse support services.



### Understand available resources:

- Oregon Department of Education - Youth Development Division (YDD) (Community Investment / Future Ready / Youth Workforce Readiness)

- Advanced Health - Health Related Services
- OHCS - Co-Location of Early Childhood Services and Affordable Housing RFP
- U.S. Dept Health & Human Services (HHS) - Grants for the Benefits of Homeless Individuals - Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) - Treatment for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness, Serious Emotional Disturbance, or Co-Occurring Disorders Experiencing Homelessness Program



### Measure success:

- Utilize existing data to set benchmarks and goals related to providing support services in mental health and substance abuse to the unhoused population.

## 7. Advocate for Community Needs Related to Housing and Homelessness at the State & Federal Level



### Build on what has been accomplished:

- Local officials have advocated for legislation at the state level that will help alleviate the housing crisis locally and provide resources for housing development and support services for the unhoused.



### Focus on short-term action:

- Advocate to address delays in state funding related to capacity issues that adversely impact Community Action Agencies' ability to provide services to low-income populations.
- Improve Coos County agencies' relationship with the Rural Continuum of Care, part of the Community Action Partnership of Oregon.
- Communicate the unique needs of small communities, and an understanding that rural communities often work as a regional collaborative rather than as silos.
- Utilize Technical Assistance that the Department of Housing and Community Services (OHCS) provides.



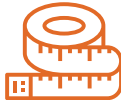
### Plan for long-term strategies:

- Continue participating in associations and coalitions that advance public policy related to housing and houselessness to ensure local challenges and priorities are communicated to state leaders and to increase knowledge of available resources (League of Oregon Cities, Association of Oregon Counties, Oregon Mayors Association).
- Advocate for changes to state and local permitting and planning processes to reduce barriers to housing development.



### Understand available resources:

- State of Oregon - OHCS- HOME Investment Partnerships ARP Funds
- Advanced Health - SHARE Initiative
- USDA Rural Development - Rural Community Development Initiative



### Measure success:

- Develop a region-wide platform and track legislation related to housing and houselessness at the state level to determine whether local policy priorities are being addressed.

## **8. Identify and Address Racial Disparities in Providing Equitable Pathways to Permanent Housing**



### Build on what has been accomplished:

- Local agencies providing services to the unhoused collect and track demographic information related to the unhoused and the population at risk of losing their homes.



### Focus on short-term action:

- Research and understand the racial and socioeconomic diversity of Coos County, and the history of inclusion in the region.
- Fully integrate local culturally-specific organizations into the collaborative work, including Coos Hispanic Alliance, the South Coast Equity Coalition, the Coquille Tribe Housing Authority, and the Confederated Tribes Housing Department.



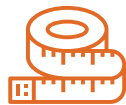
### Plan for long-term strategies:

- Increase training in diversity, equity, and inclusion across the continuum of care.



### Understand available resources:

- The Collins Foundation
- Oregon Community Foundation (Community-Based Organizations only)



### Measure success:

- Utilize current data tracking methods to measure changes in demographics related to services to the unhoused population, as compared to the demographics of the general population.



In law enforcement, most calls are handled in about five minutes. A Community Resource Officer has the ability to develop relationships and take more time with people. Building this trust is important to getting people the services they need... you need that one person to believe in you.

– Officer Theran Coleman, Community Resource Officer,  
Coos Bay Police Department

## MODELS TO LEARN FROM



National models are often based on national aggregate data, which sometimes does not account for local differences in the types of services required in a community and the resources that are available to meet those needs. However, aspects of these models that address specific community needs can be useful to consider to the extent that they may apply to local conditions.

### **Housing First Model:**

This is a labor-intensive model involving support services (e.g., substance abuse treatment, financial skills training, workforce skills training) alongside housing. The approach often fails because communities do not devote the resources they need to make it work - Housing First is ineffective if it's just housing. A few stakeholders mentioned that Seattle is a success story for this model. <https://endhomelessness.org/resource/housing-first/>

### **Built for Zero Model:**

Built for Zero is a methodology used by over 100 cities and counties that committed to measurably ending homelessness, one population at a time. Using a community-level, data-driven approach, these communities have changed how local homeless response systems work and the impact they can achieve. Fourteen of those communities have ended homelessness for a population by reaching a standard called functional zero. More than half of those cities and counties have achieved reductions in the number of people experiencing chronic and veteran homelessness. <https://login.builtforzero.org/our-approach/>

### **Coordinated Access/Coordinated Entry Model:**

This model is currently implemented by the Rural Continuum of Care, which includes Coos County. Coordinated entry is a process through which people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness can access the crisis response system in a streamlined way, have their strengths and needs quickly assessed, and quickly connect to appropriate, tailored

housing and mainstream services within the community or designated region. Standardized assessment tools and practices used within local coordinated assessment processes consider the unique needs of children and their families as well as youth. When possible, the assessment allows households to access to the best options to address their needs, incorporating participants' choice, rather than being evaluated for a single program within the system. The most intensive interventions are prioritized for those with the highest needs. <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Coordinated-Entry-Core-Elements.pdf>

### **VI-SPDAT Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool:**

The Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) has long been a critical tool in communities' assessments of prioritizing service delivery for people experiencing homelessness. Communities are shifting towards other tools, as the VI-SPDAT is now being phased out – but this leaves a gap in prioritizing people for services. For people dealing with mental health and substance abuse issues, a clinical diagnosis serves as a better assessment tool than the VI-SPDAT approach, as the severity of the diagnosis can be tied to different levels of services. [https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/NextGenTools\\_VISPDATBrief\\_08-30-22.pdf](https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/NextGenTools_VISPDATBrief_08-30-22.pdf)

### **HUD Exchange - Public Information Notices:**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development administers a central information center for research and best practices related to housing and homelessness that may guide specific situations. Here is an example of information related to recovery housing for people with substance abuse disorders:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4852/recovery-housing-policy-brief/>

