

CLARK COUNTY, WA

2019-2022

HOMELESS ACTION PLAN

2022
OUTCOMES



2022 Highlights



- **Rent assistance** due to the impacts of COVID-19 remained a focus in 2022 with **5,218 households receiving assistance to prevent homelessness**. Numerous partners and culturally specific organizations facilitated awareness of the opportunity for assistance.
- The number of households that entered a housing program **increased by 50** from 2021 for a total of **565 households** in 2022.
- **The Meridian** opened to provide **46** new Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) **homes**. Exits from PSH programs were 7%.
- The **Coordinated Outreach Program** enhanced collaboration between agency outreach teams and enhanced service delivery. **Eleven additional staff** were added between XChange Recovery, Recovery Café, Outsiders Inn, CFTH non-youth, Columbia River Mental Health Services, Share, Lifeline Connections, and Sea Mar-Community Services. This brought the **total number of outreach workers in Clark County to 35** (up from 6 in 2018). Many of these staff have lived experience of homelessness.
- With continued rising rents and a lack of affordable housing, the number of **households new to homelessness went up by 7%**, with **68% of households** being **new to homelessness** in 2022.
- **73 Veterans** and **237 persons** experiencing chronic homelessness **were housed** through the Built for Zero By Name Lists.
- An **increase in emergency shelter beds – 72 were added** in 2022, bringing the total year-round count to **393 shelter beds**.

Council for the Homeless

2500 Main Street, Vancouver, WA 98660

Administrative Office (360) 993-9561

Housing Hotline (360) 695-9677

councilforthehomeless.org

2019-2022 ACTION PLAN OUTCOMES

GOAL 1: IDENTIFY

Seek to identify and intentionally engage with those without homes in the community to understand their barriers and goals, then connect them to housing.

- Met the outcome(s) and/or made notable progress toward outcome(s) in 2020.
- Progressed toward outcome(s) and/or sustained progress toward outcome(s) in 2020.
- No progress or negative progress toward outcome(s) in 2020.

