

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 Ashland is an entitlement jurisdiction, receiving an annual allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As a recipient of CDBG funds, the City is required to prepare a five-year strategic plan that identifies housing and community needs, prioritizes these needs, identifies resources to address the needs, and establishes annual goals and objectives to meet the identified needs. This five year plan is known as the Consolidated Plan.

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to outline a strategy for the City to follow in using CDBG funding to achieve the goals of the CDBG program, *“to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low- and moderate-income persons.”* This Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) Addresses the goals identified in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan which was approved in April of 2015.

Each year the City is required to provide the public and HUD with an assessment of its accomplishments toward meeting the priority goals outlined in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. This annual assessment is known as the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

This document provides a review and evaluation of the City of Ashland’s progress toward meeting the annual goals and outcomes as outlined in the Action Plan for the Program Year 2015-2016 as well as the larger five year goals of the 2015-2016 Consolidated Plan. The CDBG Program Year begins July 1st and ends on June 30th, this report will summarize the City’s accomplishments for that time period.

During PY 2015 the City of Ashland continued working toward meeting its homeless, at-risk and special needs priorities for supportive services through activities such as emergency rent and utility funding for low-income households at risk of homelessness by supporting the St. Vincent De Paul Home Visitation Program as well as Maslow Project, by providing assistance to homeless school children. The City also awarded funds to Ashland Supportive Housing for a housing rehabilitation and energy efficiency upgrades to a group home occupied by five developmentally disabled adults. Lastly, the City continued to work toward affirmatively furthering fair housing by partnering with the SOU student government and the Fair Housing Council of Oregon to provide education

and outreach to landlords, property management companies and on college students regarding fair housing regulations. The tables that follow provide a comprehensive overview of the Consolidated Plan’s 5 year goals and the City’s progress toward attaining those goals.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Create and Maintain Affordable Housing Units/Units	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$50000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		12	0	0.00%
Create and Maintain Affordable Housing Units/Units	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$50000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	50	0	0.00%			
Create and Maintain Affordable Housing Units/Units	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$50000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	15	0	0.00%	12	0	0.00%

Create and Maintain Affordable Housing Units/Units	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$50000	Other	Other	15	0	0.00%			
Improve safety and access in neighborhoods and are	Community Development/Public Facilities Improvements		Other	Other	15	0	0.00%			
Improve Transportation Options for low-income and	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Public Facilities Improvements		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25	0	0.00%			
Support Economic Development activities that assis	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Other	Other	20	0	0.00%			
Support housing and services for peoples with spec	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$76866	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	10	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%

Support housing and services for peoples with spec	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$76866	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25	0	0.00%			
Support housing and services for peoples with spec	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$76866	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	5		0	5	
Support Services for Homelessness outreach, preven	Homeless	CDBG: \$7400	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500	0	0.00%			
Support Services for Homelessness outreach, preven	Homeless	CDBG: \$7400	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	100	0	0.00%			
Support Services for Homelessness outreach, preven	Homeless	CDBG: \$7400	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0		35	0	0.00%

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

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

In April of 2015, the City of Ashland adopted the Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019). Eleven priorities (goals) are identified in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. The priorities are not ranked in order of importance, however some have a higher priority than others.

The assessment provided in this CAPER covers the 2015 Program year (July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016).

For the 2015 Program year the City continued to support several activities which had been supported in previous years. These activities continue to provide supportive services to some of the most vulnerable populations in the City while also meeting several goals of the 2015-2016 Consolidated Plan.

Affordable and Workforce Housing: In the five year strategic plan the City identified several numerical goals for the creation, preservation, and maintenance of new and existing housing units to be occupied by low income households. Since the adoption of the Five Year Consolidated Plan the City has added 1 rental units targeted to low-income populations and deed restricted for long term affordability. In Program Year 2015 the City did not add any new deed restricted affordable ownership units. Please see tables 2A, 1C, 2C, and 3A for details.

Homeless, At-Risk and Special Needs Populations: The five year strategic identifies four specific activities to assist homeless, special needs, and senior populations. In program year 2015 the City continued to make progress on these goals for homeless, at-risk and special needs populations. In 2015 the City funded two projects that serve homeless and populations at-risk of homeless; Maslow Project which served 76 homelessness and at-risk youth with a variety of services ranging from resource referrals to ongoing case-management, St. Vincent De Paul Home program was able to prevent homelessness for 17 individuals by assisting them to obtain or maintain housing. The City also awarded funds in the 2015 program year to Ashland Supportive Housing to complete repairs and energy efficiency upgrades on a group home serving 5 aging adults with developmental disabilities All of these activities taken together have allowed the City to make headway on the identified numerical goals for the year.