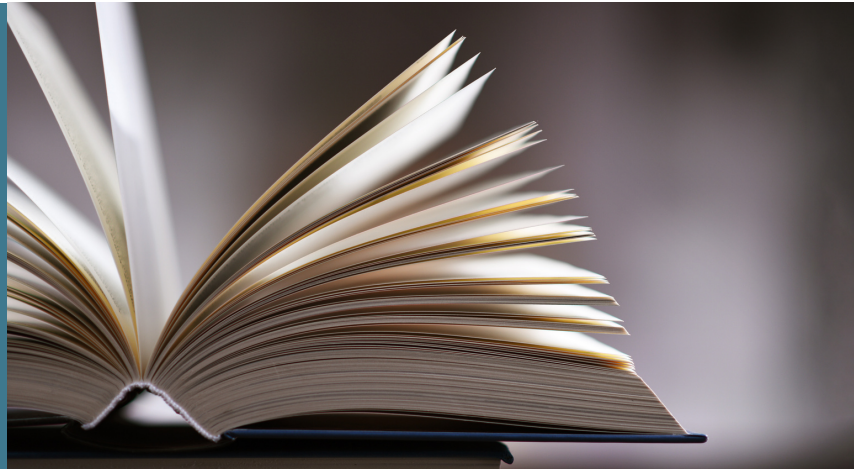
### **Housing Navigation Center Model:**

New navigation centers began opening this summer to address pressing housing needs across Oregon. In 2021, the Oregon legislature passed HB 2006. The bill targeted resources toward emergency shelters to serve families and individuals who lack permanent housing. With the bill's passage, Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) launched a newly named initiative called "A Path to Home: Navigation Centers of Oregon" that provided grants to community-based navigation centers linking housing to health by delivering trauma-informed "low barrier" supportive services as part of the Navigation Center models.

<https://www.myoregon.gov/2022/08/22/navigation-centers-launch-across-oregon-providing-critical-health-and-housing-supports-as-part-of-new-housing-initiative/>



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS



### **American Rescue Plan Act:**

The American Rescue Plan Act was passed by the federal government to facilitate recovery from the economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. It includes emergency aid to cover back rent, mortgage payments, and utility costs through the Homeowners Assistance Fund, and it provides additional funding for families and individuals who are recovering from or at risk of homelessness.

### **ADA (Americans with Disabilities) Act:**

The Americans with Disabilities Act was passed by the federal government in 1990 to protect people with disabilities from discrimination. Shelter facilities in Coos County have indicated a demand for more beds that are ADA accessible.

### **Built for Zero:**

An approach to addressing homelessness in a community that utilizes Built for Zero consultants to help develop a data-driven approach with the goal of reducing the homeless population to functional zero: The number of people experiencing homelessness at any time does not exceed the community's proven record of housing at least that many people in a month.

### **Continuum of Care (CoC):**

Continuum of Care (CoC) is a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximize self-sufficiency. Coos County works with the Rural Oregon Continuum of Care (managed by Community Action Partnership of Oregon).

### **Chronically Homeless:**

Chronic homelessness describes people who have experienced homelessness for at least a year — or repeatedly — while struggling with a disabling condition such as a serious mental illness, substance use disorder, or physical disability.

### **Emergency Shelter:**

Any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general, or for specific populations of the homeless, and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.

### **House Bill 2006:**

This legislation was passed in Oregon during 2021 to provide more flexibility to allow for emergency shelters and motor-vehicle camping in response to the housing crisis. The bill includes grants from Oregon Department of Housing and Community Services for community-based Housing Navigation Centers delivering supportive services in addition to housing assistance.

### **House Bill 2513:**

This bill is intended to address issues raised as part of a state audit of Measure 110 (drug decriminalization law) and is currently under consideration in the Oregon legislature. The bill adds oversight and coordination of grants and programs for addiction services.

### **House Bill 4123:**

The 2022 Oregon Legislature passed HB 4123 to establish locally led, regional housing coordination through 8 pilots across the state, one of which is Coos County. Each pilot received \$1 million in state funding to set up coordinated offices, with the goal of strengthening homeless response. These pilots are intended to build on and coordinate existing work and identify gaps in partnership with existing service providers.

### **Housing First:**

Housing First is a homeless assistance approach that prioritizes providing permanent housing to people experiencing homelessness, thus ending their homelessness and serving as a platform from which they can pursue personal goals and improve their quality of life. This approach is guided by the belief that people need basic necessities like food and a place to live before attending to anything less critical, such as getting a job, budgeting properly, or attending to substance use issues.

### **Housing Management Information System (HMIS):**

A Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is an information technology system used to collect client-level data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. Each Continuum of Care (CoC) is responsible for selecting an HMIS software solution that complies with HUD's data collection, management, and reporting standards. Coos County works with the Rural Oregon Continuum of Care (managed by Community Action Partnership of Oregon) to track and report this information.

### **HUD (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development):**

HUD is the federal agency that regulates and funds services related to housing and services to the unhoused, including grants to states and communities to support these services.

### **Low-Barrier Shelter:**

Low Barrier Shelter means an Emergency Shelter that does not require any of the following for a client to stay at the shelter: criminal background checks, credit checks or income verification, program participation, sobriety, or identification. Low Barrier Shelters may enforce safety requirements for self, staff, place, and others.

### **Measure 110:**

In November 2020, Oregon voters passed by referendum Measure 110, or the Drug Addiction Treatment and Recovery Act. The purpose of Measure 110 is to make screening health assessment, treatment and recovery services for drug addiction available to all those who need and want access to those services; and to adopt a health approach to drug addiction by removing criminal penalties for low-level drug possession.

### **NIMBY (Not in My Backyard):**

Opposition to locating something perceived as unpleasant or undesirable in one's neighborhood, despite the fact that it is needed by the larger community.