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
System Alignment	Examine opportunities with local funding to expand flexibility in paying for services that respond to community, stakeholder, and population input listed in this survey.	1. Flexible Funding household support is incorporated into housing program reimbursement/guidelines.	County/COV	End 2019 & Annual
	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County July 1, 2019 Housing Program contracts included flexible funding. Local housing agencies are increasing fundraising related to flexible funding (e.g. Impact NW, Janus Youth). VHA provided flexible funding to support TBRA households with non-reimbursable needs per HOME rules. 		
	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH is working with Share, Sea Mar-CSNW to incorporate Pathways into RRH and Diversion programs, therefore increasing opportunity for flexible funds. 		
	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH Outreach coordinates outreach efforts for all County-funded agencies. Flexible Funding is in Outreach's contract, and it pays for services that respond to client needs that move them toward housing. 		
	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH applied for and received the Anchor Community Initiative Grant that funded Homeless Prevention and Diversion Fund for youth aged 12-24 using the diversion approach for one-time financial assistance. It also funded the Youth Diversion Infrastructure Project, which is also flexible one-time assistance for youth aged 12-24. CFTH Outreach continued coordination of outreach efforts for all County-funded agencies. Flexible Funding remained in Outreach's contract and paid for services that respond to client needs that move them toward housing. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
System Alignment	Increase the outreach effort related to the annual Point in Time Count.	1. Provide a formal volunteer engagement and training series to increase community involvement with the Point in Time Count (PIT).	CFTH	Annual
	2019/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A coordinating task group was created to help plan for the PIT Count through the Coalition of Service Providers. A formal press release and social media blast requested community involvement with the PIT Count. Two formal volunteer engagement opportunities were offered resulting in over 30 volunteers and four new PIT Count Outreach teams. An animal veterinary clinic at the Day Center was added to the Project Homeless Connect list of ways to be counted for the PIT Count. 		
	2020/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsheltered PIT Count modified due to COVID-19 restrictions, but existing partnerships with Outreach teams were utilized to get basic needs supplies to unsheltered homeless population. One of the severe weather nightly shelters open for the PIT Count night in order to count more individuals in the community. Creation of Coordinated Outreach to better align the system's efforts for future Point in Time Counts. 		
	2021/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held full PIT Count in Feb. 2022, with approval from HUD. It was delayed one month due to Omicron Variant COVID-19 Surge. Scaled-down Project Homeless Connect was held with most critical services delivered. One of the severe weather nightly shelters opened for the PIT Count night in order to count more individuals in the community. Coordinated Outreach continued to better align the system's efforts for future Point in Time Counts. 		
System Alignment	Continue to work with partners to streamline data collection and data-sharing efforts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create a data-sharing agreement with at least one system of care partner. Identify people in common who are high utilizers of services to collaboratively address housing needs. 	CFTH/Data Partners	End 2019
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH worked with Providence CORE to explore data-sharing options. State law continues to be a barrier to data sharing because explicit release needs to exist in order to share disaggregated information. Pathways (a physical health evidence-based practice model) will begin utilizing Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to check for assessments in 2020. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A By Name List for people who are chronically homeless was created in HMIS. PeaceHealth, Molina Care Coordinators, CFTH and other housing program providers have developed formal relationships to collaborate in order to more effectively meet the needs of high service utilizers. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coordinated Outreach group is working with CFTH to begin working with a Chronically Homeless by Name List. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added 7 HMIS system partner users. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented Built for Zero best practices and tools for By Name List coalitions. Coordinated Outreach began in Clark County to better align the services of people who are high utilizers of the HCRS. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added 6 HMIS system partner users. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued Built for Zero best practices and tools for By Name List Coalitions. Partnered with A Way Home WA on the Anchor Community Initiative to develop a Youth By Name List. 		
System Alignment	All funders of HCRS programs require programs to follow a coordinated and systemic approach.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Funders require: HMIS data entry, use of coordinated entry (Housing Solutions Center) engagement in the Continuum of Care and annual Point in Time Count. HCRS-funded programs address and positively affect system-level performance measures identified in the Clark County Homeless Action Plan. 	COV/County/Other funders	Annual
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All large funders except the City of Vancouver are requiring entry into HMIS per homeless program related request for proposals and contracts. All large funders (City of Vancouver, Clark County, Washington Department of Commerce, HUD) require engagement in the CoC and PIT Count per contracts. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1, 2019 Clark County contracts specify system-level performance measure each program supports and expected programmatic outcomes. CFTH created Program Type dashboards to show where the Homeless Crisis Response System is related to HUD/ State/County System Performance Measures. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Vancouver contracts include requirements around HMIS data entry, use of coordinated entry, engagement in CoC, and PIT Count. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equity Dashboard has been created and placed on the CFTH webpage. System Performance dashboard may now be sorted by housing program. Some additional private funders have added HMIS data entry requirement. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HMIS data entry continues to be a requirement for contracts from the City and County. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of chronically homeless households placed into HCRS-funded programs has increased. A removal of time limits on funding for RRH enabled the system to serve people with higher vulnerabilities that previously may not have been served. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HMIS data entry continues to be a requirement for homeless services contracts from the City and County. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of chronically homeless households placed into HCRS-funded programs has increased. • Removal of time limits on funding for RRH continued in 2022, which enabled the system to serve people with higher vulnerabilities that previously may not have been served. 		
System Alignment	Prioritize people who are unsheltered for HCRS programs.	1. Increase the percentage of people who are unsheltered and entering HCRS interim and permanent housing programs by 10%. (2017 baseline: 70%)	Outreach Teams/ CFTH/County	Annual
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Shelter: 70% (remained stagnant) • Transitional Housing: 57% (lowered) • Rapid Re-Housing: 90% (increased) • Permanent Supportive Housing: 83% (increased) 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Shelter: 75% (increased) • Transitional Housing: 58% (lowered) • Rapid Re-Housing: 80% (lowered) • Permanent Supportive Housing; 83% (remained stagnant) 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Shelter: 71% (decreased) • Transitional Housing: 59% (increased) • Rapid Re-Housing: 76% (lowered) • Permanent Supportive Housing; 85% (increased) 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Shelter: 83% (increased) • Transitional Housing: 60% (increased) • Rapid Re-Housing: 84% (increased) • Permanent Supportive Housing; 75% (decreased) 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
Outreach & Engagement	Increase the number of skilled and well-trained Mobile Outreach staff available to engage with those who are unsheltered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of HCRS Outreach staff increases to 14. (2017 baseline: 6). 2. Develop collaborative outreach approaches to effectively track, target, and ensure engagement with people who are chronically homeless and/or most vulnerable. The Outreach Collaborative meeting absorbs new staff/teams and meets regularly. 3. Increase the number of households permanently housed by Outreach teams by 10% each year. (2017 baseline 25%) 4. Increase the number of peers providing outreach in the community to at least one per agency. 5. Diversify the skill sets of Outreach teams by creating additional PACT-like or FACT-like teams dedicated to serving people who are unsheltered and unengaged with behavioral health. 	CoC/CFTH/County/COV/Other funders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End 2022 2. Annual 3. Annual 4. End 2020 5. End 2021
	2019 (1)	<p>New Outreach Teams – Major BH Investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensic PATH – Sea Mar-CSNW • SURV Outreach – Lifeline • HARPS Team – CVAB • HARPS Team – CRMHS • Opioid Outreach Team – Sea Mar-CSNW • Coordinated Youth Outreach – CFTH • Janus Yellow Brick Road – CSE Outreach 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Agencies attend the Collaborative Outreach Meeting. • Began collaborating regarding specific people with the goal of decreasing housing barriers. 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 213, or 27% of people served were housed among Outreach teams utilizing HMIS. 		
	2019 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All outreach teams have at least one staff member with lived experience of homelessness. • This includes: Forensic Path, SURV Outreach, HARPS Teams, Opioid Outreach, CFTH Youth Outreach, Janus. 		
	2019 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trueblood decision has provided funding for a number of new outreach teams. • Sea Mar-CSNW Forensic PATH Team began. • Planning for the Behavioral Health Triage Center through Lifeline took place, and the facility will open in April 2020. This is in-reach and will increase options for outreach staff to address the needs of those who are unsheltered and have behavioral health challenges. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HART Team – City of Vancouver 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach teams are fully integrated into the Chronic Homeless by Name group and meet twice per month. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 402, or 33% of people served were housed among outreach teams utilizing HMIS. 		
	2020 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All outreach teams have at least one staff member with lived experience of homelessness. Having certified peers in outreach roles has remained very low. 		
	2020 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lifeline Connections Behavioral Health Triage Center or Wellness Center opened in Summer 2020. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added outreach teams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> XChange Recovery Recovery Cafe Outsiders Inn CFTH non-youth outreach Columbia River Mental Health Services CSNW/Sea Mar expanded 10 person increase for 24 total outreach workers in 2021 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of Coordinated Outreach 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 113, or 30% of people served were housed among Outreach teams utilizing HMIS. 		
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every Outreach team consists of people with lived experience, far exceeding the minimum of one person per team. More than 80% of outreach teams are people with lived experience of homelessness. 		
	2021 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded Columbia River Mental Health Services and CSNW Outreach teams capacity, with a focus on behavioral health supports. Lifeline Detox services now open 24 hours. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added outreach teams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifeline Connections, HOST Program Share 11 person increase for a total of 35 outreach workers in 2022 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated Outreach Workgroups meets monthly to do resource sharing, collaboration on serving participants and trainings. 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 277, or 25% of people served were housed among Outreach teams utilizing HMIS. 		
	2022 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every Outreach team consists of people with lived experience, far exceeding the minimum of one person per team. More than 80% of outreach teams are people with lived experience of homelessness. 		
	2022 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued to expand Columbia River Mental Health Services and CSNW Outreach teams capacity, with a focus on behavioral health supports. 24 Hour support now. Lifeline HOST team was added in 2022. 		
Outreach & Engagement	Increase the number of Outreach staff trained to conduct the community's objective housing assessment.	1. 80% of Outreach staff are trained and conducting housing assessments each year. (2017 Baseline: 40%)	CFTH/Outreach agencies	Annual
	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% trained, though staff turnover continues to be an ongoing challenge. 14 staff from five agencies have been trained to provide assessments. 		
	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% trained; staff turnover and COVID-19 restrictions are ongoing challenges. 10 staff from five agencies have been trained to provide assessments. 		
	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% trained; majority of staff were hired in the last quarter of the year. 		
	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67% from 8 agencies trained to provide assessments. 		
Outreach & Engagement	Align Outreach staff more closely with community partners to address their needs related to homelessness.	1. One Outreach staff member is identified as a liaison for specific law enforcement entities, the library, and other engaged entities.	Outreach agencies/ Partner agencies/ CoC	End 2019
	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach staff visit the downtown library on a weekly basis. Library staff are connected with Outreach teams as needed. Outreach staff are well connected with the Neighborhood Police Officers and the new bike police team. 		
	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HART team was created by Vancouver Police Department to have one dedicated officer focused on people experiencing homelessness. Majority of key sites people experiencing homelessness frequently have been shut down due to COVID-19, including libraries, community centers, and the mall. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Outreach staff liaisons for Law Enforcement and for County and City Elected Officials. Dedicated Outreach email and phone number for Outreach. Libraries, Community Centers, malls, began to reopen in 2021 allowing for more engagement at those sites. 		
	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jail re-entry started again in 2022. Dedicated outreach phone number and email. Libraries, Community Centers, malls were fully reopened in 2022 allowing for more engagement at those sites. 		
Outreach & Engagement	Increase the scope of Outreach staff to allow them to work in tandem with Supportive Housing programs, to stabilize households.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Funders adjust contracting/grants and fund accordingly to effectively allow Outreach staff to help transition supportive housing households from the street to home. Outreach teams funded by the HCRS have a primary focus on targeted outcomes related to reducing housing barriers and housing those who are most vulnerable. 	County/COV/CoC	All annual
	2019 & 2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County contracts starting July 1, 2019 allow Outreach staff to engage with clients for two weeks after being housed in order to make sure a relationship transfer occurs. 		
	2019 & 2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County contracts starting July 1, 2019 include specific housing-related outcomes for Outreach teams to achieve. 		
	2020 & 2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County contracts starting July 1, 2020 allow Outreach staff to engage with clients for two months after being housed in order to make sure a relationship transfer occurs. 		
	2020 & 2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County contracts starting July 1, 2021 include specific housing-related outcomes for Outreach teams to achieve. 		
	2021 & 2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County contracts starting July 1, 2022 allow Outreach staff to engage with clients for two months after being housed in order to make sure a relationship transfer occurs. 		
	2021 & 2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County contracts starting July 1, 2022 include specific housing-related outcomes for Outreach teams to achieve. 		
Outreach & Engagement	Utilize By Name Lists to more effectively identify the community needs and identify housing for those with the highest needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Formalize the Veterans by Name List (VBNL) process and surrounding efforts to identify all Veterans who are sheltered and unsheltered. 	CFTH/Partner agencies/CoC/Funders	Annual
	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Veterans By Name List group meets on an every other week basis to discuss the households on the list and set action steps. The list is fully integrated into HMIS and follows HUD recommended standards. Over 100 Veterans have been housed from the list. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VBNL group is active and additional partners have engaged. • Began using the Built for Zero model in December 2020 to formalize procedures and practices. • Over 43 Veterans have been housed from the list. 		
	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VBNL group continues to be active. • Chronically Homeless By Name List established in 2021; meets on a monthly basis to formalize procedures and practices. • 44 Veterans were housed from the list in 2021. 		
	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VBNL group continues to be active. • Chronically Homeless By Name List established in 2021; meets on a monthly basis to formalize procedures and practices. • 73 Veterans were housed from the list in 2022. 		
Outreach & Engagement	Create additional basic need options providing access to showers, storage, laundry, restrooms, vaccines to all.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide ongoing operational funding to the Grand Blvd. Day Center. 2. Sustain food options available to people experiencing homelessness. 3. Explore, provide technical assistance support, and fund strategies to address the identified basic needs of those who are unsheltered. 4. Increase access to basic need options across the County utilizing community and faith-based resources that already exist. 5. Increase the number of sanctioned parking options available at night for people living in their cars to 60. (2018 baseline: 36) 	COV/County/Other funders/CFTH	All annual
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day Center continues to remain open seven days per week with no closures. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2019 (2)	<p>Food options have expanded including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free Hot Soup serving weekly at the Day Center. • St. Luke's WHAT is also served daily by Free Hot Soup. • FISH of Vancouver opened a window specifically for people experiencing homelessness to pick up ready-to-eat food. • Clark College Penguin Food Pantry • Helping Hands • YWCA (every Thursday in lobby) • WSU Food Pantry • Break Every Chain • Lewis River Mobile Food Bank • NEXT for Youth • North County Food bank • Share • The Perch • Adventist Services • Food with Friends • Refuel Washougal • St. Vincent de Paul • The Salvation Army Washougal • The Salvation Army Vancouver • Clark County Food Bank for College Students 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFTH funded the Food with Friends Project Going Places program. • City of Vancouver provided funding to support winter/severe weather sheltering and transportation efforts. • CFTH staff facilitated the use of HMIS to track Severe Weather Shelter Program participants. 		
	2019 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food with Friends provides the Shower Outreach Program (SOP) in two locations each week. • The Salvation Army Camas/Washougal has created a day center with numerous resources for people experiencing homelessness (and others). • The Salvation Army Vancouver opened their Family Center with increased access to food, child care, and other basic needs. 		
	2019 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65 parking spots have been created by Go Connect and 13 different churches. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Vancouver Navigation Center moved to limited outside operating hours in March 2020 due to COVID-19. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2020 (2)	<p>Food options were reduced as a result of COVID-19; however, new options began as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County Food Bank continued to provide food boxes for people and expanded efforts during COVID-19 pandemic. STRIVE Clark County began offering meals. Free Hot Soup is serving bi-weekly in downtown Vancouver. XChange Recovery providing meals with outreach. Refuel Washougal offered Friday night meals. Living Hope Church and Angels of God provided meals three times per week. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustaining current outreach in the wake of COVID-19 was a major focus of 2020. Outreach teams identified and referred clients who were at risk of COVID-19 or exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19 to the Q & I motel. Outreach teams were provided Diversion funding to assist in accessing permanent housing for Q & I clients, as well as those living on the street. Held Fall Flu Shot clinic for people who are unsheltered. 		
	2020 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene (handwashing and restrooms) station provided after closure of Navigation Center during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic at River City Church. City of Vancouver increased the number of restrooms and handwashing stations in the community near known encampment areas. Living Hope provided a sanctioned encampment for five months with funding from City of Vancouver. 		
	2020 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Go Connect added two Safe Park locations and church partners provided one additional safe parking site at Immanuel Lutheran Church. City of Vancouver opened Safe Park Zone in two different locations during the COVID-19 crisis, giving households a place to park cars and RVs. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigation Center remains closed; building was sold. Funds from the sale were contributed to opening of the first Safe Stay Outpost in December 2021, providing new emergency shelter beds for up to 40 individuals with opportunity to engage in services. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021 (2)	<p>Food options continued to be reduced as a result of COVID-19; however, new options began as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County Food Bank continued to provide food boxes for people and expanded efforts during COVID-19 pandemic. STRIVE Clark County began offering meals. Free Hot Soup is serving bi-weekly in downtown Vancouver. XChange Recovery providing meals with outreach. Refuel Washougal offered Friday night meals. Living Hope Church and Angels of God provided meals three times per week. Refuel Washougal FISH of Vancouver reopened a window specifically for people experiencing homelessness to pick up ready-to-eat food. Share 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustaining current outreach in the wake of COVID-19 continued to be a major focus of 2021. Staff identified and referred clients who were at risk of COVID-19 or exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19 to scattered site motels where people recover and isolate from COVID-19. Outreach teams were provided Diversion funding to assist in accessing permanent housing for Q & I clients as well as those living on the street. Outreach staff used technology to increase accessibility for engagement for people living outside. Multiple vaccine clinics were held throughout 2021 for impacted people including those who are unsheltered and experiencing homelessness. 		
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 new faith community partners opened up during the extreme heat wave that occurred in June of 2021 and provided respite from the heat for people and their pets. City of Vancouver continued to provide additional restrooms and handwashing stations in the community near known encampment areas. 		
	2021 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Vancouver continued operation of Safe Park Zone in two different locations during the COVID-19 crisis, giving households a place to park cars and RVs. Go Connect dissolved. Some churches continue to offer parking at their discretion; overall number reduced. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigation Center remains closed; building was sold. Funds from the sale were contributed to opening of the first Safe Stay Outpost in December 2021, providing new emergency shelter beds for up to 40 individuals with opportunity to engage in services. That safe stay community continues to operate. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food options bounced back as community reopened from COVID-19 closures. Clark County Food Bank continued to provide food boxes for people and expanded efforts during COVID-19 pandemic. Free Hot Soup is serving bi-weekly in downtown Vancouver. XChange Recovery providing meals with outreach. Refuel Washougal offered Friday night meals. Living Hope Church and Angels of God provided meals three times per week. FISH of Vancouver reopened a window specifically for people experiencing homelessness to pick up ready-to-eat food. Share 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustaining current outreach in the wake of COVID-19 continued to be a major focus of 2022. Outreach staff used technology to increase accessibility for engagement for people living outside. Multiple vaccine clinics were held throughout 2022 for impacted people including those who are unsheltered and experiencing homelessness. 		
	2022 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 new faith community partners that joined the effort during the extreme heat wave that occurred in June of 2021, continued to be ready to open in 2022 and provide respite from the heat for people and their pets. There never really was a large heat event equivalent to 2021's heat dome. City of Vancouver continued to provide additional restrooms and handwashing stations in the community near known encampment areas. Handwashing stations and restrooms were placed at 2nd safe stay community operated by Live Love/Living Hope Church. 		
	2022 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Vancouver continued operation of Safe Park Zone in two different locations, giving households a place to park cars and RVs. Some churches continue to offer parking at their discretion; overall number reduced. 		
Emergency Shelter	Provide safe interim housing for households to move out of crisis and reduce barriers to housing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of Emergency Shelter beds available throughout the community by 50. Prioritize single women, couples, families, and/or DV survivors. (Baseline: 180 beds) All publicly funded shelters are low-barrier, focus on alleviating housing barriers for households to quickly move them to permanent housing, and flexible in the populations they serve. Provide basic needs for those residing in the facility, including food, showers, laundry, and storage. Increase motel vouchers for people with high needs who cannot go into shelter. 	County/City	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2022 Annual Annual Annual

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Promise of Clark County opened to shelter 12 people. WHAT increased from 12 to 18 shelter beds for women with high needs. St. Paul WHO increased from 24 to 30 winter shelter beds. City of Vancouver released a request for proposal to increase shelter beds. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019 the publicly funded shelters were low-barrier and utilized a Housing First approach. 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new publicly funded shelter beds opened in 2019. Open House Ministries increased the number of rooms with the opening of their new Resource Center building. 		
	2019 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH Motel Vouchers funding was applied for through the City of Vancouver RFP. Clark County provided funding to Janus Youth and CFTH for motel vouchers beginning July 1, 2019. Clark County July 1, 2019 contracts provided additional flexibility for motel vouchers if needed as a bridge shelter when housing a household. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Q & I Motel opened, creating 60+ expanded shelter beds for people who were at high risk of COVID-19 and needing space to remain healthy and safe. The motel also provided quarantine and isolation for people who are homeless and positive for COVID-19 or have come into contact with someone who is COVID-19-positive. St. Andrew Lutheran WHO remained open from April-July, 2020. St. Paul Lutheran was open nightly throughout 2020 thanks to Share and Outsiders Inn. (24 beds) Share Orchards Inn and Share Homestead were remodeled resulting in additional beds. (20 beds each) Emergency winter shelter was expanded to seven nights per week in December 2020; additional 15 beds created between Immanuel Lutheran Church, Beautiful Savior Lutheran Church, and River City Church. Outsiders Inn is the operator. (15 beds) The Share WHAT shelter moved from nightly to 24/7. CFTH greatly increased the number of motel vouchers available in the community. 		
	2020 & 2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020 the publicly funded shelters were low-barrier and utilized a Housing First approach. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County Food Bank provided food boxes to those in the Q & I Emergency Shelter. All shelters provide food, access to showers, and laundry for shelter guests. Limited storage is available in residential shelters within the resident's space. 		
	2020 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased motel vouchers for people during severe smoke conditions and for Q & I for COVID-19. City of Vancouver, Clark County, and the Community Foundation for SW WA provided considerable funding for motel vouchers in 2020 due to COVID-19 risks for people living outside. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bertha's Place opened in Dec. 2021 adding approximately 60+ beds prioritizing people over 55, couples and single women. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publically funded shelters were low-barrier and utilized a Housing First approach. 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bertha's Place offers laundry, food, and hygiene resources for client. 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other shelters continue to provide access to basic needs for guests. 		
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided 1,156 motel vouchers system wide. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bertha's Too opened adding 32 beds prioritizing people over 55, couples and single women. Hope Village opened added up to 40 beds. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publically funded shelters were low-barrier and utilized a Housing First approach. 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bertha's Too offers laundry, food, and hygiene resources for client. 		
	2022 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided 1,646 motel vouchers system wide. 		

GOAL 2: ASSIST

Once a household has been identified, their homelessness or housing instability is resolved in an efficient manner with the least intensive supports.

Focus on those who are most vulnerable.

- Met the outcome(s) and/or made notable progress toward outcome(s) in 2020.
- Progressed toward outcome(s) and/or sustained progress toward outcome(s) in 2020.
- No progress or negative progress toward outcome(s) in 2020.

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
People who are Chronically Homeless	Reduce the number of people and families who are chronically homeless in the community.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convene a Housing First workgroup to strengthen the system efforts to serve those who are most vulnerable and provide programs to fidelity. 2. Prioritize interim housing beds for people who are chronically homeless and entered in a housing program. 3. Work collaboratively with other systems of care to create additional supportive housing beds that prioritize people with high needs. 4. Number of people who are chronically homeless decreases by 25%. (2017 baseline: 115 individuals & 8 families) 5. Increase in Housing First Supportive Housing capacity in the community by 30%. (2018 Baseline: 152 program spots) 6. Decrease the number of negative exits from Supportive Housing to non-permanent housing by 3%. (2017 baseline: 8%) 7. Explore a By Name List for people who are chronically homeless, ensuring cross-system partnerships, data, and engagement. 8. Increase the number of site-based Supportive Housing units available to people who are chronically homeless by 50. (2018 Baseline: 30 units) 	County/CFTH/VHA/ Systems of Care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End 2019 2. End 2019 3. End 2021 4. End 2021 5. End 2022 6. Annual 7. End 2022 8. End 2022
■	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County convened a Housing First Work Group. 		2019
■	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking the percentage of people who are chronically homeless and entered into interim housing has been added to County contract. 		
■	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocated for the Medicaid waiver Foundational Community Supports (FCS) programs, integrating the Sea Mar-CSNW FCS program into the Housing Solutions Centers. 		
■	2019 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people who are chronically homeless rose: 152 individuals and two families. 		
■	2019 (5)	PSH increase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meriwether Place: 23 units Caples Terrace: 21 units for youth 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2019 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6% (2% increase in the correct direction since 2017) of PSH households remained stable in housing or moved to permanent housing. 		
	2019 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chronically Homeless By Name List began during the last quarter of 2019. 		
	2019 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meriwether Place: 23 units Caples Terrace: 21 units for youth 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County convened a Housing First Work Group; however, it was on hiatus due to COVID-19. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilized motel vouchers as “bridge” housing for people going into PSH, particularly for FCS program. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCS (Foundational Community Supports) programs grew considerably in 2020. Sea Mar-CSNW, CRMHS, and Lifeline all have clients in FCS program. Sea Mar-CSNW receives referrals for FCS clients from the Housing Solutions Center. 		
	2020 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people who are chronically homeless continued to rise: 190 individuals and 2 families. 		
	2020 (5)	PSH Increase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pacific: 18 units FCS Program spots: 60 households Rhododendron Place: 30 units 		
	2020 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4% (4% increase in the correct direction since 2017) of PSH households remained stable in housing or moved to permanent housing. 		
	2020 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chronically Homeless By Name List housed 142 individuals throughout 2020. The list began following the Built for Zero model. 		
	2020 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pacific: 18 units Rhododendron Place: 30 units 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County convened a Housing First Work Group, and it restarted in 2021 after being on hiatus in 2020 due to COVID-19. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued utilizing motel vouchers as “bridge” housing for people going into PSH, particularly for FCS program. 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCS continues to accept new clients from the HSC for literal homeless PSH housing support. Lifeline and CRMH also serve FCS participants. 		
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was no unsheltered Point in Time Count due to COVID-19. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021 (5)	PSH Increases in 2021: • The Elwood: 46 spots		
	2021 (6)	• In 2021, 1% of households had a negative exit from PSH.		
	2021 (7)	• The Chronically Homeless By Name List housed 144 individuals throughout 2021. The list began following the Built for Zero model.		
	2021 (8)	• The Elwood: 46 site-based spots		
	2022 (1)	• Housing First Workgroup did not convene in 2022.		
	2022 (2)	• Continued utilizing motel vouchers as “bridge” housing for people going into PSH, particularly for FCS program.		
	2022 (3)	• FCS continues to accept new clients from the HSC for literal homeless PSH housing support. Lifeline and CRMH also serve FCS participants.		
	2022 (4)	• Number of people who are chronically homeless rose: 219 individuals and 1 family.		
	2022 (5)	• PSH Increases in 2022: Scattered site spots: CRMHS-CBRA PSH: 14 added in 2022 CSNW-CBRA PSH: 10 added in 2022 Impact NW ARP PSH: 8 added in 2022 Lifeline Connections ARP PSH: 6 added in 2022 Lifeline Connections-CBRA PSH: 10 added in 2022		
	2022 (6)	• In 2022, 7% of households had a negative exit from PSH.		
	2022 (7)	• The Chronically Homeless By Name List housed 237 individuals throughout 2022. The list continued to follow the Built for Zero model.		
	2022 (8)	• No new PSH buildings opened in 2022, but overall baseline continues to be higher than original of 30 in 2018.		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
Veterans	End Veteran Homelessness in Clark County.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a 100-day Veteran Challenge utilizing community and provider ideas and input and make other system efficacy improvements to end homelessness for Veterans. 2. Increase number of VASH vouchers available in the community. (2018 baseline: 44) 3. Develop targeted homeless prevention approaches for Veterans in collaboration with community partners. 4. Create targeted Diversion and Rapid Re-Housing program for Veterans to move eligible households from the Veterans by Name List to stable housing. 5. Reduce the number of Veteran households on the VBNL by 50%. (2018 Baseline: 300 households) 	County/ COV/CFTH/ VA/VHA Veteran serving agencies	All end of 2020
	2019 (1)	• Chose to create a Veterans By Name List (VBNL) instead of the 100-day challenge.		2019
	2019 (2)	• 137 VASH Vouchers in Clark County.		2019
	2019 (3)	• The Clark County Veterans Assistance Center was provided prevention assistance funding.		
	2019 (4)	• The Clark County Veterans Assistance Center was provided Diversion assistance funding. Partners in Careers was awarded a Veteran Per Diem grant to provide RRH to eligible Veteran households.		
	2019 (5)	• At the end of 2019, there were 106 Veteran households on the VBNL.		
	2020 (1)	• The VBNL housed 42 households from the list in 2020. Was successful in bringing the VA back onto the HMIS system and engaging additional Veteran-serving agencies.		
	2020 (2)	• 173 VASH vouchers in Clark County		
	2020 (3)	• The Clark County Veterans Assistance Center was provided prevention assistance funding.		
	2020 (4)	• The Clark County Veterans Assistance Center was provided Diversion assistance funding. In 2020, 19 Veterans were assisted.		
	2020 (5)	• At the end of 2020, there were 83 Veteran households on the VBNL.		
	2021 (1)	• The VBNL housed 44 households from the list in 2021. Was successful in bringing the VA back onto the HMIS system and engaging additional Veteran-serving agencies. 2021 also saw the implementation of the tools and best practices of Community Solutions Built for Zero movement for the Veteran and Chronic By Name Lists.		
	2021 (2)	• 232 VASH vouchers in Clark County		
	2021 (3)	• The Veterans Assistance Center continues to expand its prevention assistance funds through public dollars.		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH continues to work with TPI to refer veterans to SSVF. CFTH also provides Rapid Resolution to veterans experiencing homelessness by utilizing the Veteran By Name List. 		
	2021 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2021 there were 77 veteran households on the VBNL. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The VBNL housed 73 households from the list in 2022. 2022 also saw the continued implementation of the tools and best practices of Community Solutions Built for Zero movement for the Veteran and Chronic By Name Lists. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 232 VASH vouchers in Clark County. 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Veterans Assistance Center did not offer publicly funded prevention assistance in 2022 through Treasury Emergency Rental Assistance Funds. 		
	2022 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH continues to work with the VA and TPI to refer veterans. CFTH also provides Rapid Resolution to veterans experiencing homelessness by utilizing the Veteran By Name List. 		
	2022 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2022 there were 103 veteran households on the VBNL. 		
Youth (12-24)	Create a comprehensive continuum of youth (ages 18-24) services to reduce the number of youth experiencing homelessness.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create five dedicated youth (ages 18-24) low-barrier transitional housing beds to meet the immediate needs of youth without homes. (2018 baseline: 0 beds) Increase HCRS access points that are tailored for youth as a part of the coordinated entry and assessment. (Baseline: HSC and outreach only) Develop 20 additional supportive transitional housing options appropriate for youth. (2018 baseline: 58 program spots) Develop and support a youth action board to move forward system development and oversight of youth priorities. Create and sustain a Youth By Name List to begin addressing youth homelessness among those who are sheltered and unsheltered. Create or identify a youth advisory group to create and provide feedback regarding the Youth By Name List. Reduce number of unaccompanied youth (18-24) experiencing homelessness in Clark County. (2018 baseline: 98 [OSPI Homeless School Liaison data] or 11 [PIT Count]) Explore a Host Homes program to serve unaccompanied youth under age 18. 	County/Youth serving agencies/ CFTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> End 2021 End 2019 End 2021 End 2020 End 2021 Annual End 2019 End 2021
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Janus Youth Ascend motel voucher program was created to shelter youth. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Janus Youth staff member has been trained to provide housing assessments in order to serve as an entry point to the HCRS. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caples Terrace provided 21 transitional housing units for youth exiting homelessness. 		
	2019 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created the infrastructure for a Youth Advisory Board and applied for the HUD Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP). Grant was not awarded locally. 		
	2019 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Youth By Name List was created in the HMIS system and can be pulled at any cadence. 		
	2019 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section 4. 		
	2019 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019 PIT Count identified 45 youth (up from 2018). 		
	2019 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action on Host Program. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Janus Youth Ascend motel voucher program continues and provides shelter to youth. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Janus Youth staff have been trained to provide housing assessments in order to serve as an entry point to the HCRS. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional transitional housing created in 2020. 		
	2020 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Janus Youth committed to creating a Youth Advisory Board and will do so in 2021. 		
	2020 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking to 2021 to begin a formal Youth By Name List group. 		
	2020 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section 4. 		
	2020 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020 PIT Count identified 41 youth (down from 2019). 		
	2020 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just One Thing Battle Ground is exploring a Host Homes program for the North County area. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Janus Youth Ascend motel voucher program continues to provide shelter to youth. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Janus Youth staff member continues to provide housing assessments for youth. 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional transitional housing created in 2021. 		
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Advisory Board Created. Youth Advisory Board provided consultation for the Anchor Community Initiative, which was awarded to Clark County in 2021. 		
	2021 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further action on the Youth By Name List. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section 4. 		
	2021 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 PIT Count identified 74 youth (up from 41 in 2020). 		
	2021 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Host Homes were created in 2021. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Janus Youth Ascend motel voucher program continues to provide shelter to youth. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Janus Youth staff member continues to provide housing assessments for youth. Created online portal for multiple community providers to refer youth for rental assistance. 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional transitional housing created in 2022. 		
	2022 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Advisory Board Continues to meet regularly. Youth Advisory Board provided consultation for the Anchor Community Initiative, which was awarded to Clark County in 2021. 		
	2022 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth By Name list created in 2022 through the Anchor Community Initiative Grant. 		
	2022 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to bullet point (4) above. 		
	2022 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2022 PIT Count identified 59 youth (down from 74 in 2021). 		
	2022 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Host Homes were created in 2022. 		
Families	Work with partner entities to more effectively identify families who are literally homeless and assess for best-fit program assistance.	1. Create formal partnership with Department of Social and Health Services, WorkSource, and other entities that serve families at risk of homelessness to establish a formalized referral agreement.	CFTH	Annual
	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships exist between WorkSource, DCYF, School District Family Community Centers, DSHS for HEN referrals. 		
	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships exist between WorkSource, DCYF, School District Family Community Centers, DSHS for HEN referrals. 		
	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships exist between WorkSource, DCYF, School District Family Community Centers, DSHS for HEN referrals. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking Survivors	Increase HCRS capacity to meet the emergency shelter needs and unique housing needs of survivors.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase emergency shelter capacity by providing motel vouchers specifically for DV (etc.) survivors. 2. Provide annual training to housing program providers regarding the unique needs of survivors. 3. Create 10 Transitional Housing beds/units specifically for survivors to meet their immediate needs. (2018 Baseline: 0 beds) 	County/CFTH/YWCA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2020 2. Annual 3. 2022
	2019 (1)	• No action		
	2019 (2)	• Training provided to the Coalition of Service Providers in November 2019.		
	2019 (3)	• Applied for Continuum of Care funding to provide TH/RRH to DV survivors.		
	2020 (1)	• Significantly increased motel voucher capacity, including shelter for those escaping domestic violence situations.		
	2020 (2)	• Training provided to Coalition of Service Providers in September 2020 and to the Continuum of Care Steering Committee in August 2020.		
	2020 (3)	• A Continuum of Care Fund to provide TH/RRH to DV survivors was funded.		
	2021 (1)	• YWCA Hotline provides limited motel vouchers and case management for people fleeing DV.		
	2021 (2)	• Provided overview of local resources for people with pets who are fleeing DV.		
	2021 (3)	• YWCA has Rapid Re-Housing program for survivors; 10 spots.		
	2022 (1)	• YWCA Hotline continues to provide limited motel vouchers and case management for people fleeing DV.		
	2022 (2)	• Provided overview of local resources for people with pets who are fleeing DV.		
	2022 (3)	• YWCA has Rapid Re-Housing program for survivors; 10 spots.		
Targeted Prevention	Provide Targeted Prevention using a systemic approach to focus on households most likely to become homeless.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention funders require an evidence-based targeted prevention and systemic approach to effect the HCRS. Prevention funding to be as flexible as possible, allowing full move-in costs and utilities in order to effectively stabilize households. 2. Develop a baseline and reduce the number of households served through Prevention that enter the HCRS within two years. 3. The number of households who are newly homeless (last two years) within the HCRS decreases by 10%. (2017 Baseline: 2117 individuals). 	CFTH/CoC/County/COV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End 2019 2. End 2019 3. Annual

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County adopted this approach in July 2019 contracts. City of Vancouver local rent assistance funding allows utilities and most move-in costs with the exception of fees (admin., cleaning, pet). 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12% of households assisted with rent assistance in 2018 or 2019 entered into the Homeless Crisis Response System. 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66% of households experiencing homelessness were new to the HCRS in 2019. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County and City of Vancouver continued their practices, as mentioned above. Private COVID-19-related prevention funding was extremely flexible and prioritized populations most greatly harmed by COVID-19. The VHA created a flexible funding source via CFTH to provide CDBG/HOME programs in Clark County the ability to pay move-in costs that are otherwise disallowed by the funding source (e.g. fees, renters insurance, debt). 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6% of households assisted with rent assistance in 2019 or 2020 entered into the Homeless Crisis Response System. It should be noted an eviction moratorium was in place from April 2020–December 2020 and currently continues in 2021. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65% of households experiencing homelessness were new to the HCRS in 2020 (1% reduction from 2019). 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County and City of Vancouver continued their practices, as mentioned above. Private COVID-19-related prevention funding was extremely flexible and prioritized populations most greatly harmed by COVID-19. The VHA continued with a flexible funding source via CFTH to provide CDBG/HOME programs in Clark County the ability to pay move-in costs that are otherwise disallowed by the funding source (e.g. fees, renters insurance, debt). 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% of households assisted with rent assistance in 2020 or 2021 entered into the Homeless Crisis Response System. It should be noted an eviction moratorium was in place from April 2020–August 2021, with a “bridge proclamation” going through October of 2021. 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61% of households experiencing homelessness were new to the HCRS in 2021 (4% reduction from 65% from 2020). 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clark County and City of Vancouver continued their practices, as mentioned above. Private COVID-19-related prevention funding was extremely flexible and prioritized populations most greatly harmed by COVID-19. The VHA continued with a flexible funding source via CFTH to provide CDBG/HOME programs in Clark County the ability to pay move-in costs that are otherwise disallowed by the funding source (e.g. fees, renters insurance, debt). 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% of households assisted with rent assistance in 2022 entered into the Homeless Crisis Response System. 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68% of households experiencing homelessness were new to the HCRS in 2022 (7% increase from 61% from 2021). 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
Diversion	Increase the HCRS ability to provide a Diversion First approach with all household types who are willing to engage in order to reduce household engagement with the HCRS and length of time homeless.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Double the number and broaden the population types supported with Diversion. (2017 baseline: 94 households, for families, seniors and people with disabilities) 2. Increase the capacity to provide Diversion coaching in the community through funding and training. 	CFTH/County	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual 2. End 2020
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion served 374 households in 2019 and now includes households headed by youth aged 18-24, QTBIPOC households and Veterans. Among all households served, 320 encompassed families, seniors, and people with disabilities. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly increased Diversion assistance in 2019 due to fundraising, grant support, and public funding. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion served 334 households in 2020. Among all households served, 160 encompassed families, seniors, and people with disabilities. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share and CFTH began providing Pathways care management, which takes a Diversion approach across all social determinants of health. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion served 143 households in 2021. Among all households served, 64% encompassed families, 48% identified as BIPOC, 13% were seniors, and 6% were veterans. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share and CFTH continued to provide Pathways care management, which takes a Diversion approach across all social determinants of health. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion served 264 households that encompassed 837 individuals in 2022. Among all households served, 55% encompassed families, 67% identified as BIPOC, 7% were seniors, 5% were youth aged 12-24, and 10% were veterans. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share and CFTH continued to provide Pathways care management, which takes a Diversion approach across all social determinants of health. • All outreach teams received a diversion training in 2022. • A Way Home WA's Anchor Community Initiative Grant that resulted in HPDF and YDIP programs that used the diversion approach for youth experiencing homelessness began in late 2022. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
Rapid Re-Housing	Continue to support and expand low-barrier best practice Rapid Re-Housing in Clark County for all populations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase number of program spots in low-barrier Rapid Re-Housing program by 80. (2018 baseline: 141 program spots) 2. Increase the number of Rapid Re-Housing households that exit to a permanent housing destination. (2017 baseline: 80%) 3. Reduce the number of households exiting Rapid Re-Housing to a permanent destination who return to homelessness within two years. (2017 baseline: 10%) 4. Decrease the average number of days households remain homeless after program entry. (2017 baseline: 74 days) 	County/COV/Other Funders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual 2. Annual 3. Annual 4. Annual
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 465 households were served in RRH during 2019. (Significant increase) 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73% of households served through RRH exited to a permanent housing destination. (Reduction from baseline) 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% of households who positively exited RRH during the last two years returned to the Homeless Crisis Response System. (Increase from baseline) 		
	2019 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households remained homeless for 27 days from program entry to permanent housing. (Significant reduction from baseline) 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 454 households were served in RRH during 2019. (Significant increase in 2019 sustained in 2020) 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83% of households served through RRH exited to a permanent housing destination. (Significant increase from 2019 and baseline) 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22% of households who positively exited RRH during the last two years returned to the Homeless Crisis Response System. (Increase from 2019 and baseline) 		
	2020 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households remained homeless for 30 days from program entry to permanent housing. (Three-day increase from 2019. Remains significantly lower than 2017.) 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 324 households were served in RRH during 2021. (Decrease from 454 in 2020) 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87% of households served through RRH exited to a permanent housing destination. (Increase from baseline of 80%) 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19% of households who positively exited RRH during the last two years returned to the Homeless Crisis Response System. (Down from 22% in 2020, and overall still higher than baseline of 10%) 		
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households remained homeless for 39 days from program entry to permanent housing. (9 day increase from 2020, and 35 day decrease from 2017 baseline) 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 528 households were served in RRH during 2022. (Increase from 324 in 2022) 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76% of households served through RRH exited to a permanent housing destination. (Increase from baseline of 80%) 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14% of households who positively exited RRH during the last two years returned to the Homeless Crisis Response System. (Down from 19% in 2021, and overall, still higher than baseline of 10%) 		
	2022 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households remained homeless for 40 days from program entry to permanent housing. (1 day increase from 2021, and 34 day decrease from 2017 baseline) 		
Supported Housing	Increase evidence-based supportive housing interventions that efficiently move people experiencing homelessness into permanent homes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Housing First supportive housing options for families and individuals who are not chronically homeless by 100%. (2018 baseline: 22 units families & 11 individuals) Reduce the average number of days supportive housing programs take to house a household. (2017 baseline: 95 days) Increase the number of supportive housing programs utilizing HMIS to collect holistic data. (2018 Baseline: 105 users) Work collaboratively with agencies providing 1,115 households with Medicaid Waiver Supportive Housing to connect people utilizing the HCRS with housing options and increase HCRS capacity. 	CFTH and all partners using HMIS	All annual
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea Mar Family Housing (45 units) Isabella Court (REACH) 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43 days in 2019: average number of days Supportive Housing programs take to house a household. (Reduced by approximately 50%) 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 112 users in 2019 (Continues to rise). 		
	2019 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership has been established with Sea Mar-CSNW to refer households into the FCS program. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pacific opened for individuals. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52 days in 2020: average number of days Supportive Housing programs take to house a household. (Reduced significantly from 2017 baseline, rose from 2019.) 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 132 users in 2020 (Continues to rise). 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Elwood opened for 46 individuals. Isabella Court II opened for 37 families. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57 days for supporting housing program to house an individual or family (slightly up from 52 days in 2020, but significantly down from 2017 baseline of 95 days). 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 239 users (significant increase from 105 user baseline). 		
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2021 almost 200 households had been referred to FCS with Sea Mar-CSNW for supported housing and case management. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Meridian opened for 46 individuals. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 days for supporting housing program to house an individual or family (down from 57 days in 2021, but significantly down from 2017 baseline of 95 days). 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 323 users (significant increase from 105 user baseline). 		
	2022 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2022, 78 households had been referred to FCS with Sea Mar-CSNW for supported housing and case management. 		

GOAL 3: RESOLVE

Once a household is stabilized in housing, they are connected with safety net services, remain stable, and do not become homeless again.

- Met the outcome(s) and/or made notable progress toward outcome(s) in 2020.
- Progressed toward outcome(s) and/or sustained progress toward outcome(s) in 2020.
- No progress or negative progress toward outcome(s) in 2020.

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, Diversion	Provide resources, tools, and education to prepare households to remain stable in their housing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the number of Rent Well classes offered in the community. Create and offer a single class to share pieces of the Rent Well curriculum with housing programs. 2. Provide training and curriculum to housing program staff on debt negotiation, budgeting, and other life skills in order to offer to program clients. 3. Provide Assertive Engagement training to program staff. 	County/CFTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual 2. Annual 3. End 2020
	2019 (1)	• 17 Classes offered in Clark County.		
	2019 (2)	• Provided Org Code training on the topic.		
	2019 (3)	• Provided Org Code training on the topic.		
	2020 (1)	• Nine classes offered in Clark County. COVID-19 was an enormous barrier to offering the class in 2020. (Lower than in 2021)		
	2020 (2)	• No action due to COVID-19. Will provide in 2021.		
	2020 (3)	• No action due to COVID-19. Will provide in 2021.		
	2021 (1)	• Rentwell classes resumed in 2021.		
	2021 (2)	• No trainings were held in 2021.		
	2021 (3)	• Assertive engagement, de-escalation trainings were provided in 2021. Agencies determined which staff would attend.		
	2022 (1)	• 12 Classes offered in Clark County.		
	2022 (2)	• No trainings were held in 2022.		
	2022 (3)	• Assertive Engagement and De-escalation trainings were offered in 2022.		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
System Alignment	Advocate for greater resources and collaborative opportunities within the HCRS and in other systems of care that intersect with people exiting homelessness who are low-income or simply are struggling.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage local governments and service providers to solicit ideas on interventions and policy changes that would reduce the number of people becoming homeless. 2. The Continuum of Care, known locally as the Coalition of Service Providers, works to develop and adopt an annual policy agenda. 3. Actively support efforts to increase the availability of and greater access to safe and affordable rental units. 4. Facilitate a voter registration drive in partnership with advocates, affordable housing projects, and housing programs. 	CFTH	All annual
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Coalition of Service Providers to inform advocacy opportunities at local and state levels. Representatives of CFTH met with all local County and City officials on the topic. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked in partnership with WLIHA to develop a state agenda, including soliciting ideas from the Coalition and general public. 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively advocated for additional affordable housing. A number of new affordable housing options opened as a result of the City of Vancouver Affordable Housing Fund. 		
	2019 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get Out the Vote education efforts were done in 2019, including a blog on voting while homeless, a CoC Task Group on voter education that produced information on how to vote, placed at places like Share, CFTH, Janus Youth, and the Navigation Center. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Coalition of Service Providers to inform advocacy opportunities at local and state levels. Representatives of CFTH met with all local County and City officials on the topic. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington Low Income Housing Alliance engaged with CoC in a policy and legislative listening session to inform 2021 legislative policy and funding priorities for housing and homelessness. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively advocated for additional affordable housing. A number of new affordable housing options opened as a result of the City of Vancouver Affordable Housing Fund. 		
	2020 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter education efforts for people experiencing homelessness were done in 2020. A blog about voting while homeless was shared out to the community and to the HCRS providers. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Coalition of Service Providers to inform advocacy opportunities at local and state levels. Representatives of CFTH met with all local County and City officials on the topic. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked in partnership with WLIHA to develop a state agenda, including soliciting ideas from the Coalition and general public. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively advocated for additional affordable housing. A number of new affordable housing options opened as a result of the City of Vancouver Affordable Housing Fund. 		
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voter education efforts for people experiencing homelessness were done in 2021. A blog about voting while homeless was shared out to the community and to the HCRS providers. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Coalition of Service Providers to inform advocacy opportunities at local and state levels. Representatives of CFTH met with all local County and City officials on the topic. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worked in partnership with WLIHA to develop a state agenda, including soliciting ideas from the Coalition and general public. 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively advocated through action alerts and a community webinar for additional affordable housing. A number of new affordable housing options opened as a result of the City of Vancouver Affordable Housing Fund. 		
	2022 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voter education efforts for people experiencing homelessness were done in 2022. A blog about voting while homeless was shared out to the community during the primary and general election and to the HCRS providers. 		
System Alignment	Create opportunities for landlord education, conversation, and partnership.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement system-wide landlord recruitment and retention initiative, in tandem with system providers and partners, including staffing, marketing, and outreach activities. Create a marketing campaign to share information about the statewide Landlord Mitigation Program. 	CFTH/CoC/County/COV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> End 2020 End 2020
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coalition of Service Providers created a Landlord-Focused Task Group to create a marketing and outreach plan for landlords. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coalition's Landlord-Focused Task Group created a one-pager to share with landlords about the statewide mitigation fund and how to use it. It also connected the mitigation program links to a number of local websites. A member of the task group also joined the CCRA and serves as a liaison. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 changed the strategy with landlords, from housing new tenants to stabilizing tenants. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords were provided with rent assistance program information, eviction moratorium information, and the increased number of statewide mitigation funds created due to COVID-19. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 changed the strategy with landlords, from housing new tenants to stabilizing tenants. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords were provided with rent assistance program information, eviction moratorium information, and the increased number of statewide mitigation funds created due to COVID-19. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued COVID-19 effects changed the strategy with landlords, from housing new tenants to stabilizing tenants through rental assistance. Funds were added to the Landlord Mitigation Fund in the 2022 Legislative Session through successful advocacy efforts that included constituents from Clark County. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords were provided with rent assistance program information, and the increased number of statewide mitigation funds designated by the WA State Legislature. 		
System Alignment	Learn from the expertise of people with lived homeless experience.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of people and scope of individuals/entities involved in the CoC Leadership, Steering Committee and associated groups, workgroups, and task groups. Formally seek feedback from people with lived experience when seeking to make CoC changes. Create peer/community health worker positions within the HCRS and among the various programs. (2018 baseline: 0) 	CFTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> End 2019 Annual End 2022
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Continuum of Care Steering Committee restructured in 2019, and seven new members joined. Regularly invites new attendees to the Coalition meeting. All meeting contacts, dates, and times are posted. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with lived homelessness experience are represented on the various committees. Sought feedback from those who are unhoused regarding basic needs. An HCRS grant was created based on the feedback received. 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH and Sea Mar-CSNW created peer/community health worker roles within their agencies. (Approximately 7 positions) 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued meeting during COVID-19 and moved all meetings to virtual. Experienced an increase in attendance among the groups. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sought feedback regarding motel vouchers and CFTH transition to text surveys, which has led to high responses and helpful learning. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outsiders Inn, Share, Sea Mar-CSNW all created additional peer/community health worker roles within their agencies. (Approximately 18 positions) 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued meeting during COVID-19 and moved all meetings to virtual. Experienced an increase in attendance among the groups. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coalition of Service Providers sought applications for people with lived experience for the CoC Steering Committee. 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outsiders Inn, Share, Sea Mar-CSNW all created additional peer/community health worker roles within their agencies. CFTH began Pathways, which brought on three community health worker roles to CFTH. (Total of 21 positions) 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued meeting virtually, which increased accessibility. Experienced an increase in attendance among the groups. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coalition of Service Providers sought applications for people with lived experience for the CoC Steering Committee. 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outsiders Inn, Share, Sea Mar-CSNW all created additional peer/community health worker roles within their agencies. CFTH continued Pathways, which provided three community health worker roles to CFTH. (Total of 21 positions) 		
System Alignment	Develop and provide ongoing community trainings and education series regarding the causes of homelessness, resources available, and opportunities for active involvement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create an ongoing community educational series focused on topics related to homelessness, policy, and advocacy. Implement trauma-informed and equity principles and other emerging practice approaches into staff trainings and the focus on the HCRS. Progress policy action items identified in the plan and beyond. 	CFTH/County	All annual
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH conducted a monthly community educational series that consisted of 12 events in 2019 and covered the HCRS, advocacy, including with local elected officials, a community movie viewing, and two community discussions on homelessness at the Vancouver Community Library. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coalition of Service Providers general membership received one training regarding trauma-informed supports. The Coalition of Service Providers general membership also received three trainings focused on increasing cultural awareness. 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocated to increase HEN RRH resources, Housing Trust Fund, increased tenant rights, and affordable housing. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH conducted 10 in-person and virtual education and advocacy trainings for the community. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocated to increase HEN RRH resources, Housing Trust Fund, increased tenant rights, and affordable housing. Also focus areas related to COVID-19, including COVID-19 testing, basic need access, and Q & I options. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention through ERAP progressed policy action item of preventing homelessness due to federal CARES Act Funding. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH conducted a community education virtual webinar series that consisted of 9 events in 2021 and covered the HCRS, advocacy, including with local elected officials and HCRS service providers and partners, and had a heavy focus on equity within the HCRS. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coalition of Service Providers general membership meeting received one de-escalation training. 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocated to increase HEN RRH resources, Housing Trust Fund, increased tenant rights and affordable housing. Also focus areas related to COVID-19 workforce impacts, workforce retention stipend, increase, including COVID-19 testing, basic need access, and Q & I options. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH conducted a community education virtual webinar series that consisted of 6 events in 2022 and covered the HCRS, advocacy, including with local elected officials and HCRS service providers and partners, and had a heavy focus on equity within the HCRS. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH Staff received several equity trainings throughout 2022, including a white anti-racist learning group. Service outcomes reflected an appropriate focus on serving members of the BIPOC Community in alignment with the percentage of the population of people experiencing homelessness that they represent. (44%) 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued to advocate to increase HEN RRH resources, Housing Trust Fund, increased tenant rights and affordable housing. Also focus areas related to COVID-19 workforce impacts, workforce retention stipend, increase, including COVID-19 testing, and basic needs access. 		
System Alignment	Create an HCRS that is engaging and moving all people experiencing homelessness to safe, stable housing in partnership with systems of care and community resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Institute standardized HCRS cultural competency trainings (equity). Create and sustain culturally conscientious expectations of programs and their environments to ensure those disproportionately affected by homelessness, including people who are LGBTQ+, people of color, and people with disabilities are entering safe and aware environment. Create HCRS affirmative hiring and retention practices to further diversify system staff, including language skills, at all levels and in all programming types to better reflect populations served. Use HMIS data to examine current HCRS programs to ensure equitable access and use is occurring. Create or include HCRS representation on a Discharge Planning Work Group to formally establish discharge routes to housing for people exiting to homelessness and strengthen partnerships with systems of care. Funders create a dedicated fund to support match needed to leverage additional significant HCRS funds new to the community. Provide training and technical assistance to progress the HCRS toward Federal and State performance measurements. Conduct an equity assessment of the HCRS. 	CFTH/County	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Annual End 2020 Annual End 2019 End 2021 Annual End 2020
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings to increase cultural awareness were provided through the Coalition of Service Providers meetings, including Deaf culture, Latinx culture, Island of Chuuk, and LGBTQ+ culture. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Continuum of Care adopted an anti-discrimination policy that includes the LGBTQ+ and BIPOC populations, as well as people with disabilities. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocating for funders to ask questions in their grant applications and regular reports regarding these focus areas. 		
	2019 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equity dashboard was created in order to view the breakdown of people served through each program type. 		
	2019 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of HCRS agencies are involved with the Jail Re-Entry programs. 		
	2019 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The VHA created a flexible fund for CDBG/HOME programs. 		
	2019 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing 		
	2019 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH published a 2019 Equity Report highlighting systemic opportunities for improvement. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings include de-escalation, DV/SA best practices, COVID-19 testing facts, and how COVID-19 has more greatly harmed non-dominant populations. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH published a 2019 Equity Report highlighting systemic opportunities for improvement. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to advocate for funders to ask questions in their grant applications and regular reports regarding these focus areas. Provided an Equity in Hiring Practices training via Clark College for HCRS providers. 		
	2020 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equity dashboard was updated monthly in order to view the breakdown of people served through each program type. 		
	2020 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH has developed MOAs with vast majority of systems of care to make sure households exiting to homelessness have received a housing assessment. 		
	2020 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH facilitated a coordinated diversion fund. 		
	2020 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing 		
	2020 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH published a 2020 Equity Report highlighting systemic opportunities for improvement. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings includes de-escalation, DV/SA best practices, COVID-19 vaccine rollout to highly impacted communities, and how COVID-19 has more greatly harmed non-dominant populations. The Coalition meeting received one training focused on increasing cultural awareness, one training focused on 21st-century segregation. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH led webinars that consistently focused on the intersection of LGBTQ+, BIPOC, and highly impacted populations with multiple trainings focused on racial equity. 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to advocate to funders that they ask questions in their grant applications and regular reports regarding these focus areas. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2021 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equity dashboard was updated monthly in order to view the breakdown of people served through each program type. 		
	2021 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH has developed MOAs with vast majority of systems of care to make sure households exiting to homelessness have received a housing assessment. 		
	2021 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH awarded a Catalyst Grant to four By and For groups in the community with a focus on equity and serving marginalized populations. 		
	2021 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing 		
	2021 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH published a 2021 Equity Report highlighting systemic opportunities for improvement. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings included use of equity lens to decrease disparities in VAT scores. Training opportunities were promoted to the CoC. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH led community engagement forums to facilitate constructive feedback for the HCRS from people experiencing homelessness. Culturally diverse marketing event planning and facilitation was utilized. 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to advocate to funders that they ask questions in their grant applications and regular reports regarding these focus areas. There are more organizations giving a pay differential for people who are bilingual and hiring people with lived experience of homelessness. CFTH has placed an intentional emphasis on hiring and retaining diverse staff internally and throughout the system. 		
	2022 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equity dashboard was updated monthly in order to view the breakdown of people served through each program type. Trainings conducted for HMIS users to educate on the importance and purpose of the equity dashboard. 		
	2022 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH has developed MOAs with vast majority of systems of care to make sure households exiting to homelessness have received a housing assessment. 		
	2022 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No dedicated funding source leveraged additional funds in 2022. 		
	2022 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing 		
	2022 (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2022 System Numbers Report emphasized systemic inequities and offered targeted suggestions to create a positive change. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
System Alignment	Increase knowledge of landlords and tenants regarding landlord-tenant laws and available resources to support tenancy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase tenant access to legal advocates, conflict mediators, and self-help support. 2. Create a marketing campaign to share information about the Landlord Mitigation Fund, housing program strengths, and resources to help pay rent. 	County/CFTH CFTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2019 2. 2019
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Clark County Volunteer Lawyers Program increased capacity to serve community members. • The Prevention Consortium was funded through the City of Vancouver Affordable Housing Fund. This partnership of seven agencies includes direct access to legal advocates. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Landlord Mitigation Fund CoC Task Group created a one-pager to share with landlords about the mitigation fund and how to use it. Links to fund information were added to numerous agency and governmental websites. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two community webinars were held about the eviction moratorium and subsequent extensions. Staff regularly referred clients to CCVLP for support. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords were provided with rent assistance program information, eviction moratorium information, and the increased number of statewide mitigation funds created due to COVID-19. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successfully advocated for first-in-the-nation statewide tenant protections ensuring mediation and access to representation in court when being evicted. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords were provided with an online portal through the CFTH website to apply for rent assistance. Also provided with program information, eviction moratorium information, and the increased number of statewide mitigation funds created due to COVID-19. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All tenant protections information on CFTH Website was translated into Chuukese, Spanish, English, and Russian. • The Clark County Volunteer Lawyers Program continued to increase capacity to serve community members who accessed services due to increase in statewide tenant protection laws. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords were provided with an online portal through the CFTH website to apply for rent assistance. Also provided with program information, and the increased number of statewide mitigation funds. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
System Alignment	Support and promote shared housing options focused on serving people who are without homes.	1. Explore how to create shared housing options for people experiencing homelessness.	CFTH	End 2020
	2019/2020	• Faith Partners for Housing has created a program pilot based on considerable research. Will pursue funding in 2021.		
	2021	• Funding pursued in 2021 for future program launch.		
	2022	• Funding received in 2022 to establish viable HomeShare Program in Clark County. Enrollment has begun, but no matches/ move-ins took place in 2022.		
System Alignment	Increase HCRS transparency and information sharing.	1. Create an annual report specifying the strategic progress toward outcomes in the Plan.	County/CFTH	Annual
	2019	• Published in April 2020 and on CFTH website.		
	2020	• Published in April 2021 and on CFTH website.		
	2021	• Published in May 2022 and on CFTH website.		
	2022	• Published in June 2023 and on CFTH website.		
Emergency Shelter	Prevent individuals from being discharged from systems of care to homelessness.	1. Increase the number of medical respite beds available in the community by 10. (2018 baseline: 3)	County, Discharge Partners	End 2023
	2019	• Share, in partnership with PeaceHealth and Kaiser Permanente, has created additional respite beds (5).		
	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Share respite beds continue to be available (5). • The community is exploring the potential of a respite building. 		
	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Share respite beds continue to be available (5). • The community continues to explore the potential of additional respite beds. 		

TARGET	STRATEGY	OUTCOME	ACCOUNTABILITY	TIMELINE
	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Share respite beds in partnership with PeaceHealth and Kaiser continue to be available (5). The community continues to explore the potential of additional respite beds. 		
System Alignment	Create an Innovative Ideas Incubator task force comprised of atypical players in the HCRS.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify 1-2 permanent housing projects that will allow people/couples/families to exit homelessness. Identify non-HCRS funding. Pursue project. 	CFTH/County/COV	Convene by end of 2019
	2019 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Housing and Health Innovation Project has identified the need to provide assisted living to people who are experiencing homelessness. CFTH identified the need for people with behavioral health challenges to exit homelessness. 		
	2019 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenney Creek will be developed with Housing Trust Fund, VHA, and City of Vancouver Affordable Housing Funds to meet this need. The Elwood will be developed to address the need. Funding includes Mental Health Tax Fund, private funding and Housing Trust Fund. 		
	2019 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both projects are in conceptual phases. 		
	2020 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH identified the need for people with behavioral health challenges to exit homelessness. 		
	2020 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Meridian will be developed to address the need. Funding includes private funding and Housing Trust Fund. 		
	2020 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Elwood construction continued throughout 2020. Tenney Creek continues to move forward. 		
	2021 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH identified the need for people with behavioral health challenges to exit homelessness. 		
	2021 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Meridian is under construction. Funding includes private funding and Housing Trust Fund. 		
	2021 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Elwood opened in 2021. Tenney Creek continued to move forward in 2021. 		
	2022 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFTH identified the need for people with behavioral health challenges to exit homelessness. 		
	2022 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Meridian opened in 2022. 		
	2022 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenney Creek opened in 2022. 		