Economic and Community Development: CDBG funds were not used in direct support of this goal in program year 2015.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

In the 2015 Program year the City continued its work toward affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.

The Fair Housing Council of Oregon, the City of Ashland and a subcommittee of Southern Oregon University's Student government worked together to find ways to reduce housing discrimination on the student population. This work is culminated in additions and clarifications to the City's fair housing ordinance. City staff, SOU student government representatives and the City of Ashland Housing and Human Services commission conducted education and outreach presentations and fostered a dialog with community members, real estate professionals, landlords, and property managers around the issues of students as tenants and of discrimination in housing transactions in general. This process lasted two years and resulted in the addition of two protected classes to the City's ordinance (age and domestic partnership) and clarification on federal grants and funding as income.

In Program year 2015 The Fair Housing Council reported receiving seventeen calls on the fair housing hotline from Ashland, none of which indicated a potential fair housing issue. The City continues to support the Fair Housing Council with general fund money's through the City of Ashland Housing program.

In the 2008 Program year, the City of Ashland Contracted with the Fair Housing Council of Oregon to undertake an update of the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The final draft of the AI was completed in September of 2009. In the updated City of Ashland AI the Fair Housing Council of Oregon identified several impediments to fair housing choice. Many of the recommendations were in line with activities that the city was currently undertaking, and some of the recommendations the City has been working toward implementing over the last several years.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	70
Black or African American	1
Asian	1
American Indian or American Native	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3
Total	75
Hispanic	13
Not Hispanic	62

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

Narrative

While the racial make up of those assisted with CDBG funds in the 2015 Program Year, the demographics of the populations assisted is reflective of the population as a whole. 2014 American Community Survey Data shows that 9% of the total population of Ashland identifies as white and 95.7% of the population identifies as not Hispanic or Latino.

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		825,000	83,855

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
City Wide	100%	100%	The City rarely targets funding to specific geographic areas, primarily because the City is so small, instead, the City tends for fund activities that serves the entire community.

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The City of Ashland is a relatively small community both in population and incorporated area. Ashland is 4.4 miles long and 1.7 miles wide and comprises seven census tracts and 20 block groups. Of those 20 block groups 8 qualify as Low- to Moderate- Income area benefit block groups. There are no areas that fall under HUD’s definition of racial or minority concentrations within the City. The 2010 Census estimated that 90% of Ashland’s population was White alone, down from 92% in 2000. The City of Ashland does not have any designated Revitalization Neighborhoods nor does the City have any areas that qualify as being affected by slum or blight conditions. Consequently, the city did not target any CDBG funds to a designated area.

The City utilizes a declining amount of CDBG funding to work toward meeting the goals identified in the five year strategic plan. The City also utilizes some general fund money to address the needs identified in the five year strategic plan, however, the City does not require reporting on the use of those funds, consequently the City will report on those outcomes within the numerical goals listed.

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.

Applicants who applied for CDBG funding identified over \$192,000 in matching funds from federal, state, local, and private sources. For the 2015 program year the City awarded (not including the award to Habitat for Humanity which was returned) \$101,718 in grant funding. While the City itself did not use CDBG funds to leverage other public and private resources, local non-profits have reported the CDBG funds to be essential in obtaining private donations and other public and private grants.

With regard to projects funded in PY 2015 the amount leveraged from other sources totals \$192,913. Maslow project leveraged \$22,913 in grants and donated funding to support the staff person located in the Ashland School District, St. Vincent De Paul's Home Visitation Program provided \$139,000 in organizational matching funds in funding from other sources, and lastly, Ashland Supportive Housing leveraged \$31,000 in organizational and matching funds to complete repairs on homes occupied by low-income homeowners.