### **Oregon Coast Community Action (ORCCA):**

Oregon Coast Community Action (ORCCA), is non-profit organization created in 1965. The organization serves as a central clearinghouse for services to low-income individuals, children and families in the region, including Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Head Start, Energy & Weatherization Assistance, Food Share, and low-income housing.

### **ODE (Oregon Department of Education) School Report Cards:**

In 1999 the Oregon Legislature passed a bill requiring that the Oregon Department of Education produce and issue annual report cards for all schools and districts. These report cards, also known as At-A-Glance School and District Profiles, are designed to collect and report information about demographics, student performance, and other factors. These profiles provide information about the number of homeless students in each school and district.

### **OHCS (Oregon Department of Housing and Community Services):**

Oregon Housing and Community Services provides resources for Oregonians to reduce poverty and increase access to stable housing, including preventing homelessness, providing housing stability supports, financing the building and preservation of affordable housing, and encouraging homeownership.

### **Permanent Supportive Housing:**

Permanent supportive housing combines affordable housing assistance with voluntary support services to address the needs of chronically homeless people. The services are designed to build independent living and tenancy skills and connect people with community-based health care, treatment and employment services.

### **PIT (Point in Time) Count:**

The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. HUD requires an annual count of people experiencing homelessness who are sheltered in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Havens on a single night. Unsheltered people experiencing homelessness are counted every other year (odd numbered years). Each count is planned, coordinated, and carried out locally. Oregon Coast Community Action Agency (ORCCA) coordinates this count in Coos County.

### **Transitional Housing:**

Transitional Housing (TH) provides temporary housing with supportive services to individuals and families experiencing homelessness with the goal of interim stability and support to successfully move to and maintain permanent housing. Housing costs and accompanying supportive services can be provided for up to 24 months.

### **VI-SPDAT:**

The Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) is used by homeless service providers to assess the need to house and support individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The information gathered in the survey help match people to the appropriate housing pathway, healthcare and community services to enable an individual to make choices in line with their personal needs and available resources. Recent research has contributed to efforts to phase out this approach (see p. 23).

## Plan Contributors

Surveys, workshops, and one-on-one interviews were conducted to determine the priorities outlined in this plan, and the actions identified to address those priorities. The input was provided by over 200 community survey respondents, over 60 stakeholders, and includes the perspectives of unhoused people with lived experience. Community and stakeholder input will continue to inform implementation of this plan.

## Advisory Group Members

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Representing Agency:</b>
Commissioner John Sweet	Coos County
Jill Rolfe, Planning Director	Coos County
Councilor Drew Farmer	City of Coos Bay
Nichole Rutherford, Asst. City Manager	City of Coos Bay
Mayor Jessica Engelke	City of North Bend
David Milliron, City Administrator	City of North Bend
Andrew Brainard, Director, Office of Houselessness Coordination <i>(Staff Support for Advisory Committee)</i>	Coos County

## Stakeholder Group Members

(outreach to additional stakeholders will occur as part of implementation)

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Representing Agency:</b>
Jerry O'Sullivan	Adapt Integrated Health Care
Kera Hood	Advanced Health
Amanda McCarthy	Advanced Health
Anna Warner	Advanced Health
Scott Cooper	Alternative Youth Activities (AYA)
Melinda Torres	ARK Project / Coos Bay & North Bend School Districts
Steve Sanden	Bay Area First Step
Dr. Lee Saltzgaber	Bay Area Hospital
Cathy Salyers	City of Coos Bay Homeless Work Group
Chris Chapanar	City of Coos Bay
Rodger Craddock	City of Coos Bay
Fred Jacquot	City of Coos Bay
Councilor Stephanie Kilmer	City of Coos Bay
Rich Lamar	College Park Church
Theran Coleman	Community Resource Officer, Coos Bay PD
Shane Dunning	Community Resource Officer, North Bend PD
Josh Stevens	Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians

Shasta Pearson	Coos County Board of Realtors
Tina LaMar	Coos Health & Wellness
Renee Menkens	Coos Health & Wellness
Ann Rodriguez	Coos Hispanic Alliance
Bob More	Coquille Indian Housing Authority
Katy Halverson	Coquille Indian Tribe
Wayne Gallagher	Coquille School District
Tanya Sinko	Coquille School District
Jeff Lang	Coquille Valley Hospital
Stacy Farm	Department of Human Services
Pastor Trevor Hefner	Family Life Center Church of God
Mary Jo Jamsgard	First Presbyterian Church
Eric Lindsey	First Presbyterian Church
Dennis Smith	First Presbyterian Church
Yvonne Spooner	First Presbyterian Church
Tom Leahy	Former Coos Bay City Councilor
Pastor Don Ford	Harmony United Methodist Church
Chaplain Bill Moldt	Hauser Community Church / Oregon State Police
Matthew Vorderstrasse	North Bend / Coos-Curry Housing Authority

Haley Lagasse	North Bend Public Library
Tammy Aley	North Bend Public Library / Coos Health & Wellness
Michelle Brix	North Bend School District
Tiffany Rush	North Bend School District
Levahna Denicheko	Operation Rebuild Hope
Russ Shield	Operation Rebuild Hope
Anthony Velasquez	Operation Rebuild Hope
Thomas Lindahl	Police Captain, Coos Bay PD
Captain David Kauffman	Salvation Army
Stephanie Hadley	South Coast Community Housing Action Team
Bonnie Haynes	South Coast Gospel Mission
Joshua Haynes	South Coast Gospel Mission
Patrick Murphy	Southwestern Oregon Veteran Outreach (SOVO)
Stacy Dewater	Star of Hope Activity Center / City of Coos Bay Homeless Work Group
LouAnn Dewater	Star of Hope Activity Center
Tara Johnson	The Devereux Center
Stephanie Blondell	The SAFE Project



# APPENDICES

## Summary and Analysis of Faith-Based Organization Interviews

As a project volunteer, Barb Milliron interviewed faith-based organizations in the region to understand the services provided and the level of coordination. While the perspectives and experiences of this sector are integrated into the strategic plan goals and actions, we can also give this overview:

Twenty-three churches were contacted during February 2023. All of the churches were from the North Bend/Coos Bay area, except for one from Hauser, one from Powers, and one from Coquille. The Hauser and Coquille churches indicated that there is not really an issue with homelessness in their communities.