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	0	0
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 5- Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance	100	17
Number of households supported through the production of new units	10	0
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units	15	0
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units	0	0
Total	125	17

Table 6 - Number of Households Supported

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

The city has a difficult time meeting the housing related goals for a few different reasons. Chief among them is that the City’s allocation of CDBG funds is too limited to induce most housing providers to take on a housing project in Ashland. The higher and rising cost of land and properties in Ashland relative to other city’s in the Rogue Valley requires more incentive to level the playing field. Similarly, there is a relative scarcity of multi-family zoned, flat, readily developable land within the City which can make it more expensive and more difficult for affordable housing developers to site projects in Ashland. Lastly, like many communities, issues of NIMBY-ism can cause costly delays and potentially derail an affordable housing project in a small community such as Ashland.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

These issues cause significant problems in the City’s ability to meet the outcomes identified in the five year consolidated plan. These issues have in the past and I suspect will continue to hinder the City’s ability to meet the affordable housing goals that are the highest priority need.

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 Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	0
Low-income	0	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 7 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

All of the persons served by CDBG funded activities are low –income or moderate –income residents.

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:

The City has done a very good job of meeting the specific objectives for reducing homelessness identified in the five year consolidated plan. The City is fortunate to have several providers in the region who partner effectively around the issues of homelessness. Similarly, the City continues its strong commitment to involvement in the Jackson County Homeless Task Force.

Program year 2015 was the eighth year that the HTF organized a Project Community Connect Event. In the 2009 program year the City of Ashland in partnership with the many other individual members and organizations of the Homeless Task Force put on the first annual Project Homeless Connect Event in Jackson County. Since that time new partner organizations and private sector businesses have donated their time and services to the event. Over the past few years the coordination effort has become more efficient, organized, and inclusive. The purpose of the event is always to connect homeless populations and those at risk of homelessness to service providers, government agencies and community resources. The Project Community Connect event also serves as an opportunity for individual community members to welcome those experiencing homelessness or on the verge of homelessness back into the community through volunteerism and recognition. The event provided a hot meal and resources and was attended by over 500 people.

The Jackson County Ten Year Plan to end homelessness is available on the Jackson County Website at: [http://www.co.jackson.or.us/files/10-Year Plan to End Homelessness.pdf](http://www.co.jackson.or.us/files/10-Year%20Plan%20to%20End%20Homelessness.pdf) The City of Ashland continues to contribute to a coordinated effort to serve the Homeless populations and those at risk of homelessness by working to carry out the six strategies identified in the plan.

The City directs over \$100,000 in general fund dollars to safety net services each year. Awards to selected service providers are made on a two year cycle, with recipients receiving the full award amount on July 1st, of each year. Therefore the award indicated in table 1.3 below is an annual allocation and the recipient ultimately receives twice the amount listed. Several homeless service providers, low income health care, and essential continuum of care services are funded each year. In the 2016 program year the "Social Service Grants awarded totaled \$125,588. Given the relatively small size of the award requests, the use of the City's General Fund grant awards enables these non-profits to direct the award to services with a minimal amount of grant administration costs.

The City has not directed funds specifically toward addressing the needs of persons with special needs that may require supportive housing (such as persons with HIV/AIDs) preferring instead to target funding and staff time to serving the needs of all populations experiencing or at risk of homelessness. If an affordable housing provider applied for CDBG funds to support the development of permanent supportive or transitional housing for those experiencing homelessness, at risk of homelessness, or living with a disease that necessitated supportive housing that application would meet several of the City's priority goals for CDBG.

The Jackson County Continuum of Care received renewal and new awards totaling \$282,942 for all of the programs funded in the prior program year. For complete CoC grant award details see table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2
Continuum of Care Grant Funds PY 2015

Agency Name	Amount
ACCESS-Woodrow Pines Unit	\$11,446
Community Works-TLP program	\$115,338
RVCOG/DASIL-Home At Last Program	\$137,131
New HMIS Project	\$7,987
ACCESS, CoC Planning	\$11,040
TOTAL	\$282,942

Table 1.3
City of Ashland Social Service Grants PY 2014-2015

Organization	Annual Award Amount (Awards are for two years)
Children's Dental Clinic of Jackson County	\$ 4,000
H.O.P.E. Equestrian Center	\$ 1,000
St. Vincent de Paul	\$ 16,000