All churches are assisting the homeless community in their own way. Without exception, they first care for the needy in their own congregations. Most have benevolence funds set aside but must rely on tithing and offerings for the funding. Depending on the size of the church and the demographics of their congregation, they are providing at least one of the following:

- Toothbrushes, gloves, water
- Gas cards, motel money
- Blankets, clothing, food cupboards

A few of the churches have more structure to their ministries, providing sack lunches six days a week, breakfasts one day a week, and sacks of groceries daily. One church allows tent camping on their premises, and one church has three Pallet shelters and an RV home in its parking lot.

Except for that church, all others are not interested in Pallet shelters on their premises, citing safety concerns. They are also concerned about the impact of pallet shelters or similar on their neighbors. For those that do provide some emergency housing and camping, they require that people in these shelters must leave the premises during the day. The Devereux Center provides van service back to the Center during daylight hours. These churches also enforce rules related to garbage, quiet time, and substance abuse.

## Policy Initiatives

- Governor’s Executive Orders 2032-2, 2023-3, 2023-4 (<https://www.oregon.gov/gov/pages/executive-orders.aspx>). These executive orders apply to 7 of 8 Continuums of Care in Oregon; the Rural Continuum of Care was omitted from the orders, which includes Coos County. Coos County stakeholders have indicated they are not well-connected to the RCOC.
- There are over 80 bills that have been introduced as part of the 2023 Regular Session of the Oregon Legislature relating to Housing and Homelessness. Of particular interest: HB 2001/5019 (<https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2023R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/262335>)
- Oregon Legislature Moving on Urgent Homelessness and Housing Priorities as Housing Leaders Announce Package Proposal (<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/housedemocrats/Documents/Oregon%20Legislature%20Moving%20on%20Urgent%20Homelessness%20and%20Housing%20Priorities%20as%20Housing%20Leaders%20Announce%20Package%20Proposal.pdf>)
- Oregon Mayor’s Association Proposal (<https://www.oregonmayors.org/oma/page/oma-taskforce-homelessness>)
- How Oregon Can Humanely and Rapidly Address Homelessness – OMA Briefing Book ([https://www.oregonmayors.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/oregon\\_mayor039s\\_association/page/4193/oma\\_briefing\\_book\\_2-27-2023.pdf](https://www.oregonmayors.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/oregon_mayor039s_association/page/4193/oma_briefing_book_2-27-2023.pdf))

## Technical Assistance Resources

- ORCCA Pocket Resource Guide for Community Supports
- League of Oregon Cities Guide to Persons Experiencing Homelessness <https://www.orcities.org/application/files/2816/5487/7061/LOCHomelessLegalGuide6-8-22.pdf>
- Implementing a Regional Housing Needs Analysis Methodology in Oregon <https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/about-us/Documents/RHNA/RHNA-Technical-Report.pdf>
- Oregon Housing Needs Analysis <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/UP/Pages/OHNA.aspx>
- Oregon Housing and Community Services Technical Assistance Request Form <https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/b8d8efc0bb204567965dc7fd51f8870e>
- HUD 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report [https://www.hud.gov/press/press\\_releases\\_media\\_advisories/HUD\\_No\\_22\\_253](https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/HUD_No_22_253)

- U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness Strategic Plan to End Homelessness  
<https://www.usich.gov/fsp>
- HUD Exchange (includes current research, evaluation, and best practices for housing issues) <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/>
- Resolving Homelessness: The Critical Need for a Substance Use Disorder System of Care (commissioned by Oregon Community Foundation for PDX)  
<https://homelessstrategicinitiatives.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Resolving-Homelessness-SUD-System-of-Care.pdf>

## Local and Regional Funding Resources

Advanced Health, Arthur B. Dubs Foundation, Bay Area Hospital Foundation, Coos Bay Schools Foundation, Coos Foundation, The Collins Foundation, Coquille Tribal Community Fund, Cow Creek Umpqua Indian Foundation, Eugene & Marlaina Johnston Charitable Foundation, Floyd Ingram Charitable Foundation, Judith Ann Mogan Foundation, MJ Murdock Charitable Trust, North Bend School Foundation, Oregon Community Foundation, Southern Coos Health Foundation, Three Rivers Foundation, Weyerhaeuser Giving Community Fund, Wild Rivers Coast Alliance, The Ford Family Foundation, United Way of Southwestern Oregon.

## Additional Government Funding Resources

- A Field Guide to Federal Funding for Affordable Housing in Rural Oregon
- Federal Funding Sources for Addressing Homelessness Tool, National League of Cities
- Federal Programs that Support Individuals Experiencing Homelessness  
[https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset\\_library/Federal\\_Programs\\_that\\_Support\\_Individuals\\_Experiencing\\_Homelessness\\_041720.pdf](https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/Federal_Programs_that_Support_Individuals_Experiencing_Homelessness_041720.pdf)

# Coos County Coordinated Office on Houselessness Project

## Strategic Plan - Potential Funding Opportunities

Prepared by: Kelley Nonprofit Consulting

Prepared for: Rural Development Initiatives

Prepared on: March 13, 2023

### Prospective Funder Criteria

Geographic Area: Coos County, Oregon

Focus: Federal, state, and local foundation potential funding sources for housing and homelessness services