Family Solutions	\$ 2,500
Community Health Center	\$ 30,709
Community Works Inc. (Street Outreach)	\$ 6,000
Community Works Inc. (Dunn House)	\$ 14,760
Community Works Inc. (Sexual Assault Victim Services)	\$ 2,584
Community Works Inc. (HelpLine)	\$ 8,135
Rogue Valley Manor Community Services (FGP)	\$ 1,500
Rogue Valley Manor Community Services (RSVP)	\$ 1,200
Jackson County SART	\$ 6,000
Planned Parenthood of Southwestern Oregon	\$ 4,000
Help Now! Advocacy Center	\$ 500
Children's Advocacy Center of Jackson County	\$ 4,000
Access	\$ 4,600
CASA of Jackson County	\$ 3,500
The Rose Circle Mentoring Network, Inc.	\$ 500
Center for Nonprofit Legal Services, Inc.	\$ 6,000
WinterSpring Center for Transforming Grief and Loss	\$ 1,600
Ashland Supportive Housing & Community Outreach	\$ 1,800
OnTrack, Inc.	\$ 3,500
Mediation Works	\$ 1,200
Total Requested	\$ 125,588

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

The City has, for a number of years now, supported two organization that do extensive outreach to unsheltered persons. Both Maslow Project and St. Vincent De Paul's home visitation program do extensive outreach to homeless and at risk residents.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are currently no permanent overnight shelters or transitional housing options located within the City of Ashland. From November through April Volunteers, Churches and the City coordinated to offer three nights of shelter every week and during incidents of extreme bad weather. CDBG funding is not used to support this effort.

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

As mentioned previously in the document the City awarded funds to the St. Vincent De Paul Home visitation program and the Maslow project, both activities work with homeless and at-risk populations to stabilize and improve their situations. The St. Vincent De Paul program primarily assists homeless and those at risk of homelessness to obtain and maintain housing through security deposit and rental assistance and case management. Often the volunteers in this program are able to offer such support services as obtaining SSI and SSD, or assisting with job search and employment. Though these activities are not directly captured in reporting data, the service is part of the mission of the Home Visitation program and as such can contribute to a reduction of the number of people living in poverty. Similarly, Maslow Project provides resources, referrals, and case management for homeless and at-risk populations, along with other services which are also not captured in the CDBG reporting data. The Jackson County Homeless Task Force members (of which Ashland is one) works with public funded institutions and systems of care to coordinate around discharge planning. This work is ongoing. And lastly, the Ashland Community Resource Center, which is supported in part by City of Ashland general funds assists homeless and at risk populations in a variety of ways, including employment and housing supports, life skills and case management supports, laundry and shower services as well as general resource referral.

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

Along with the measures identified in the paragraph above, the City works with other members

of the Jackson County Homeless Task force to strengthen efforts at rapidly rehousing families and individuals that have fallen into homelessness. Access, is the recipient of federal rapid rehousing funds for veteran populations, the City continuously coordinates with Access around issues of housing.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The Housing Authority of Jackson County operates all Public Housing Units in Jackson County. In 2006 HAJC filed for disposition of all of their public housing units, three of which were in the City of Ashland. Consequently there are no Public Housing Units within the City of Ashland.

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

N/A

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

N/A

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 Housing Commission, the Planning Commission, and the City Council held a joint meeting to open a dialog between city officials, community members, and developers of affordable housing. The joint meeting took place in September 2008. Barriers to affordable housing and what steps can be taken to overcome such barriers and promote the development of affordable and multi-family housing within the City were examined and discussed. Several viable ideas came out of that joint meeting and continue to be explored by the City. The City continues to consider the potential impacts to affordable housing that changes in the Ashland Land Use Ordinance (ALUO) may have, as well as to look at ways that the ALUO needed to be updated in order to promote affordable housing and housing types. One such issue was the ALUO's requirements for manufactured housing in single family zones. The Housing Commission and City staff worked together to change the code requirements to make it easier for landowners to place manufacture housing units on single family lots by removing outdated language that does not account for the changes and energy efficiency measures that manufactured housing has undergone since the code was originally adopted. Changing this ordinance could allow low- and moderate income individual's better access to USDA loan programs for manufactured homes. Similarly, the City staff is working on updated the Housing Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan which could also put policies in place that support the development of affordable housing.

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

No specific actions were taken during 2015 that are not identified elsewhere in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. The City's continued involvement in the Jackson County Homeless Task Force is also instrumental in assessing the needs and resources of homeless populations. Similarly, the City's support for local providers of services to low income, at risk, disabled, homeless, and elderly populations through the Social Service grant program funded out of the City's general fund helps to offset the lack of resources and helps to support local providers of services to those populations. See table 1.3 above for details.

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

Outside of Staff time, the City did not use CDBG funds for this activity during PY 2015. The City will ensure that lead testing and clearance is completed on any federally funded project involving a structure built prior to 1979.