Funder or Agency Name	Program Name	Mission Alignment	Funder Type	Applicant Type	Support Type	Award Range	Due Date	Strategy and Suggested Preliminary Work	Additional Considerations	Website and RFP Links
<i>Name of Federal or state agency, or foundation</i>	<i>Title of grant program, as applicable</i>	<i>Summary of primary funder goal is in alignment with project</i>	<i>Funding entity is federal, state, or foundation</i>	<i>Eligible application is county or community based organization</i>	<i>Current primary funding focus of grantor</i>	<i>Estimates are ranges based on currently available information. Please check website for the most up to date information</i>	<i>If available and known. Based on most recently released materials or forecasted status.</i>	<i>Details to review in advance of preparing application.</i>	<i>Further details on funding opportunity.</i>	<i>Links for further information.</i>
HHS- Office of Community Services	Community Services Block Grant	A federal anti-poverty program. To support services and activities for individuals and families with low incomes that alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities.	Federal	County	Program	up to \$500,000	2023 (forecast)	States receive funds according to a statutory formula. In turn, states fund a network of local eligible entities with 90 percent of their CSBG grant award. These local eligible entities include, but are not limited to, local governments, migrant and seasonal farm worker organizations, tribes and tribal organizations, and Community Action Agencies (CAAs). * Estimated total program funding: \$13,103,823	<a href="https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/fact-sheet/csbg-fact-sheet">https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/fact-sheet/csbg-fact-sheet</a>	
HUD - Community Planning & Development (CPD)	Distressed Cities and Persistent Poverty Technical Assistance Grants	Provide technical assistance - build capacity of local governments experiencing economic distress and assist local governments and their nonprofit partners in alleviating persistent poverty in specific areas	Federal	County	Technical Assistance	n/a	2023 (forecast)	Confirmed- Coos Bay is eligible city in Category 1: Economically Distressed and Category 2: Experiencing Persistent Poverty. Most local governments that participate in HUD's DCTA program will complete a capacity needs assessment	Examples of support: develop strategies for leveraging private sector investment, or access existing federal grant programs to finance community development projects. Local government will be lead agency however partner non-profit organizations can also receive direct technical assistance to support and complement the work of local government.	<a href="https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/cpdm_planning/cpdta/dctg">https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/cpdm_planning/cpdta/dctg</a>
HUD - Public & Indian Housing (PIH)	Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants	Affordable Housing Development: support locally driven strategies that address struggling neighborhoods with severely distressed public housing and/or HUD-assisted housing through a comprehensive approach to neighborhood transformation	Federal	County	Planning	Up to \$500,000	2023 (forecast)	Comprehensive Needs Assessment; development of Transformation Plan (neighborhood revitalization strategy)	Annual grant program - FY23 NOFO coming available soon 2 year project period	<a href="https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/cpm/omoment/grantsinfo/fundingpage/fy22_choice_neighborhood">https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/cpm/omoment/grantsinfo/fundingpage/fy22_choice_neighborhood</a>
HUD - PIH	Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grants	Affordable Housing Development- Rental Housing New Construction or Rehabilitation - Supports those communities that have undergone a comprehensive local planning process and are ready to implement their plan to redevelop the distressed public and/or assisted housing and neighborhood to create a viable, mixed-income community.	Federal	County	Capital	up to \$50,000,000	2023 (forecast)	40-year affordability period for replacement unit; 20-year affordability period for non-replacement unit Needs to be a part of a revitalization plan. 5 percent match requirement	Annual grant program - FY23 NOFO coming available soon	<a href="https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/cpm/omoment/grantsinfo/fundingpage/fy22_choice_neighborhood">https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/cpm/omoment/grantsinfo/fundingpage/fy22_choice_neighborhood</a>
HUD - (pass through State of Oregon Housing & Community Services)	HOME Investment Partnerships- HOME ARP	one-time funding for housing and services for chronically homeless populations and to stabilize households most at risk of homelessness	Federal	County	Capital, Program, Rental Assistance	TBD	Late Spring 2023 (forecast)	OHCS to submit allocation plan to HUD by 3/31/2023. Stakeholder consultation is ongoing, framework development underway.	\$33m allocated to be spent by 2030 Eligible HOME ARP Activities: Creation/Preservation of Affordable Rental Housing Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Supportive Services, Homeless Prevention Services, and Housing Counseling Purchase and Development of Non-Congregate Shelter.	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/development/Documents/Draft%20Oregon%20OHCS%20ARP%20Locations%20Plan.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/development/Documents/Draft%20Oregon%20OHCS%20ARP%20Locations%20Plan.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/development/Documents/Oregon%20Homeless%20Housing%20Response%20OFA%20Proposed%20Framework.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/development/Documents/Oregon%20Homeless%20Housing%20Response%20OFA%20Proposed%20Framework.pdf</a>
Arthur B. Dubs Foundation		Improve access to basic needs such as food, medical care, and public safety in rural communities. Also emphasis on youth.	Foundation	CBO	Program	up to \$100,000	Application period January - April each year	Connect with Foundation staff.	Minimum request of \$1,000; average is \$17,500; no maximum	<a href="https://ardubfoundation.org/">https://ardubfoundation.org/</a>
HUD-Community Planning & Development (CPD)	Rural Oregon Continuum of Care Program	Promotes the community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness. The program provides funding for efforts by nonprofit providers and state and local governments to quickly rehouse individuals and families experiencing homelessness.	Federal	County	Capital, Rental Assistance	up to \$300,000	10/1/23	All potential project applicants – new or existing – must be registered in HUD's e-snaps internet-based data reporting/application system with active profiles and authorized representatives prior to beginning competition process. Registration due date March 2, 2023) Intent to apply deadline: September requirement - match/leveraged letters	25% match requirement Has to fall under a specific component type such as Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, or Transitional Housing	<a href="https://oregonbos.org/hud-competition/">https://oregonbos.org/hud-competition/</a>
Judith Ann Mogan Foundation		Located in Coos Bay. Poverty Alleviating Initiatives: programs that provide a variety of assistance to people in the community who are the most in need such as: initiatives that work towards meeting basic needs including housing, food, healthcare, transportation, and clothing	Foundation	CBO, County	Program	up to \$400,000	05/15/2023	Connect with Foundation in advance. Foundation requires LOI prior to full application. Annual grant cycle. Review website for detailed look at projects and funded amounts.	8 Priority Areas identified on an annual basis, subject to change.	<a href="https://jamoganfoundation.org/">https://jamoganfoundation.org/</a>
Oregon Health Authority- Medicaid- Oregon Health Plan	Oregon Health Plan Substance Use Disorder 1115 Waiver DemonstrationH	Oregon is expanding federal funding for Medicaid services for individuals with a substance use disorder (SUD) in residential treatment facilities with more than 16 beds.	Federal	County	Program	TBD	TBD	Final waiver approval/ pending. Will be effective through March 2026.	The SUD 1115 waiver would allow Oregon to pay all residential facilities using Medicaid funds. OHA will use these new funds to also provide the supports needed to prevent substance use disorder, identify substance use disorder and sustain long-term recovery.	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HSD/Medicaid-Policy/Pages/SUD-Waiver.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HSD/Medicaid-Policy/Pages/SUD-Waiver.aspx</a>
Office of Violence Against Women (OVW)	FY 2023 Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Solicitation	Supports programs that provide 6-24 months of transitional housing with support services for victims who are homeless or in need of transitional housing or other housing assistance as a result of a situation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, and for whom emergency shelter services or other crisis intervention services are unavailable or insufficient.	Federal	County	Program	\$550,000	4/17/23	May now submit budgets for up to \$400,000 for the 36-month period.		<a href="https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1569286/download">https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1569286/download</a>
Oregon Community Foundation		Organizations that support priority populations, including people who are homeless/unsheltered.	Foundation	CBO	Program, Operating, Capital	up to \$30,000	Spring and Fall cycles annually	Connect with OCF Program Officer for your region to discuss proposal.	Grant Award Range for most applications \$5,000-\$30,000. Maximum award amount is \$40,000	<a href="https://oregoncf.org/assets/PDFs-and-Docs/PDFs/Grants/Community-Grants/2023-Community-Grant-Program-RFP-QuickStart.pdf">https://oregoncf.org/assets/PDFs-and-Docs/PDFs/Grants/Community-Grants/2023-Community-Grant-Program-RFP-QuickStart.pdf</a>
Oregon Health Authority (via Advanced Health CCO for Coos County)	SHARE Initiative	The SHARE Initiative- legislative requirement for coordinated care organizations (CCOs) to invest some of their profits back into their communities. Spending areas include: Housing stability/instability (including homelessness)	State	County	Program, Capital	up to \$500,000	2023 spending plan to be released Spring 2023	A CCO's SHARE initiative dollars must: Align with community priorities in the CCO's current community health improvement plan; Include any statewide priorities for SHARE spending that are identified in the contract between CCOs and OHA (currently housing-related services and supports); Include a role for the CCO's community advisory council; Involve community partnerships, with a portion of dollars going to SDOH-E partners (see definitions below); and Fit into one of four SHARE Initiative domains related to the social determinants of health and equity (SDOH-E): economic stability, neighborhood and built environment, education, and social and community health.	Not eligible for SHARE spending Housing or employment supports for members with a substance use disorder (SUD) diagnosis and other qualifying social needs Covered services in Oregon's SUD waiver, effective 2022 Defined housing, food and case management benefits for transition populations Centered benefits in Oregon's 1115 waiver, effective 2024 Helpful document that compares different CCO spending: <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Documents/HHS-SHARE-ILQ-Comparison.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Documents/HHS-SHARE-ILQ-Comparison.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Documents/SHARE-guidance-updates-wpbinet-1-30-23.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Documents/SHARE-guidance-updates-wpbinet-1-30-23.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Documents/Health-Related-Services-FAQ.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Documents/Health-Related-Services-FAQ.pdf</a>	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Pages/SHARE.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Pages/SHARE.aspx</a>
Oregon Health Authority (via Advanced Health CCO for Coos County)	Health Related Services	Community benefit initiatives that align with the Coos County CHIP priorities- Health Equity- includes homelessness	State	County	Program	TBD		Only specific health-related services will be considered. Review details of Health Related Services here: <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Documents/OHA-Health-Related-Services-Brief.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Documents/OHA-Health-Related-Services-Brief.pdf</a>		<a href="https://advancesinhealth.com/community-focus-coos-county-health-improvement-plan/">https://advancesinhealth.com/community-focus-coos-county-health-improvement-plan/</a>

Oregon Housing and Community Services	Co-Location of Early Childhood Services and Affordable Housing RFP	Support for treatment/services for individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) or co-occurring mental health conditions and SUDs (CODs) who are experiencing homelessness.	Federal	CBO	Program	up to \$500,000	03/21/2023	Further expand opportunities to improve access to and delivery of coordinated, comprehensive services to reduce substance use and improve housing stability.	Up to \$15,700,000 total funds available. Length of project period: up to 5 years	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/grants/pdf/ly-23-gbhi-nofo.pdf">https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/grants/pdf/ly-23-gbhi-nofo.pdf</a>
State of Oregon Housing & Community Services	Housing Development Grant Program ("Trust Fund")	For development of Affordable Housing - expand Oregon's housing supply for low- and very low-income families and individuals by providing funds for new construction or to acquire and/or rehabilitate existing structures.	State	County	Capital	up to \$500,000		Contact: Edward Brown, Program Analyst Phone: (971) 218-1519 E-mail: Edward.Brown@oregon.gov	Eligible activities include: new construction, rehabilitation, and/or acquisition of low- and very low-income housing units; pre-development costs, such as pre-construction or pre-rehabilitation, planning, engineering or feasibility studies, appraisals, architectural plans, site acquisition, etc. incurred no more than six months prior to application.	
The Collins Foundation	Responsive Grantmaking	Funding areas include health equity, and a broad range of efforts to enhance community welfare.	Foundation	CBO, County	Program, Capital	up to \$750,000	Multiple deadlines per year	Significant focus on DEI- meet with program officer in advance of request. Requires detailed demographic form as part of application submission.	Significant award range: \$5,000 for a one-time project at a small organization to \$750,000 for a large, three-year capital campaign.	<a href="https://www.collinsfoundation.org/responsive-grantmaking-submission-guidelines">https://www.collinsfoundation.org/responsive-grantmaking-submission-guidelines</a>
The Eugene & Marilena Johnston Charitable Foundation		Located in Coos Bay. Funding interests include homeless shelters, housing development	Foundation	CBO	Program	up to \$100,000	No deadline	Establish initial relationship. 541-888-1005. See 990s for names of officers. Need to request grant application packet from Foundation.	5 year giving summary: 58 grants to 17 organizations totalling \$1.275 million. Grant size varies significantly, \$2,500 - \$95,000.	<a href="https://www.guidestar.org/profile/45-3719828">https://www.guidestar.org/profile/45-3719828</a>
U.S. Dept Health & Human Services (HHS)	FY 2023 Basic Center Program	provides temporary shelter and counseling services for homeless youth.	Federal	County	Program	\$50,000 - \$250,000	6/22/2023 (forecast)	Encourages grantees to incorporate a positive youth development (PYD) framework and a trauma-informed care (TIC) approach into their program	BCP grant recipients provide youth under 18 years of age with emergency shelter, food, clothing, counseling and referrals for health care. 2023 - Estimated Total Program Funding: \$22,414,392	<a href="https://www.aclf.hhs.gov/yshb/fact-sheet/basic-center-program-fact-sheet">https://www.aclf.hhs.gov/yshb/fact-sheet/basic-center-program-fact-sheet</a>
U.S. Dept. HHS	FY 2023 Street Outreach Program	Funds street-based outreach and education for runaway and homeless youth. Under the age of 21, those at risk of sexual exploitation, trafficking.	Federal	County	Program	up to \$500,000	6/22/2023 (forecast)	Requires grantees to incorporate a positive youth development (PYD) framework and a trauma-informed care (TIC) approach into their program	Street outreach services include: Street-based education and outreach Access to emergency shelter Survival aid Individual assessments Trauma-informed treatment and counseling Prevention and education activities (alcohol and drug abuse; sexual exploitation; sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and physical and sexual assault) Information and referrals Crisis intervention Follow-up support	<a href="https://www.aclf.hhs.gov/yshb/fact-sheet/street-outreach-program-fact-sheet">https://www.aclf.hhs.gov/yshb/fact-sheet/street-outreach-program-fact-sheet</a>
U.S. Dept. HHS	Grants for the Benefits of Homeless Individuals- Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services	provide comprehensive, coordinated, and evidence-based treatment and services for individuals, including youth, and families with substance use disorders (SUDs) or co-occurring mental health conditions and SUDs (CODs) who are experiencing homelessness.	Federal	County	Program	up to \$500,000	3/21/23	Project period can be up to 5 years.	Estimated total project funding: \$15,700,000	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/grants/pdf/ly-23-gbhi-nofo.pdf">https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/grants/pdf/ly-23-gbhi-nofo.pdf</a>
U.S. Dept. HHS - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	Treatment for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness, Serious Emotional Disturbance or Co-Occurring Disorders Experiencing Homelessness Program	Integrates behavioral health treatment and recovery support services for individuals, youth, and families with a serious mental illness (SMI), serious emotional disturbance (SED), or co-occurring disorder (i.e., a SMI and substance use disorder (SUD) or a SED and SUD) who are experiencing homelessness.	Federal	County	Program	up to \$1,000,000	05/03/2023	Program funding available for FY23: \$15,842,993	The purpose of this program is to provide comprehensive, coordinated and evidenced-based services for individuals, youth, and families with a serious mental illness, serious emotional disturbance or co-occurring disorder who are experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness (e.g., people exiting jail or prison without a place to live). Recipients will be expected to 1) engage and connect the population of focus to behavioral health treatment, case management, and recovery support services; 2) assist with identifying sustainable permanent housing by collaborating with homeless services organizations and housing providers, including public housing agencies; and 3) Provide case management that includes care coordination/service delivery planning and other strategies that support stability across services and housing transitions	<a href="https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?opId=342889">https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?opId=342889</a>
USDA Rural Development	Housing Preservation Grants	Repair or rehabilitation of housing owned or occupied by low- and very-low-income rural citizens.	Federal	County	Capital	up to \$200,000	Currently closed	Confirmed- Coos County in property eligible area.	Provide grants or low interest loans to repair or rehabilitate housing for very-low- and low income families Rental and cooperative properties that house very-low and low-income tenants can also get help to repair or rehabilitate those units 2022- awarded \$16 million in funding (last funding application cycle ended July 2022)	<a href="https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-program/housing-preservation-grants">https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-program/housing-preservation-grants</a>
USDA Rural Development	Rural Community Development Initiative	To improve housing, community facilities, and economic development projects in rural areas. Can support training and technical assistance to sub-grantees.	Federal	County	Program, Technical Assistance	\$50,000 - \$250,000	Currently closed	Consult with state RCDD office.	Most recent deadline April 19, 2022 Matching funds required	<a href="https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities/rural-community-development-initiative-grants/or">https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities/rural-community-development-initiative-grants/or</a>
Weyerhaeuser Community Giving Fund		Affordable Housing is one of seven priority funding areas	Foundation	CBO, County	Program	Grants vary in scale in relationship to company presence in the community and the philanthropic budget available for the year	6/30/2023	Serves specific counties with business presence. Confirmed Coos County is included in eligible area. We do recommend making a local connection with our employee advisory committee members in your area.	Minimum request of \$1,000. Applications are processed throughout the year — but may be submitted at any time during our cycle year. For 2023, the deadline is September 30.	<a href="https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/company/values/citizenship/giving-fund/">https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/company/values/citizenship/giving-fund/</a>
Bay Area Hospital	Community Foundation	Community Grants each year to organizations working in innovative, collaborative ways with other nonprofits or agencies to foster better health and quality of life for residents of Oregon's South Coast.	Foundation	CBO	Program	up to \$250,000	Currently on hold	Need to demonstrate organizational partnerships. Grant history- largest award was \$250,000 although most grants are significantly smaller	Bay Area Hospital's Community Foundation awards grants through our Foundation on an annual basis. The annual deadline is March 1. The awards are announced prior to June 30.	<a href="https://bayareahospital.org/about-bay-area-hospital/foundation/community-grant-application/">https://bayareahospital.org/about-bay-area-hospital/foundation/community-grant-application/</a>
Coquille Tribal Community Fund		Targeted support to North Bend and surrounding area. General giving purposes to strengthen community and improve lives.	Foundation	CBO	Program	\$5,000 - \$30,000			Annual grant opportunity to be announced in Sept 2024	<a href="https://www.coquilletribe.org/">https://www.coquilletribe.org/</a>
Floyd Ingram Charitable Foundation		Located in Myrtle Point, OR.	Foundation	CBO	Program	up to \$10,000		Located in Myrtle Point, OR. Small grants (under \$10,000) to human services	5 year giving summary: 2,200 grants to 1,132 organizations totaling \$6.4 million.	

Not A Match - Funding Opportunities					
Additional funders not currently a match due to required eligibility, timing, or project timeline.					
Funder Name	Purpose	Reason	Revisit in Future?	Additional Considerations	Web Links
Oregon Housing & Community Services (OHCS) Permanent Supportive Housing	<i>The primary goal of funding agency.</i> to expand the state's supply of affordable housing designed to serve households experiencing chronic homelessness. Supports Capital, Rental Assistance, and Service Delivery	<i>Explanation of why funding source may not be a fit.</i> The PSH NOFA (#2023-4) is open to teams that have completed one of the three OHCS-sponsored Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) Supportive Housing Institutes (2019-20, 2020-21, 2022), and to Developers who were part of a team that went through at least one of the three Supportive Housing Institutes.	Yes. Awarded through an annual PSH NOFA process. (January release, August decision)	<i>Further details on funding opportunity.</i> PSH Projects must: Utilize project-based rental assistance to ensure PSH units are deeply and sustainably affordable for households with little to no income. Offer on-site comprehensive tenancy support services that are voluntary for residents. PSH teams must complete the Oregon Supportive Housing Institute put on by our partners, Corporation for Supportive Housing. See under "Building PSH Capacity in Oregon" for more information. Projects and teams that have completed the Supportive Housing Institute are prioritized for PSH funding.	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/development/Documents/PSH%20Services%20Framework%20Updated%2012.22.22.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/development/Documents/PSH%20Services%20Framework%20Updated%2012.22.22.pdf</a>
USDA: Rural Housing Site Loans	Rural Housing site loans provide two types of loans to purchase and develop housing sites for low- and moderate-income families	Loans only, Non-profits	If applicable for CBOS		<a href="https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-programs/rural-housing-site-loans">https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-programs/rural-housing-site-loans</a>
HHS: Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) Emerging Issue Resource Center on Safe Housing	Technical assistance is targeted for homelessness service providers, CoCs, and domestic violence service providers.	Technical Assistance only for CBOS working at intersection of homelessness and domestic violence	if applicable for CBOS	Would work collaboratively with technical assistance providers	
HHS: Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	Mental health services for adults or children with serious mental illness	Cannot apply directly. Eligible recipients: State Mental Health Authorities, not housing specific	No	Only State mental health authorities and single state agencies can submit applications. These dollars may be regranted though health subcontract with local governments or providers to provide community mental health services	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/block-grants/mhbg">https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/block-grants/mhbg</a>
Ford Family Foundation	Support rural-based communities, focus on education, children, community	Programming/projects not eligible: Senior centers; Housing, food banks, transportation or other basic needs; Medical facilities when connected to a larger profit-based system; Basic community infrastructure like water treatment, sewage or lighting; Museums without a focus on children or strong outreach programs	No		<a href="https://www.tfff.org/how-we-fund/grants">https://www.tfff.org/how-we-fund/grants</a>
Enterprise/Wells Fargo: 2023 Housing Affordability Breakthrough Challenge	2023 Housing Affordability Breakthrough Challenge	Application period closed, but example of types of competitive national grant programs that comes available	Yes, if renewed in 2024	Quasi-governmental organization, Housing Authority and Housing Finance Agency with 501(c)(3) entity \$20 million to be distributed	<a href="https://www.enterprisecommunity.org/housing-affordability-breakthrough-challenge/round-1">https://www.enterprisecommunity.org/housing-affordability-breakthrough-challenge/round-1</a>
HUD-PHI	Hope VI Main Street Program	Assist the renovation of a historic or traditional central business district, or "Main Street" area, by replacing unused, obsolete, commercial space in buildings with affordable housing units.	Yes - with the right project for downtown capital revitalization	County. 2 grants distributed (\$500,000 each). Future solicitations are anticipated, but there has not been NOFO released since 2021.	<a href="https://www.hud.gov/mainstreet">https://www.hud.gov/mainstreet</a>