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

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 requires communities to include in their Consolidated Plan a description of an anti-poverty strategy. The City of Ashland has limited resources for addressing the issues involved in reducing poverty and improving the self-sufficiency of low-income residents. Affordable housing is one of the factors directly related to poverty that the City of Ashland does have some ability to influence, and the related goals are covered in the Housing Goals section. In addition, the City supports housing, social service, and economic development programs targeted at the continuum of care needs of the homeless.

In another effort to address poverty within Ashland, during 2001-2002 the City of Ashland passed a Living Wage Ordinance. This ordinance requires that employees of the City, or employers receiving financial assistance or business from the City in excess of approximately \$15,000 (adjusts annually) must pay a minimum of \$14.19 per hour (adjusted annually) to employees engaged in work related to the City project or service contract. The City of Ashland operates a variety of funding and other assistance programs which, together, strategically address the goals of reducing poverty and improving the self-sufficiency of low-income residents. The activities undertaken in conjunction with this anti-poverty strategy can be separated into two primary areas of effort: human services programs targeted at the continuum of care needs; and affordable housing programs. The City of Ashland provides funding to agencies that address the needs of low income and homeless residents through a Social Service Grant program. The goal of this program is to improve living conditions and self sufficiency for residents by meeting such basic needs as food, shelter, clothing, counseling and basic health care. The goal is carried out by providing funds in excess of \$100,000 every year to various area agencies whose focus meets one or more of these targeted needs.

The Social Service Grant program is funded entirely with general fund dollars from the City of Ashland budget. The award process is coordinated with the City of Medford and the United Way of Jackson County. Local agencies and organizations providing continuum of care activities in the Rogue Valley coordinate their applications through a Community Services Consortium. The coordination of services and related funding requests through the consortium attempts to insure that the broad range of needs is met without overlap or duplication of service. The second element of the City's anti-poverty strategy targets the development and retention of affordable housing. The City of Ashland has made a serious effort to address the issues of housing affordability.

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

City of Ashland Staff provides support to the City of Ashland Housing and Human Services Commission including a Housing Program Specialist, which helps provide institutional structure as well as to examine and implement opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation. City staff also continues with regional partners to maintain and promote further regional coordination and partnership in housing and community development related activities. Ashland continues to work with the Jackson County Continuum of Care's Homeless Task force to address the development of affordable housing and resources for homeless and at risk populations at a regional level.

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

As mentioned previously in years past the City of Ashland worked with the Housing Authority of Jackson County to complete a sixty unit affordable rental housing development. The City also worked with ACCESS on a project to create six new affordable rental units targeted to low income households. The City continues to look for opportunities to work with for profit and non-profit housing developers to increase the City's supply of affordable rental and ownership housing.

The City of Ashland Housing and Human Services Commission continues to explore opportunities to promote the protection of the City's HUD expiring use units, researching funding sources for the newly established City of Ashland Affordable Housing Trust Fund, as well as working toward finding new resources to serve the City's homeless populations.

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

In the 2015 Program year the City undertook relatively few activities to affirmatively Further Fair Housing. The City continued its support to the Fair Housing Council of Oregon (FHCO), working with that organization to provide information and referral within the Ashland community.

The Fair Housing Council identified 15 impediments to Fair Housing Choice in the City of Ashland's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. In the intervening years the City has taken action on several of the identified impediments. In Program Year 2015 the City provided education and outreach through fair housing training to the Housing and Human Services Commission and open to the public. Similarly, the Housing and Human Services commission in coordination with members of the ASSO student government to add two new protected classes to the City's Fair Housing ordinance, age and domestic partnership. The ordinance

change also clarified language regarding source of income and federal grants and funds. Though the City is far from accomplishing the goals laid out in the AI, the City is committed to affirmatively furthering fair housing and continuing to work with community partners, citizens, and other jurisdictions on implementing the recommendations included in the AI. The City will report further activities and accomplishments on the goals noted above as well as the remaining unaddressed goals in successive CAPER's. In previous years the City has partnered and contracted with the Fair Housing Council of Oregon to offer trainings targeting different groups. The City continues to undertake education and outreach activities alone and in partnership. Some of the outreach activities include the availability and distribution of Fair Housing Brochures which are available in the Community Development building lobby in Ashland and are distributed through Access regionally to area housing providers and public buildings such as public libraries and community events such as Project Community Connect and the Multi-Cultural Fair.

City General Funding through social service grant funds have provided \$12,000 over a two year period in support of the Center for non-profit legal services. The City of Ashland Social Service grants have no reporting requirements, so organizations that receive funding from the City to carry out social service activities through this funding source do not take or maintain demographic data on the populations that they serve. Since these activities are not funded by CDBG funds City staff cannot compel grantees to track that information required by the CDBG program. The City receives a very limited allocation of CDBG funds and cannot be expected to meet every Consolidated Plan goal every program year by solely relying on its CDBG allocation. Consequently the City often relies on in-kind, and general fund contributions to meet some of the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan on an annual and quinquennial basis. When fair housing activities such as trainings are offered through the City CDBG program, demographic data on beneficiaries is tracked and reported. City staff often coordinates with the City of Medford, a neighboring jurisdiction which receives a CDBG allocation three times greater than that of the City of Ashland to undertake fair housing trainings and activities. The City of Ashland either shares the cost of the activity with the City of Medford or partners by offering in-kind contributions such as labor and materials. These types of contributions are not quantified numerically in the City's CAPER's.

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

Each Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program Year the City reviews each CDBG activity that was underway and ranks the sub-recipient's risk factors by assigning points for each of the rating criteria on the form provided. The designated points on the rating form are established to prove a means of quantifying a Risk Factor and are useful as tools in determining the extent of monitoring for a given activity. Other factors, as deemed relevant by the City of Ashland, can be used in establishing a higher or lower risk factor than the numerical rating system. A CDBG monitoring visit may consist of an on-site monitoring or a desk monitoring. All CDBG grantees will be monitored once prior to a contract being administratively closed. The areas monitored may include:

The CDBG staff objectives for monitoring are to determine if grantees are:

- Carrying out their CDBG-funded activities as described in their contracts (as modified or amended);
- Carrying out the program or project in a timely manner in accordance with the schedule included in the CDBG contract;
- Charging costs to the program or project which are eligible under applicable regulations;
- Complying with other applicable laws, regulations and terms of the CDBG contract;
- Conducting the program in a manner which minimizes the opportunity for fraud, waste and mismanagement; and
- Have a continuing capacity to carry out the approved program or project.
- Overall management system, record keeping and progress in activities.

When a grantee is found to be out of compliance, CDBG staff will identify a specific period of time in which compliance should be achieved. Usually the grantee will have 30 days to correct deficiencies. Copies of supporting documentation demonstrating that corrective action has been taken will be required. Additional time for corrective action may be allowed on a case by case basis. Failure by the grantee to correct deficiencies may result in funds being withheld and possible restrictions on future grants.

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

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

The availability of the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the use of 2015 CDBG funds was advertised in the September 9, 2016 edition of the Ashland Daily Tidings and was posted continuously on the City of Ashland web site from September 9, 2016 through September 26th, 2016 for public comment. Additionally the Housing and Human Services Commission reviewed the CAPER at their September 24th Regular meeting and held a public hearing to obtain comments. No comments had been received as of 3:00 PM September 22, 2016. The 2015 CAPER document remains archived on the City website. (www.ashland.or.us/cdbgcaper2015)

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.

N/A

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

No

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

N/A

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	ASHLAND
Organizational DUNS Number	076395508
EIN/TIN Number	936002117
Identify the Field Office	PORTLAND
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Jackson County Continuum of Care

ESG Contact Name

Prefix
First Name
Middle Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1
Street Address 2
City
State
ZIP Code
Phone Number
Extension
Fax Number
Email Address

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix
First Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title
Phone Number
Extension
Email Address

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2015
Program Year End Date 06/30/2016

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name
City
State
Zip Code
DUNS Number
Is subrecipient a victim services provider
Subrecipient Organization Type
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 8 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 9 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 10 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 11 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 12 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	
Female	
Transgender	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 13 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	
18-24	
25 and over	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 14 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				
Total (unduplicated if possible)				

Table 15 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	
Number of New Units – Conversion	
Total Number of bed - nighths available	
Total Number of bed - nights provided	
Capacity Utilization	

Table 16 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention			

Table 17 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing			

Table 18 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services			
Operations			
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
Subtotal			

Table 19 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Street Outreach			
HMIS			
Administration			

Table 20 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015

Table 21 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds			
Other Federal Funds			
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
Total Match Amount			

Table 22 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015

Table 23 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities