

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The HUD Consolidated Plan meets the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements for consolidating the application for several grant programs into one submission. The programs include: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). These programs are intended to accomplish three main goals: Secure decent housing, provide a suitable living environment; and expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. The Consolidated Plan brings together the planning, application, reporting and citizen participation components of each of the grant programs. The coordination of these processes is accomplished through a consortium of local jurisdictions referred to as the HUD Consolidated Plan (HCP) Consortium.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

The following summary illustrates the primary housing issues facing the HCP Consortium and the strategies that will be pursued over the next five years. Only 6,456 units are set-aside for households at 50% AMI and below but 48,458 low- and extremely low-income households are severely cost burdened, leaving a need for at least 42,002 additional affordable units. Overcrowding is also an issue for 2,703 extremely low-income families and 2,884 low-income families. It is estimated that 26,300 existing low-income and extremely low-income homeowners are severely cost burdened and/or have other housing problems. Assisting this group in maintaining their homes will reduce the threat of homelessness for these families and preserve affordable housing for future generations, helping keep neighborhoods livable. Persons with special needs include the elderly, frail elderly, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and the developmentally, physically and mentally disabled. The need for supportive housing units for this population remains very high.

The 2014 Southern Nevada PIT Count indicates that between 2013 and 2014, the total number of homeless persons increased from 7,355 to 9,417, respectively. The number of unsheltered homeless persons (including the hidden homeless population) increased from 4,435 to 5,468 respectively during this time period.

here are substantial waiting lists for many public service programs. Special needs supportive services to help people remain or become self-sufficient and independent are in short supply.

The Clark County Capital Improvement Plan 2014-2017 has identified approximately \$9 billion in project costs with an actual annual budget for such projects at \$704 million for FY2013/14. The City of North Las Vegas has proposed \$295,400,200.00 in projects on their capital list with \$1.4 billion in additional projects slated for future consideration due to serious budget constraints. Boulder City and Mesquite each have similar issues. Additionally, there are very few capital funds available for non-profit organizations to undertake capital improvements with CDBG being one of the few resources available to the community.

Based on the issues outlined above, the HCP Consortium will focus on the following goals over the next five years:

- Provide Decent and Affordable Housing - New Construction of Multi Family and Single Family Housing, Acquisition/Rehab/Resale or Rental of Single Family Housing, Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Rehabilitation of Rental and Owner Housing, and Homebuyer Assistance.
- Prevent and End Homelessness -
- Provide Community and Supportive Services
- Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
-

3. Evaluation of past performance

From 2010 to 2014, the HCP Consortium completed almost 2,000 units of new construction rental housing, assisted 200 households to become homeowners, provided rental assistance to over 450 homeless and extremely low-income households, and helped rehabilitate almost 300 single family and multi family housing units. Clark County completed its third Five-Year CDBG Capital Improvement Plan, constructing or rehabilitating public facilities serving a variety of people including homeless youth, people with mental health issues, unemployed people and seniors. North Las Vegas completed infrastructure improvements and accessibility improvements for people with disabilities. Thousands of people were assisted with food, transportation, child care, and homeless services, among many other services.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Action Plan included many opportunities for citizen input and comment. In addition to announcements in three local newspapers concerning the availability of federal housing and community development funds, each jurisdiction held public hearings regarding the allocation of federal funds. Further, two permanent citizens advisory bodies were involved in the review of CDBG, HOME and ESG. The plethora of public service non-profits

and housing developers were consulted to learn the priority needs for housing and community development.

5. Summary of public comments

Will be added after Public Hearing and Comment period are completed.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments were accepted.

7. Summary

The Clark County HOME Consortium will continue to strive to provide decent housing to low and moderate income households. The Consortium objectives include increasing the availability, accessibility and affordability of all types of housing through new construction, rehabilitation and homeownership assistance. The Clark County CDBG and HOME Consortiums will continue to work to end chronic homelessness and increase the number of homeless people moving into permanent housing. The Clark County CDBG Consortium will continue to support activities that improve services for low and moderate income persons, and improve or increase the quality of public improvements and public facilities.

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The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	CLARK COUNTY	
CDBG Administrator	CLARK COUNTY	Community Resources Management Division
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	CLARK COUNTY	Community Resources Management Division
ESG Administrator	CLARK COUNTY	Community Resources Management Division
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The HUD Consolidated Plan meets the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements for consolidating the application for several grant programs into one submission. The programs include: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). These programs are intended to accomplish three main goals: Secure decent housing, provide a suitable living environment; and expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. The Consolidated Plan brings together the planning, application, reporting and citizen participation components of each of the grant programs. The coordination of these processes is accomplished through a consortium of local jurisdictions referred to as the HUD Consolidated Plan (HCP) Consortium.

Clark County and the Cities of North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite are the local entitlement communities that comprise the HUD Consolidated Plan (HCP) Consortium. The City of Henderson and the City of Las Vegas are affiliate jurisdictions but operate their programs independently. The HCP Consortium was formed to respond to HUD's requirements for completion of the Consolidated Plan. Clark County is the lead agency in the HCP Consortium. The planning period for the HCP is from Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 to 2019. All members have the same program year. The HCP is a five-year plan, which

provides an assessment of the Consortium's needs, resources and gaps as well as develops strategies to eliminate any gaps in service.

The Community Resources Management Division serves as the lead agency in administering the County's CDBG, HOME and ESG funds. Under the CDBG Entitlement program, Clark County receives funds from HUD, and then allocates them to the cities of North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite based on an Interlocal Agreement. These jurisdictions then utilize these funds for planning and implementation activities. The Division also administers unincorporated Clark County's allocation of CDBG funds. Under the HOME Consortium Agreement, it is also responsible for distributing HOME Program funds for unincorporated Clark County and the City of North Las Vegas, and in monitoring their use.

North Las Vegas utilizes its Neighborhood Services Division to carry out its CDBG program, HOME program and Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP 1). The Planning Department is responsible for administering the City's Master Plan, its policy framework for community growth and revitalization. The City's Economic Development Department is responsible for downtown redevelopment activities, economic development marketing, business retention and expansion, and working on land auctions with the BLM in the City's Northern Development Area. The Economic Development Department is also working with local financial institutions to ensure mortgage and rehabilitation financing is made available to all areas of North Las Vegas.

Boulder City administers CDBG action plan projects per the Interlocal Agreement for a CDBG Consortium with Clark County.

The Mesquite Planning and Redevelopment Department oversees housing and community economic development activities for the City of Mesquite. Mesquite also administers CDBG action plan projects per the Interlocal Agreement for a CDBG Consortium with Clark County.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Questions concerning the Consolidated Plan should be directed to Kristin Cooper, Principal Planner at krc@clarkcountynv.gov; 702-455-5025; 500 S. Grand Central Parkway, PO Box 551212, Las Vegas, NV 89155-1212.

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

The HCP Consortium Consolidated Plan is developed through a cooperative effort between all jurisdictions affected by the plan. Each subrecipient grantee is consulted with Clark County researching and writing the plan. The Cities of Henderson and Las Vegas participate in bi-monthly Consortium meetings where discussion of issues, including the Consolidated Plan and community trends, takes place. The Consortium reviewed the City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas and State of Nevada Consolidated Plans as well as submitted the Consortium Consolidated Plan to both jurisdictions for their review and comment. The plans are consistent and outline similar goals for the five-year period.

There are currently two housing and community development consortia in Clark County: 1) the Urban County CDBG Consortium (consists of Clark County and the Cities of North Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Mesquite); and 2) the Clark County HOME Consortium (Clark County and North Las Vegas). The City of Las Vegas and the City of Henderson are separate CDBG and HOME entitlement recipients and submit their own Consolidated Plans. The Cities of Boulder City and Mesquite are part of the HOME Consortium by virtue of their participation in the CDBG Consortium.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

Regional level coordination takes place through several avenues, including the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) and its Committee on Homelessness (CoH), the Regional Initiatives Office (RIO), and the Southern Nevada Consortium Meetings. These organizations bring together all of the local governmental jurisdictions along with the Regional Transportation Commission, the Clark County School District, the Metropolitan Police Department, and Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, among others.

Local jurisdictions also work together with the appropriate agencies on grant applications for non-entitlement funding, including Choice Neighborhoods, RAD, and other opportunities that become available each year.

Clark County brings the community together for bi-monthly Southern Nevada Consortium Meetings to coordinate on regional issues related to HOME, CDBG, NSP, ESG/CoC and cross-cutting federal regulations. The discussions range from questions relating to joint projects, coordination of grant applications and emerging issues. A representative from the RIO attends to enhance the coordination with the CoC. The broad based participation in the Consortium meetings allows for an assessment of the regional impact of housing, homeless and community development policies and projects.

A variety of other groups provide opportunities for the various jurisdictions' governments to coordinate with outside entities in the promotion, production and planning of affordable housing and homeless assistance. These groups include:

State of Nevada Housing Division Advisory Committee on Housing: a volunteer group that advises the Housing Division. The Nevada Housing Division Advisory Committee was established by the 1995 Legislature. The Committee is appointed by the Director of the Department of Business and Industry and meets quarterly to review program activities of the Housing Division. Staff from Clark County is a member of this committee.

State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry Special Advisory Committee on Private Activity Bonds: a committee that includes executives from the State Department of Business and Industry and the Executive Directors from the Nevada Association of Counties (NACO) and the Nevada League of Cities (NLC).

United Way Emergency Food and Shelter Program Board (EFSP): a volunteer board that reviews applications from non-profits and makes recommendations on projects for award of EFSP funds.

Southern Nevada Area Population Projection and Estimation Committee (SNAPPE): a volunteer group that meets monthly to discuss population projections, discuss demographic trends and hear from local experts on related topics. Southwest Gas, NV Energy, Las Vegas Valley Water District, and representatives from each jurisdiction's comprehensive planning departments participate in this group, including a representative of the Southern Nevada Consortium.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The Continuum of Care and the HCP Consortium are fully interwoven in the identification of homeless issues, gaps in services and coordination of the allocation of funds. The Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition includes a Committee on Homelessness (CoH) whose job it is to work on the development and biannual evaluation of HELP HOPE HOME, Southern Nevada Regional Plan to End Homelessness. Activities of the CoH include yearly strategic planning, the annual homeless census, regional coordination, inclement weather shelter, HMIS, system evaluation, HEARTH Act implementation and other Continuum of Care (CoC) activities. Its members include the directors of Clark County Social Service, Neighborhood Services for the Cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson; the Veterans Administration; the Nevada Homeless Alliance, the Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, the Clark County School District Title I HOPE, the Chief of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, MGM Resorts, and the City of Boulder City. In turn, the COH created the Continuum of Care Evaluation Working Group (CoCEWG), whose members represent a great cross-section of stakeholders determined to end homelessness including well versed, experienced

representatives from public and private agencies, who bring a wealth of experience in public policy/administration, homeless services, domestic violence and other sub-populations of homelessness.

The CoCEWG oversees the planning, operations and activities of the CoC. They develop the updates to and ensure compliance with the regional 10-year strategic plan through: monitoring of performance measures and outcomes; conducting the services and housing gaps analysis; planning for the Point-In-Time count (PIT) of the homeless population; reviewing/ recommending potential CoC projects; submission of the CoC application; HEARTH implementation and any other activities under the CoC. Clark County and the City of North Las Vegas staff are active participants in the CoCEWG with the ESG program a standing item on the agenda. All CoC Evaluation Working Group (EWG) meetings are open to the public; providers or interested parties are encouraged to volunteer for appropriate subgroups representing specific populations. All of these activities are provided support by the Regional Initiatives Office (RIO), which is funded by the SNRPC, to address homeless and youth issues regionally. The HCP Consortium consulted the Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator on homeless issues and has incorporated the Southern Nevada Housing and Homeless Plan into the Consolidated Plan. This plan includes all of the jurisdictions that make up Southern Nevada and outlines goals and strategies to guide local governments in funding, developing and supporting homeless services.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

All ESG recipients in the CoC's geographic area have representation that sits on the CoCEWG. ESG is a standing item on the CoCEWG monthly meeting agenda, where ESG grantees provide information on allocation of ESG funds, work with the CoCEWG to develop performance standards and report on subrecipient monitoring. The CoCEWG also reviews and approves the ESG written standards, which are updated through discussions with subrecipients, and provides the funding priorities to the ESG allocations committees which are then approved by their respective boards and councils. All ESG subrecipients are required to participate in HMIS and data gathered is shared with the CoCEWG. ESG grantees work with the CoCEWG to ensure collaboration, non-duplication of services and maximum use of resources. All HMIS administration policies and procedures are reviewed and approved by the CoCEWG.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The HCP Consortium discussed the future plans of the housing authority for the development of affordable housing and the maintenance of its existing housing stock with the SNRHA Executive Director and staff. The HCP Consortium also used the information gathered by Southern Nevada Strong in its Focus Groups with public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher holders to inform this plan. The HCP Consortium will continue to work with SNRHA on tenant based rental assistance for homeless households and individuals. SNRHA is a regular participant in the Continuum of Care along with the HCP Consortium.

2	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of Southern Nevada
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The United Way Community Assessment 2012 provided an in depth look at community needs and priorities. CRM staff participates on their Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) Board, which allocates food and shelter funds to homeless and non-homeless services agencies. Discussions at those meetings provide important input into the identification of gaps in the service system and priority needs in the community.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Silver State Fair Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Fair Housing

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Silver State Fair Housing provides Fair Housing services to Southern Nevada and receives funding through Clark County. The number of complaints is tracked and their input was essential in the Regional Analysis of Impediments which is a part of the Consolidated Plan. The HCP Consortium will continue to work with Silver State Fair Housing Council to ensure fair housing issues are addressed in Southern Nevada.</p>
4	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Clark County Social Service</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Other government - County Regional organization</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Clark County Social Service was consulted regarding the needs and issues facing persons with HIV/AIDS and their families and this plan used the Ryan White Comprehensive Needs Assessment 2014 to identify needs. Social Service was consulted concerning the needs of low-income households, particularly those with special needs and homeless.</p>

5	Agency/Group/Organization	Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) Committee on Homelessness (COH)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders School District, VA, LVMPD
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>The Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition's (SNRPC) mission is to bring together all public jurisdictions to coordinate regional planning in a seamless fashion while respecting each member's autonomy. This requires promoting intergovernmental cooperation and trust built on careful planning and accountability, thus enhancing the quality of life in Southern Nevada. The SNRPC has several standing committees including the Committee on Homelessness, which provides the regional plan to end homelessness. SNRPC also funds the Regional Initiatives Office, based out of Clark County Social Service, to coordinate all CoC and CoH activities. All of the Consolidated Plan Homeless sections were written by or reviewed by the RIO for continuity with the regional plan to end homelessness.</p>
6	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Southern Nevada Health District</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Health Agency Other government - County Regional organization</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>SNHD was consulted on lead-based paint issues. They are no longer tracking lead poisoning in Clark County and so we were referred to the State of Nevada Public Health Department, which was also unable to furnish information regarding childhood lead poisoning.</p>

7	Agency/Group/Organization	SNRPC CoH Evaluation Working Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The CoC EWG consists of 19 well versed, experienced representatives from public and private agencies, who bring a wealth of experience in public policy/administration, homeless services, domestic violence and other sub-populations of homelessness. The CoC EWG oversees the planning, operations and activities of the CoC. They develop the updates to, and ensure compliance with, the regional 10-year strategic plan to end homelessness through: monitoring of performance measures and outcomes; conducting the services and housing gaps analysis; planning for the PIT; reviewing/recommending potential CoC projects; submission of the CoC application; HEARTH implementation and any other activities under the CoC.

8	Agency/Group/Organization	NEVADA HOUSING DIVISION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry Housing Division administers the Single-Family, Mobile Home and Multi-Family Mortgage Programs, the State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program and the State Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF). The Housing Division also distributes the State allocation of HOME funds and monitors its use. The Division also manages the sale of Private Activity Bonds for each jurisdiction. These bonds and tax credits have been responsible for the development of thousands of units of affordable housing in Southern Nevada. The HCP Consortium works with the Housing Division to identify areas of greatest need and rely on the division for updated housing data, particularly through their apartment surveys.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

All pertinent agencies were consulted in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office	The goals of the Continuum of Care to address homelessness and the prevention of homelessness are adopted in full by the HCP Consortium. LINK: helphopehome.org

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan	Southern Nevada Strong	Southern Nevada Strong is a collaborative regional planning effort, funded by a \$3.5 million dollar grant from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Projects include in-depth research and community engagement efforts to look at issues facing our community and propose collaborative solutions. Studies used include the 2012 Southern Nevada Existing Conditions Report, "Metrics to Frame the Plan"; Comprehensive Planning in Southern Nevada: A Livability Assessment"; and others. The collaborative initiative worked to integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation options, and infrastructure to support and empower local communities. The plan was adopted in January 2015. LINK: southernnevadastrong.org
HELP HOPE HOME: Regional Plan to End Homelessness	SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office	Comprehensive assessment of homelessness and plan to fill gaps and end homelessness. LINK: helphopehome.org
Clark County Comprehensive Plan (Including Housing)	Clark County Comprehensive Planning Department	The Clark County Comprehensive Plan is a long-term, general policy plan for the physical development of unincorporated Clark County, satisfying the requirements of Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 278.160. The plan is a living document and its elements are updated according to the planning process. The Housing Element will be updated when the Consolidated Plan 2015-2019 is adopted.
North Las Vegas Comprehensive Master Plan	North Las Vegas Planning and Zoning Department	North Las Vegas Planning and Zoning produces the Comprehensive Master Plan which is a long-term, general policy plan for the physical development of North Las Vegas. It was updated in 2011.
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDs)	Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance	The Southern Nevada Comprehensive Economic Strategy is the result of a collaborative effort between the Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance (LVGEA) and over 300 stakeholders in Southern Nevada. This document will guide decisions made by the LVGEA as it sets about the task of diversifying Southern Nevada's economy and laying the foundations for long-term economic stability.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
SNRHA 5 Year Plan 2015-2019	Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority	This plan spans FY2015-2019 and identifies the PHAs quantifiable goals and objectives that will enable the PHA to serve the needs of low-income and very low-income, and extremely low-income families for the next five years, while also including a report on the progress of the PHA has made in meeting the goals and objectives described in the previous 5-year Plan.
Southern Nevada Regional Analysis of Impediments	Southern Nevada Strong	The RAI outlines the impediments to affordable housing choice identified in Southern Nevada and contains recommendations to overcome these impediments.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

The HCP Consortium consulted and worked with a variety of organizations concerning the needs of people with disabilities including many divisions and agencies within the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services – the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency, the Nevada State Health Division, the Desert Regional Center, Aging and Disability Services, Child and Family Services and Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services. Clark County also conferred with Accessible Space, Inc., which operates 16 housing developments in Southern Nevada, that house people with traumatic brain injuries, the severely disabled and frail elderly.

Clark County and the cities of Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite meet on a bi-monthly basis to discuss issues relating to HOME, CDBG and ESG. The discussions range from questions relating to joint projects, to coordination of grant application cycles. Although Henderson is not part of either the HOME or CDBG Consortia, their activities affect the region and the Consortia’s activities may affect their community. Their participation in the Consortium meetings allows for an assessment of the regional impact of housing and community development policies.

The Clark County Comprehensive Planning Department was consulted as it is responsible for the completion of the housing element, which is required by State of Nevada and on which a report is due annually. The Comprehensive Plan is a compilation of long-range plans that are specific to a topic (examples include transit, and growth forecast and impacts) or geographic area (land use plans). In combining these more specific plans into a “comprehensive” document, the County aims to have policies and plans complement each other. The Comprehensive Plan is not a static document. As the community changes, its goals and needs change and in turn components of the Comprehensive Plan are updated to reflect those changes. The Department also administers many of the County’s land use regulations to implement the Comprehensive Plan’s goals.

The State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry's Housing Division administers the Single-Family, Mobile Home and Multi-Family Mortgage Programs, the State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program and the State's Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF). The Housing Division also distributes the State's allocation of HOME funds and monitors its use. The Division also manages the sale of Private Activity Bonds for each jurisdiction. These bonds and tax credits have been responsible for the development of thousands of units of affordable housing in Southern Nevada.

Narrative

Clark County Social Service (CCSS) was consulted regarding the needs and issues facing persons with HIV/AIDS as they administer the Ryan White program and the needs of their other clientele who access their financial assistance, home health aide services, senior services and more. The City of Las Vegas was also consulted as they administer the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funding for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all jurisdictions in Clark County.

Discussions were held with the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) regarding the development of the Consolidated Plan and the SNRHA 5-year Plan. Both organizations are required to complete their own 5-Year Plan using data provided by the HUD Consolidated Plan. The draft Consolidated Plan was provided to the SNRHA for input. Additionally, regular meetings between the SNRHA and local jurisdictions occur on an informal basis. The HCP Consortium will continue to undertake joint projects with the SNRHA.

Over the years, each jurisdiction has funded a variety of public service, housing and community facility projects, through the housing authorities and social service organizations, which benefit housing authority residents. This interaction and support between the jurisdictions and their respective housing authorities is expected to continue over the next five years as well via the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority which will result in the elimination of duplicate services.

Any capital improvements, demolition, or disposition of public housing developments are reviewed by the appropriate jurisdictions through interactions with governmental agencies for permitting, zoning, and funding.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Several different citizen participation processes were used to set goals for the strategic plan.

In addition to the public meetings held at the Board of County Commissioners, the citizens advisory committees for CDBG/ESG/HOME allocations and the City Councils for North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite, the HCP Consortium participated with Southern Nevada Strong on developing the Southern Nevada Regional Plan and Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing between 2012 and 2014. These activities involved extensive public outreach and input including an online survey with thousands of participants, outreach kiosks, meetings with community stakeholders, and interviews with business leaders and focus groups. In addition, to the extensive input garnered from the Southern Nevada Strong process, the United Way 2012 Community Assessment included one survey focused on community stakeholders including philanthropists, service providers and community leaders, using a combination of internet-based surveys and live interactive group survey techniques. This combination of community participation provided extensive opportunities to gather public input which was vital in establishing the funding priorities in this Capital Improvement Plan.

The Office of Regional Initiatives contracted with HomeBase, a consulting firm, to conduct focus groups with homeless services clients as part of the outreach to identify gaps in the system. A Gaps Analysis was produced based on those focus groups and meetings with non-profit service providers. Additionally, during the period of January 29-30 2014, Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition Committee on Homelessness conducted the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. The results of the Homeless Census assist with the plan to end homelessness.

Highest concerns identified from all citizen participation:

- A diversified economy with a wide range of job opportunities
- Higher education beyond high school, need for high quality K-12 and workforce education
- Multi-modal transit system; currently difficult to get around on transit
- Housing options for all preferences and budgets
- Problems with home and family life; need strong social service networks

- Public safety and crime
- Healthcare options and service
- Homelessness
- Service for adults who are 60 years or older
- Hunger or lack of food
- Parks and recreational services
- The arts, community, and cultural activities
- Support for people with severe mental or physical disabilities
- Services for children 0-6 years old who are not currently enrolled in school
- Poverty or lack of money for basic needs
- Substance abuse and drugs

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Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Internet survey, Stakeholder Interviews, Telephone surveys, community events	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community	Valley-wide Internet survey by Southern Nevada Strong. Also undertook Stakeholder interviews with business, government, educators. Conducted random sampling through telephone surveys and map-based exercises at community events. Approximately 70,000 people reached.	All comments integrated into Southern Nevada Strong plans.		southernnevadastrong.org

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Focus Groups with protected classes	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Single Mother Households	Southern Nevada Strong focus groups for Regional Analysis of Impediments included approximately 40 people.	All comments integrated into Southern Nevada Strong plans.		southernnevadastrong.org
3	Homeless Focus Groups	homeless	HomeBase homeless focus groups held at Catholic Charities, HELP of Southern Nevada, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth, Salvation Army.	Many comments received and integrated into the Southern Nevada Gaps Analysis.		helphopehome.org

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Telephone Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	United Way sponsored the 2012 Community Assessment which garnered phone survey responses from 900 households.	All comments integrated in Community Assessment and identification of priorities.		uwsn.org/community-assessment-2012/
5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Board of County Commissioners, North Las Vegas City Council, Boulder City Council, Mesquite City Council	No comments received.		clarkcountynv.gov

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The social costs of not housing people properly include increased homelessness, family disintegration and joblessness in the face of housing instability, all of which affect the community as a whole. A house is where we nurture and create a safe place for our youth to develop their sense of self-esteem. Affordable housing is not an abstract term, but a measure of how well a society provides for its citizens. People should not have to choose between feeding their children and paying their rent and utilities.

The Southern Nevada region particularly was hard-hit by the recession and slow economic recovery. Because our region relies heavily on gaming, tourism and construction, all industries that declined quickly during the recession, many residents lost wages and jobs. The subsequent housing crisis affected thousands of families who lost their homes as they became unable to pay rent or mortgages and housing values plummeted. Changes in the housing market had region-wide impacts on many sectors, and our service-focused economy shrank drastically as national spending declined, as outlined in the Clark County Housing Market Analysis published by Southern Nevada Strong.

Like a high stakes game of musical chairs, the number of poor renters has increased and they must compete for a diminishing number of affordable places to live. Over 148,000 households (37% of all households) in the HCP Consortium have incomes below 80% area median income (AMI). Of these, 118,528 households (83%) experience a housing problem, including substandard housing, overcrowding, cost burden or severe cost burden. Almost 110,000 households at 80% AMI and below are estimated to be paying over 30% of their income for housing. Over 48,000 of these households are low-income households with “worst case” housing needs. Households with worst-case needs are families who have incomes at or below 50% of the area median and pay more than half of their income for housing and utilities.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.405, 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The following is an analysis of HUD Census data indicating housing need as a function of various housing problems including cost burden, overcrowding and substandard housing conditions. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has adopted definitions for income groups. The definitions of income groups applicable to the Consolidated Plan are listed below:

- Extremely Low-Income: Households whose income is between 0 and 30% of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD
- Low-Income: Households whose income does not exceed 50% of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD
- Moderate-Income: Households whose income does not exceed 80% of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD

The attached image, Income Limits by Housing Size FY 2014, defines the incomes specifically for Clark County in 2014 based upon household size. This information is useful to understanding the level of need as presented in the next section. Median family income in 2014 is \$58,000.

HUD considers a household to be cost burdened if 30% or more of income is spent on housing expenses including utilities. A household is severely cost burdened if 50% or more of income is spent on housing expenses including utilities.

The following summary is provided to illustrate the primary issues facing Southern Nevada concerning cost burden.

Based on data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey Estimates:

- There are 390,693 households in the HCP Consortium area
- There are 147,814 households with income at or below 80% of median area income, or almost 38% of all households
- Cost burdened (30% of income for housing costs) = 109,338
- Of the 147,814 low- and moderate-income households, 64,127 or 43.4% pay over 50% of their income for housing, a significant 11% increase in severely cost burdened households since 2000 when 33.2% of households were severely cost burdened.
- Severely Cost burdened renters households = 38,556 (9.8% of all households)
- Severely Cost burdened owner households = 25,571 (6.5% of all households)

The housing needs for these households range from housing rehabilitation assistance, homebuyer assistance, demolition of deteriorated structures, affordable rental and owner housing, code

enforcement, additional Housing Choice Vouchers and tenant-based rental assistance funding, a wide variety of public services, and additional jobs and job skills.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	721,828	1,090,227	51%
Households	268,902	390,712	45%
Median Income	\$50,700.00	\$59,200.00	17%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

U.S. Census 2000 and American Community Survey

Data Source Comments: Median income is for Clark County total. 2011 Median Income is actually from 2015.

Income Limits by Housing Size FY 2014

Income Level		Household Size							
		1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person	6-person	7-person	8-person
Extremely low-income	30% of AMI	\$12,950	\$15,800	\$16,650	\$18,450	\$19,950	\$21,450	\$22,900	\$24,400
Low-Income	50% of AMI	\$21,550	\$24,600	\$27,700	\$30,750	\$33,250	\$35,700	\$38,150	\$40,600
Moderate Income	80% of AMI	\$34,450	\$39,400	\$44,300	\$49,200	\$53,150	\$57,100	\$61,050	\$64,950

Note: AMI = Area Median Income
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Income Limits by Housing Size FY 2014

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	37,360	40,695	69,759	43,064	199,834
Small Family Households *	12,385	14,115	26,065	17,409	98,119
Large Family Households *	3,299	5,075	8,524	5,440	21,585
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	5,974	7,560	12,603	7,124	36,809
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,174	5,794	6,557	2,983	10,005
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	7,948	9,749	14,492	9,118	31,914
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	710	514	484	135	1,843	60	145	300	129	634
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	840	855	640	289	2,624	55	105	155	265	580
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,794	1,974	2,435	1,180	7,383	274	375	1,129	635	2,413
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	16,855	12,835	5,125	490	35,305	6,755	7,815	10,195	3,874	28,639
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	823	7,205	20,274	6,739	35,041	1,215	2,798	8,454	8,629	21,096
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	3,740	0	0	0	3,740	1,595	0	0	0	1,595

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	20,190	16,175	8,690	2,085	47,140	7,135	8,425	11,765	4,899	32,224
Having none of four housing problems	2,495	9,145	30,835	19,250	61,725	2,200	6,945	18,459	16,829	44,433
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,740	0	0	0	3,740	1,595	0	0	0	1,595

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	8,018	9,324	10,225	27,567	2,180	3,169	7,740	13,089
Large Related	2,355	3,100	2,847	8,302	605	1,395	3,078	5,078
Elderly	3,320	4,228	4,152	11,700	3,235	4,326	4,746	12,307
Other	6,985	6,195	9,823	23,003	2,258	2,155	3,899	8,312
Total need by income	20,678	22,847	27,047	70,572	8,278	11,045	19,463	38,786

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	7,670	5,460	2,090	15,220	1,910	2,425	4,210	8,545
Large Related	2,195	1,225	288	3,708	565	1,040	1,429	3,034
Elderly	3,050	3,010	768	6,828	2,505	2,829	2,379	7,713
Other	6,730	4,015	2,055	12,800	2,029	1,800	2,450	6,279
Total need by income	19,645	13,710	5,201	38,556	7,009	8,094	10,468	25,571

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	2,308	2,524	2,495	1,108	8,435	259	330	843	649	2,081
Multiple, unrelated family households	310	360	505	263	1,438	90	145	434	249	918
Other, non-family households	85	0	115	105	305	0	10	0	0	10
Total need by income	2,703	2,884	3,115	1,476	10,178	349	485	1,277	898	3,009

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to the 2010-2012 ACS 3-Year Estimates, nonfamily households made up 35% (246,400 households) of all households in Clark County. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder. Many of the single person households in need of housing assistance are elderly and include elderly who are frail and disabled.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Approximately 11.7% of the Clark County population is living with a disability. According to the 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey, 38,907 people with a disability in Clark County live in poverty. Accessible Space, Inc., which provides affordable housing for seniors and people with disabilities, maintains an active waiting list of over 1,400 households, with a current wait time of approximately 3 years. Needs for this population include transportation, medical care, accessible housing and supportive services.

According to the Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence, there were 25,349 victims of domestic violence in Clark County in 2013/2014. The domestic violence shelters indicated that there continues to be a great need for permanent affordable housing. Housing stability is very closely tied to victim safety, and as a result, there is a significant housing gap for victims of domestic abuse, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to the most current CHAS data, almost 110,000 moderate- and low-income households in the HCP Consortium are estimated to be paying for housing they cannot really afford. Over 64,000 of these households are low-income households with “worst case” housing needs - families who have incomes at or below 50% of the area median and pay more than half of their income for housing. The most common housing problems are housing cost burden greater than 50% of income for renter households and a housing cost burden greater than 30% of income for owner households. Renters with 0-30% AMI have the highest percentage of having 1 or more of the severe housing problems, while owners between

50-80% AMI have the highest percentage of having 1 or more of the severe housing problems (severe overcrowding, lack of kitchen or bathroom, severe cost burden).

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

While cost burden is a significant problem for households at 80% AMI and below, it is particularly difficult for those at 50% AMI and below, especially those on fixed incomes, which would include most elderly people and people with disabilities. Renter households overall have more housing problems, no matter what race or ethnicity. Generally, low- and very low-income households and large families are disproportionately affected by overcrowding and overcrowding is more prevalent among renters than owners.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

There are approximately 10,000 households with children that are low- and extremely low-income paying more than 50% of their income for their housing. This means that any unforeseen financial difficulties, such as an illness or job loss, can push these families onto the streets in short order. Single parent, female- headed households are particularly vulnerable with 26,044 such households living in poverty. An additional 7,522 male headed households with children present are also living in poverty. These households as well as formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance need access to permanent affordable housing, affordable child care, educational opportunities, job training and transportation.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Southern Nevada does not track or estimate “at –risk” populations other than the youth that are in foster care. Youth that “age-out” of the foster care system are at a higher risk to experience homelessness in their adult lives. Southern Nevada CoC accepts that all persons who experience homelessness are at risk for epidemiological issues and frequent use of public systems during their lifetime.

Statewide, there has been an increase in the number of households with characteristics that may pose a risk for homelessness. While national trends also show an increase in these vulnerable households, for most groups, the increase in Nevada was greater than nationwide.

See link for data: * National Alliance to End Homelessness: The State of Homelessness in America 2014. Available at: http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/d1b106237807ab260f_qam6ydz02.pdf

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Instability and increased risk of homelessness are associated with a lack of financial, mental, emotional and physical resources. These missing resources lead to frequent moving, living in the home of another, living in a hotel or motel, and/or living in severely overcrowded housing. Many individuals who are exiting an institution (jail, mental health facility) or a system of care (as foster care) are at increased risk of homelessness. Other areas that could impact instability are prolonged unemployment, deteriorated housing, domestic violence, mental illness, drug or alcohol addictions, death of a family member, abandonment by spouse, non-receipt of child support, medical expenses and/or other unanticipated emergency expenditures. All of these factors may contribute to household instability and increase the risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The foreclosure crisis and slow recovery have had the most significant impact on housing conditions since the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan. Over 254,000 Notices of Trustee Sale were recorded in Clark County between 2007 and 2014. The housing bubble burst and the resultant economic recession and widespread job losses made it difficult for all households to remain and maintain their housing, but those circumstances have been particularly hard on low-income households. While the housing market appears to be improving, those households in poverty continue to have many needs.

Housing conditions for low-income renters were dire even before the foreclosure crisis began. According to the Census 2010, over 109,000 low- and moderate-income households in the HCP Consortium were estimated to be paying for housing they cannot really afford. Over 64,000 of these households are low-income households with “worst case” housing needs - families who have incomes at or below 50% of the area median and pay more than half of their income for housing. As can be logically expected, households between 0% and 30% of area median income are the most likely to have worst case housing needs. This translates to 26,654 households that are extremely low-income and severely cost burdened.

Despite the relatively recent construction of the majority of housing (only 23% built before 1980), many lower-income households are living in substandard housing conditions. Most dwelling units in substandard condition are rental units. Minority owner households are more likely to have disproportionately higher levels of housing problems than minority renter households. However, renter households overall have more housing problems, no matter what race or ethnicity.

The special needs population includes elderly and frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol and other addictions, persons diagnosed with AIDS and related diseases, and public housing residents. Self-sufficiency is not a realistic goal for certain segments of the special needs population due

to age and/or need for services. These households need permanent housing with supportive services, assisted living, transportation, medical services, treatment options and many other social service supports.

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NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

The Clark County population broken out by race and ethnicity indicates that the largest minority population is Hispanic/Latino (30.9%) followed distantly by Black/African American at 9.8% and Asian at 8.7%.

The housing problems indicated in this section are 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room (crowding), 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%. The household figures in the tables have at least one of those housing problems and are delineated by race/ethnicity. A difference of 10% or more of housing problems between the total population and minority groups indicates a disproportionate need of a minority group. The summary of housing problems by race and ethnicity are presented below for the HCP Consortium.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	27,100	2,755	4,229
White	13,705	1,540	1,960
Black / African American	4,080	505	724
Asian	1,610	225	519
American Indian, Alaska Native	219	80	34
Pacific Islander	75	0	18
Hispanic	6,743	365	890

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	34,520	6,079	0
White	14,860	4,385	0
Black / African American	4,760	245	0
Asian	1,894	263	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	220	94	0
Pacific Islander	189	10	0
Hispanic	11,889	1,024	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	48,400	21,585	0
White	22,425	11,765	0
Black / African American	6,339	1,929	0
Asian	3,319	1,170	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	164	100	0
Pacific Islander	219	59	0
Hispanic	14,874	6,260	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,300	23,420	0
White	10,860	12,200	0
Black / African American	2,364	2,545	0
Asian	2,223	1,664	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	125	283	0
Pacific Islander	224	194	0
Hispanic	6,250	6,089	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Black/African American and Pacific Islander households at 30-50% AMI appear to have 10% more housing problems than the jurisdiction as a whole, while Pacific Islander households at 50-80% AMI also have 10% more housing problems. It is important to note that the Pacific Islander population is extremely small in these income groups at 408 households. These were the only disproportionate housing needs indicated by the 2007-2011 CHAS data.

While these figures make it appear that race/ethnicity is not the biggest factor in households having disproportionately more housing problems, a better assessment is available through the Regional Analysis of Impediments (RAI) that was completed by Southern Nevada Strong. In that study, concentrations of minority households in certain areas of the community are identified and housing choice is discussed at length. In summary, North Las Vegas is one of the most diverse communities in Southern Nevada and has a larger proportion of low-income residents, while Boulder City is one of the least diverse communities and a larger proportion of middle-income residents. Mesquite has a low proportion of African American residents but a relatively large Hispanic population. The unincorporated areas of Clark County show some concentration of minority populations east of North Las Vegas and south of Las Vegas. The entire RAI is available at <http://www.southernnevadastrong.org>.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

The housing problems indicated in this section are considered severe and include 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, and 4. Cost Burden greater than 50%. The household figures in the tables have at least one of those housing problems and are delineated by race/ethnicity. A difference of 10% or more in housing problems between the total population and minority groups indicates a disproportionate need of a minority group. The summary of housing problems by race and ethnicity are presented below for the HCP Consortium.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	25,285	4,585	4,229
White	12,555	2,690	1,960
Black / African American	3,905	675	724
Asian	1,480	360	519
American Indian, Alaska Native	219	80	34
Pacific Islander	75	0	18
Hispanic	6,388	730	890

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	23,375	17,220	0
White	10,330	8,905	0
Black / African American	3,405	1,605	0
Asian	1,458	690	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	130	179	0
Pacific Islander	94	100	0
Hispanic	7,430	5,470	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

DRAFT

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	18,245	51,740	0
White	7,835	26,350	0
Black / African American	1,829	6,430	0
Asian	1,754	2,724	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	235	0
Pacific Islander	144	133	0
Hispanic	6,089	15,030	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,045	38,670	0
White	2,540	20,500	0
Black / African American	705	4,195	0
Asian	1,165	2,717	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	393	0
Pacific Islander	94	324	0
Hispanic	2,398	9,914	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

Black/African American and Asian households at 30-50% AMI appear to have 10% more severe housing problems, while Pacific Islander households at 50-80% AMI also have 10% more severe housing problems. In fact, Pacific Islander households in this income range have 52% of households with severe housing problems as opposed to the jurisdiction as a whole having 26%. However, there are only 144 of these households as compared to a total of 18,245 households with severe housing problems.

While these figures make it appear that race/ethnicity is not the biggest factor in households having disproportionately more housing problems, a better assessment is available through the Regional Analysis of Impediments that was completed by Southern Nevada Strong. In that study, concentrations of minority households in certain areas of the community are identified and housing choice is discussed at length. In summary, North Las Vegas is one of the most diverse communities in Southern Nevada and has a larger proportion of low-income residents, while Boulder City is one of the least diverse communities and a larger proportion of middle-income residents. Mesquite has a low proportion of African American residents but a relatively large Hispanic population. The unincorporated areas of Clark County show some concentration of minority populations east of North Las Vegas and south of Las Vegas. The entire RAI is available at <http://www.southernnevadastrong.org>.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

The housing problem indicated in this section is cost burden which is present when a household pays 30% or more for their rent and utilities. The household figures in the tables are delineated by race/ethnicity. A difference of 10% or more in housing cost between the total population and minority groups indicates a disproportionate need of a minority group. The summary of housing problems by race and ethnicity are presented below for the HCP Consortium.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	205,114	92,999	68,874	4,394
White	126,925	47,425	34,370	2,005
Black / African American	17,265	11,175	9,295	764
Asian	15,240	7,054	6,194	519
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,357	443	364	34
Pacific Islander	1,008	484	329	38
Hispanic	39,785	24,893	16,769	945

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Cost Burden	<=30% AMI Percent	30-50% AMI Percent	>=50%AMI Percent
Jurisdiction as a Whole	55%	25%	19%
White	60%	23%	16%
Black/African American	45%	29%	24%
Asian	35%	24%	21%
American Indian, Alaska Native	62%	20%	17%
Pacific Islander	54%	26%	18%
Hispanic	48%	30%	20%

Table 22 - Housing Cost Burden by Race/Ethnicity Percent Comparison

Discussion The attached table indicates that there are no racial or ethnic groups that have a disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion - 91.205 (b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Black/African American households in the 30-50% AMI range and Pacific Islanders in the 30-50% and 50%-80% range experience a greater number of housing problems. It is important to note that cost burden is not disproportionate so it can be inferred that these households are experiencing issues with substandard housing and overcrowding. Further, the number of Pacific Islander households in the 30%-80% range experiencing a disproportionate share of housing problems is relatively small compared to the community total of households – 408 Pacific Islander households.

Black/African American and Asian households at 30-50% AMI appear to have 10% more severe housing problems, while Pacific Islander households at 50-80% AMI also have 10% more severe housing problems. In fact, Pacific Islander households in this income range have 52% of households with severe housing problems as opposed to the jurisdiction as a whole having 26%. However, there are only 144 of these households as compared to a total of 18,245 households with severe housing problems.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

All needs have been described in previous sections. However, to reiterate, needs include housing rehabilitation assistance, homebuyer assistance, demolition of deteriorated structures, affordable housing, code enforcement, additional Housing Choice Vouchers and tenant-based rental assistance funding, a wide variety of public services, and additional jobs and job skills.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

According to the CHAS data, minority groups have higher percentages of lower income households when compared to non-minority, lower income households, but are not disproportionately cost burdened compared with the HCP Consortium as a whole. Minority group residents tend to live in those parts of the Consortium Area that contain greater proportions of lower income households and older housing which include the more urban and mature areas of the HCP Consortium.

The Regional Analysis of Impediments that was completed by Southern Nevada Strong provides a comprehensive look at the specific areas that have higher concentrations of minority households and housing choice is discussed at length. In summary, North Las Vegas is one of the most diverse communities in Southern Nevada and has a larger proportion of low-income residents, while Boulder City is one of the least diverse communities and a larger proportion of middle-income residents. Mesquite has a low proportion of African American residents but a relatively large Hispanic population. The unincorporated areas of Clark County show some concentration of minority populations east of North Las Vegas and south of Las Vegas. The entire RAI is available at www.southernnevadastrong.org.

Please see map "Location of All Minority Groups in Clark County Urban Core 2010" for a look at the concentration of minority households in the urban core of Clark County.

DRAFT

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

The SNRHA is responsible for the administration of the Housing Choice Voucher program, which allows Voucher Holders to seek housing anywhere in ClarkCounty. SNRHA is also responsible for the management of all Public Housing units in Southern Nevada. The HCP Consortium worked with the executive staff of the SNRHA to coordinate the development of the Consolidated Plan and the Housing Authority Five-Year Plan.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,667	9,938	103	9,835	804	289	1,467

Table 23 - Public Housing by Program Type

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Alternate Data Source Name:
SNRHA Data by Program Type
Data Source Comments:

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,508	13,120	9,913	13,677	9,409	10,183
Average length of stay	0	0	7	9	3	10	2	6
Average Household size	0	0	2	3	3	3	1	4
# Homeless at admission	0	0	266	952	11	119	761	40
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	988	1,876	25	1,378	165	14
# of Disabled Families	0	0	566	2,546	13	1,136	319	46
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	24	9,995	64	9,271	312	230
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

SNRHA Data by Program Type

Data Source Comments: Disabled characteristics of residents is also available.

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	1,151	3,092	41	1,893	472	154	532
Black/African American	0	0	1,399	6,657	57	5,224	327	138	911
Asian	0	0	93	115	5	82	10	1	17
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	35	73	1	45	12	3	12
Pacific Islander	0	0	33	102	1	76	9	4	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:
SNRHA Data by Program Type
Data Source Comments:

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	538	1,028	25	746	56	40	161
Not Hispanic	0	0	2,127	8,956	78	6,539	762	257	1,320
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:
SNRHA Data by Program Type
Data Source Comments:

DRAFT

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

There are 82 families with disabilities on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, which is 10% of the households on the list. The waiting list is closed and has been since 2008 (over 7 years). There are 998 families with disabilities on the Public Housing waiting list, which is 27.1% of households on the list. The waiting list has been closed since July 2014 (over 6 months). These households need access to transportation, supportive services for their disabled household member, food assistance, education opportunities and access to other mainstream programs.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

The HCV waiting list has been closed since 2008 (over 7 years) and it is predicted that if it were to be opened up, at least 10,000 people would try to apply for vouchers. The SNRHA would, however, limit the number of applicants should it decide to open up the program to new applications.

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority provides housing and supportive services to the very low-income, especially those at 30% AMI and below. Their most immediate needs include transportation, access to other mainstream programs, job training, additional education, food assistance, health care, and child care assistance. The most immediate need for the Housing Choice Voucher participants is security deposits.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The needs of public housing and housing choice voucher holders mirror those of the population at large as cost burden appears to be the major problem with most low- and moderate income households.

Discussion

The majority of existing affordable rental housing in the HCP Consortium is affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of AMI. There are 2,667 public housing units and 9,938 publicly assisted households in Clark County with lengthy waiting lists for both programs. These facts indicate the need for the production of more affordable rental units for those with incomes below 50% of AMI.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

The Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) and its Committee on Homelessness (CoH) are responsible for implementation and evaluation of the Help Hope Home Plan to End Homelessness. An updated gaps analysis was conducted in 2013 to help identify the needs of homeless households and develop a regional response. Coordination of the resultant plan is provided by the Regional Initiatives Office (formerly the Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator). The local Continuum of Care (CoC) process is managed by the Regional Initiatives Office (RIO), the Southern Nevada collaborative applicant in charge of submitting a joint funding application on behalf of all applicants dedicated to serving the homeless in Clark County. Homeless needs are identified through regular meetings of the CoH and CoCEWG, the Point in Time (PIT) Count, and regular communication between outreach workers, the emergency shelters and supportive housing programs.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

It is estimated that 36,718 members of the Southern Nevada population experience homelessness annually. The annual estimate of homelessness in Southern Nevada represents approximately 1.9% of the total population of Southern Nevada.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,887	3,088
Black or African American	1,894	2,059
Asian	99	85
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	158
Pacific Islander	46	65
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	542	2,029
Not Hispanic	3,839	4,237

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey

Data Source

Comments: Data provided by Regional Initiatives Office using the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Based on the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey, there were 355 families with children and 1 veteran family with children homeless for the PIT count. These families are those in poverty, usually having a single parent in a minimum wage job and oftentimes with a mixture of substance abuse, domestic violence, mental health issues and child abuse in the family dynamic. They also have limited support systems.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

The most recent surveys conducted in Southern Nevada (years 2013 and 2014) have shown that individual homeless persons are more likely to be White males over the age of 30. In 2013, 73.8% of the Southern Nevada survey respondents indicated they were of male gender, and 43.3% of 2013 survey respondents identified their racial/ethnic group as White/Caucasian. Similarly, 71.4% of the 2014 respondents identified themselves as male gender, and 47.3% identified themselves as White/Caucasian. Black/African American households are overly represented in the homeless population; they are 9.8% of the overall population but 39.4% of the homeless population.

It should be noted that prior to 2014, HUD required CoCs to report race, ethnicity, and gender data separately for all persons surveyed. However, per HUD, race and ethnicity data were collected using separate survey questions. However, in the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, the majority of survey respondents were not aware of the difference between 'race' and 'ethnicity', and the survey results reflect this. While 885 respondents provided a response to the race question (Which racial group

do you identify with the most?), only 351 provided a response to the ethnicity question (Which ethnic group do you identify with the most?) This must be taken into account when reviewing data for race and ethnicity for the year 2014.

- 47.3% of survey respondents identified their racial group as White/Caucasian.
- 39.4% of respondents identified their racial group as Black/African American.
- 1.6% of respondents identified their racial group as American Indian/Alaskan Native.
- 2.5% of respondents identified their racial group as Asian/Pacific Islander
- 9.2% of respondents identified their racial group as Other/Multi-Ethnic.
- 30.2% of respondents identified their ethnic group as Hispanic/Latino

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Extensive information on the nature and extent of homelessness is available in detail in the *2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey*, available on the HELPHOPEHOME.ORG website. The following description of the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homeless households is pulled directly from the census and survey, and focuses on a small proportion of the information available.

The 2014 Southern Nevada PIT Count indicates that between 2013 and 2014, the total number of homeless persons increased from 7,355 to 9,417, respectively. The number of unsheltered homeless persons (including the hidden homeless population) increased from 4,435 to 5,468 respectively during this time period. It is estimated that 36,718 members of the Southern Nevada population experience homelessness annually. The annual estimate of homelessness in Southern Nevada represents approximately 1.9% of the total population of Southern Nevada.

Some of the most important findings are outlined here:

- 58.0% of homeless persons in Southern Nevada were unsheltered.
- 36.1% of the unsheltered population was considered “hidden” homeless, and the remaining 63.9% were classified as street homeless.
- 41.9% of the persons enumerated in the PIT Count were in sheltered facilities.
- 27.8% of survey respondents were between the ages of 51 and 60.
- 9.6% of respondents were between the ages of 18 and 21, which more than doubles the amount of homeless persons in this category in 2013 (4.7%).
- 73.9% reported living in Southern Nevada when they most recently became homeless.
- 50.1% survey respondents cited job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness, making it the primary cause of homelessness for the majority of this population.
- 45.8% of survey respondents reported that they were homeless for the first time.
- 38.3% of survey respondents reported that they had been homeless four or more times in the last three years.

- 41.1% of the 2014 survey respondents reported that they had been homeless for a year or more since their last housing situation; this is one criterion included in the HUD definition of chronic homelessness.
- 43.9% reported that they were renting a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless.
- No Transportation was the leading barrier to obtaining employment (27.4%), closely followed by No Permanent Address (23.4%).
- The most commonly used service/assistance was Free Meals (41.2%).
- 916 persons of the unsheltered (street) population was found to be living in cars/vans/RVs, abandoned buildings, encampments, and parks.
- 28.5% of homeless respondents indicated that since they most recently became homeless, they had needed medical care but had been unable to receive it.
- 6.6% of survey respondents reported they were incarcerated immediately before becoming homeless this time

The majority (74.8%) of survey respondents had spent no nights in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Discussion:

The increase in youth homelessness from 2013 to 2014 is a matter of concern for the community and will need to be addressed. Homeless individuals and families need better access to mainstream programs, medical care, re-entry assistance, transportation assistance, and housing. With 45.8% reporting that they are first time homeless and 43.9% reporting being housed prior to their homelessness, Southern Nevada needs to expand opportunities to prevent homelessness, keeping families stable and ultimately saving money.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction

The special needs population includes elderly and frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol and other addictions, persons diagnosed with AIDS and related diseases, and public housing residents. Self-sufficiency is not an option for certain segments of the special needs population due to age and/or need for services. These households need permanent housing with supportive services, assisted living, transportation, medical services, treatment options and many other social service supports.

Elderly and Frail Elderly- HUD Defines Elderly as anyone 62 years of age or older. Frail Elderly are elderly persons who need assistance to perform routine activities of daily living such as help with eating, bathing/restroom use, shopping and leaving the house. In Clark County, the number of households with residents aged 55 and older increased in the past decade. Between 2000 and 2010, the two highest growth rates of all age cohorts were the 85 and older (87 percent) cohort and the 55 to 64 (67 percent) cohort. Nevada's 65+ populations grew 48.2% between 2000 and 2010. (Elders Count Nevada) In 2010, Clark County was home to 323,405 persons age 60 and older. (Aging Trends and Challenges in Nevada, UNLV Center for Democratic Culture) In 2010, almost two-thirds of the state's nearly 150,000 veterans 55 or older lived in the Las Vegas-Henderson area. (Elders Count Nevada) By the year 2020, 1 in 5 citizens of Nevada will be over the age of 65. All other age groups are projected to decrease in population during this same amount of time. (SNS Existing Conditions Report)

Severely Mentally Ill- As of 2012 the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health estimate the population of Severely Mentally Ill people in Clark County to be 12,379, the highest in the state. Of that group, they estimate that roughly 25% are receiving the services that they need. Clark County has the most noticeable insufficient service reach in Nevada. People in their middle stages of life are more likely to receive the resources they need. There are few resources for early intervention/prevention. Also, elderly SMI are less likely to receive the services they need. (Behavioral Gaps Analysis 2012) Severely mentally ill encompasses a range of people with variable service and support needs. Severely mentally ill population includes people under the age of 60 suffering from dementia as well as violent and sex offenders.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Question answer begins above in Introduction.

Developmentally Disabled- According to the Developmental Disabilities Resource Center, Developmental disabilities are disabilities manifested before the person reaches twenty-two (22) years of age, which constitutes a substantial disability to the affected individual, and is attributable to mental retardation or related conditions which include cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism or other neurological conditions when such conditions result in impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior similar to that of a person with mental retardation. Between 1997 and 2008 the prevalence of

parent reported developmental disabilities grew 17.1% country-wide. There are about 1.8 million more children diagnosed with developmental disabilities between 2006-2008 compared to the previous decade. (CDC). Children of families living below the poverty line are more likely to have developmental disabilities. This growth in self reporting means we will continue to see a growing need for housing and supportive services for this group.

Physically Disabled- The federal government describes people with physical disabilities as someone who (1) has a physical impairment that substantially limits one or more "major life activities," (2) has a record of such an impairment, or (3) is regarded as having such an impairment. This is a broad definition that covers everything from genetic disorders affecting physical impairment to amputations. This makes assessing demographics for this group difficult. A person with physical disabilities is often part of another special needs group such as elderly and frail elderly, developmentally disabled that require supportive services as well.

See below for information on HIV/AIDS

Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions- According to SAMSHA, Nevada ranks within the top 10 states for the following substance abuse and mental health issues: Illicit drug use (not marijuana), non-medical use of pain relievers and a major depressive episode in the past year. Rates of abuse or dependence on alcohol have remained at or above the national rate for years, while rates of abuse or dependence on drugs is more variable, generally remaining at or below the national rate.

Public Housing Residents- There are 82 families with disabilities on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, which is 10% of the households on the list. The waiting list has been closed since 2008 (over 7 years). There are 998 families with disabilities on the Public Housing waiting list, which is 27.1% of households on the list. The waiting list has been closed since July 2014 (over 6 months).

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority provides housing and supportive services to the very low-income, especially those at 30% AMI and below. Their most immediate needs include transportation, access to other mainstream programs, job training, additional education, food assistance, health care, and child care assistance. The most immediate need for the Housing Choice Voucher participants is security deposits for quick placement into homes.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Elderly and Frail Elderly- According to the Governor's Commission on Aging NRS 439 Report, in both rural and urban areas, transportation and home care were listed as the two top needs for continued independent living. Between 2006 and 2009, the number of Nevada's unpaid or family caregivers increased by 40%. (Elder's Count Nevada) Becoming the sole caregivers for a family member can be a major financial and social burden. It is important that Elderly are able to receive the care they need without the potential burden on a family member having to quit a job to care for them fulltime.

Severely Mentally Ill- The severely mentally ill population has several housing needs including: long term housing, services for persons who are mentally ill and developmentally delayed, resources for person under the age of 60 who are experiencing mental illness and dementia, violent individuals with a mental illness, sex offenders, persons with co-existing medical and mental health or intellectually delayed.

Developmentally Disabled- Housing and supportive service needs for the developmentally disabled mirror those of elderly and frail elderly. According to the Nevada Governor's Council on Developmental Disabilities, "Skilled nursing facility care is 42 times the Average annual cost of caring someone who can live independently within their own home." Home Care and Transportation to doctors' appointments, jobs and shopping are needed to keep individuals with developmental disabilities living independently. Another important piece of living independently is to gain marketable job skills and long term work experience.

Physically Disabled- Physically disabled service needs mirror and overlap with other areas of our assessment. Across the board, transportation and home care are identified as the top needs to keep people living in their own homes.

Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions- Persons with alcohol and other drug addictions experience many of the same housing needs as persons with disabilities. The housing resources for non-homeless AODA are limited. While the homeless AODA population has access to emergency shelters and resources, there is a need for long term and permanent housing with services to support a lifestyle of recovery, including case management, access to mental health services and job training. Rates of unmet treatment in Nevada vary for illicit drugs vs. alcohol. In general, the rates for unmet treatment of drug users remains at or below the national average while the rates for unmet treatment of alcohol abusers stay at or above the national average.

Public Housing Residents- Clark County struggles to maintain enough public housing units to effectively house all potential clientele. The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority houses able-bodied and disabled clientele with a diverse range of needs. Households need access to transportation, supportive services for their disabled household member, food assistance, education opportunities and access to other mainstream programs.

Persons with disabilities or using supportive services to remain living independently need transportation, access to other mainstream programs, job training, additional education, food assistance, health care, and child care assistance. The most immediate need for the Housing Choice Voucher participants would be security deposits. The biggest needs for clients of public housing in the Clark County area is deposit support for moving into free units.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

As of December 31, 2013 there were a total of 8,149 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A) in Clark and Nye County alone as reported by the Nevada State Health Division-HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program. (Ryan White Comprehensive Needs Assessment 2014). Males represented 85% of all new AIDS diagnosis and females just 15%. With regard to race/ethnicity the White, non-Hispanic population represented 35% of new cases, Black non-Hispanic 30%, Hispanic 28% and Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 5%. MSM also dominated new AIDS diagnosis with 76% in 2013 followed by Heterosexual contact at 11%, IDU at 6% and MSM at 5%. With regard to age the majority, 27%, are 25-34, 24% in the 35-44 age bracket, and 23% are 45-54, finally 14% 55-64 respectively.

The population of people with HIV/AIDS require a wide range of supportive and housing needs including emergency rental assistance and affordable housing units, home medical care, transportation, food stamps/vouchers, dental and vision care, and food assistance. Over half of respondents to the Ryan White Needs Assessment 2014 reported that they need help paying rent or mortgage expenses every month with just 32% saying they can make expenses on their own. 28% of respondents named transportation as their top reason for not receiving medical care in the last year.

Of the top 10 services needed to help people manage their HIV/AIDS diagnosis, 8 were directly related to financial assistance with day-to-day needs including food stamps, health insurance and emergency rental assistance suggesting that affordable housing is a top priority for this group. In a survey of service providers to patients with HIV/AIDS, housing was in the top three including homelessness prevention and transitional housing. Transportation and access to health care facilities was one of the biggest barriers to care as seen by care providers.

As reported above, in 2013 there were a total of 8,149 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A) in the Clark County Transitional Grant Area for Ryan White. This number includes Nye County as well. It is important to report this full figure because many of the people living in the rural areas of Southern Nevada utilize health resources in Clark County. In 2013 there were 379 new HIV diagnoses in Clark and Nye County. Of these 328 were male and 51 were female with Male to male sexual contact (MSM) still being the primary mode of transmission. Males represented 85% of all new AIDS diagnosis and females just 15%. With regard to race/ethnicity the White, non-Hispanic population represented 35% of new cases, Black non-Hispanic 30%, Hispanic 28% and Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 5%. MSM also dominated new AIDS diagnosis with 76% in 2013 followed by Heterosexual contact at 11%, IDU at 6% and MSM at 5%. With regard to age the majority, 27%, are 25-34, 24% in the 35-44 age bracket, and 23% are 45-54, finally 14% 55-64 respectively.

Housing surveys performed by the Clark County Ryan White program show that the majority of AIDS/HIV patients are renting a home or living with friends. 20% of survey respondents have spent a significant amount of time (over 2 years) homeless at some point in their lives. Over 70% of the respondents to the Ryan White Women's Needs Assessment tool were unemployed at the time of the survey.

Discussion:

Overall the supportive services and housing needs for non-homeless special needs groups are very similar and require a holistic look at service providers and neighborhood development. Transportation, homecare and more affordable units are the top needs for this section. Financial aid for move-in fees is important to get more people into permanent, stable housing. Affordable and accessible units are always needed and in short supply. All of our affordable and accessible housing partners have long wait lists. It is clear that in each of these groups people want to remain as independent as possible, and financially this is the best bet for service providers as well and recipients.

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NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The HCP Consortium has identified the following needs for public facilities:

- Senior Centers
- Recreation Centers
- Parks Facilities
- Community Centers
- Community Resource Centers
- Health Care Facilities
- Facilities for Abused and Neglected Children
- Employment Training Facilities
- Educational Facilities

How were these needs determined?

The HCP Consortium identified its Public Facilities needs through citizen participation in the Southern Nevada Strong outreach, the United Way Community Assessment and review of many other plans and reports, including a review of the Capital Improvement Plans for each HCP Consortium jurisdiction. The Clark County Capital Improvement Plan 2014-2017 has identified approximately \$9 billion in project costs with an actual annual budget for such projects at \$704 million for FY2013/14. Clark County is particularly burdened with capital projects as it is responsible for regional facilities such as Regional Flood Control, University Medical Center, and the Department of Aviation. The City of North Las Vegas has proposed \$295,400,200.00 in projects on their capital list with \$1.4 billion in additional projects slated for future consideration due to serious budget constraints. Boulder City and Mesquite each have similar issues. Additionally, there are very few capital funds available for non-profit organizations to undertake capital improvements with CDBG being one of the few resources available to the community.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The Clark County Budget and Financial Planning Division of the Department of Finance aggregate each department's five-year capital requests and develops a countywide consolidated listing that includes both public facilities and public improvements. North Las Vegas has identified streets, sewer, water and sidewalks as priorities for the next five years. Mesquite will continue to focus on parks and recreation facilities. Boulder City is planning on undertaking street, sidewalk and ADA accessibility improvements, in addition to several parks and recreation projects.

How were these needs determined?

The HCP Consortium identified its Public Improvement needs through review of each jurisdiction's capital improvement plan, citizen participation in neighborhood meetings in North Las Vegas (North Valley, Choice Neighborhood, etc.), and input from the Southern Nevada Strong outreach, the United Way Community Assessment and review of many other plans and reports.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The HCP Consortium has extensive needs for public services that are far beyond the ability of any one agency to meet. The scope of the need is illustrated through the Outside Agency Grant, a general fund grant solicited by the Clark County Board of Commissioners for non-profit service providers to apply for approximately \$3 million annually. The number of applications increases annually and the amount of funding requested is regularly 2.5 times the amount available.

How were these needs determined?

The HCP Consortium identified its Public Services needs through citizen participation in the Southern Nevada Strong outreach, United Way Community Assessment, and review of the Southern Nevada Health Status Assessment 2012, Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment 2014 and many other reports/studies. Additionally, the HCP Consortium consulted extensively with non-profit service providers and governmental agencies to identify that all categories of public service are needed and there is never enough funding to meet all of the need. The CoCEWG also provided input on the particular needs of the homeless population and those in danger of becoming homeless.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Clark County is finally experiencing a slow economic recovery following the difficult post-recession years. According to myresearcher.com, year over year economic indicators are improving in most categories including increased population, more driver's license surrenders, lower unemployment rate, and higher hotel/motel occupancy rates. The unemployment rate fell to 6.9% in the latest period ending Dec 2014 from 8.9% a year ago. Net in-migration averaged 15,150 a year, accounting for 54% of population growth during the period. The homeownership rate is currently estimated at 53.3%, down from 57.1% in 2010 due to high foreclosure rates in the county during the Great Recession and its aftermath. However, according to the Las Vegas Perspective 2014, distressed home sales (auction, foreclosure, short sale) have shifted from being 62% of resale sales in 2012 to 37% of resale sales in 2013. While some distortion continues, as illustrated by the recent increase in foreclosures and defaults, it is expected that the housing market will stabilize over time and new realities will put pressure on housing needs.

While distortion in the current market complicates efforts to project housing supply and demand, the fundamental factors that most strongly correlate with housing choice remain unchanged: age of the head of household, size of the household, and income. The Southern Nevada Strong Clark County Housing Market Analysis of April 2013 by ECONorthwest, found that the following trends related to these factors might affect future housing demand in Clark County by 2035 and cause shifts in baseline trends:

The foreclosure crisis will continue to affect demand over the next two to five years. The most significant impact that foreclosures will have is to decrease the percentage and number of homeowners.

People over 65 will make up 20% of the population in 2035 (up from 12% in 2012). The aging of the population will decrease demand for single-family detached units and increase demand for housing types specific to seniors, such as assisted living facilities.

Echo boomers, who were between of the age of 15 and 28 in 2012, are one of the fastest growing groups nationally and in Clark County. In the earlier part of the planning period, they will prefer rental housing. In the later years, some may choose to purchase homes, including small single-family detached housing, townhouses, or condominiums.

A third of the County's population will be Hispanic by 2035, which will increase demand for more affordable housing for families, such as townhouses, affordable single-family detached units, or larger apartments.

A projected increase in real personal income may support demand for homeownership, especially of single-family detached units. However, the employment forecast shows growth in higher-wage sectors (e.g., Health Care or Construction) but also growth in lower-wage sectors (e.g., Retail Trade or Arts and Entertainment). This suggests that the County will continue to have demand for both higher-cost housing and lower-cost housing.

Housing preferences and transportation costs will affect the location of housing demand. Two of the groups forecast to grow the most, retirees and Echo Boomers, may generally prefer to live in areas where urban services (e.g., shopping) are easily accessible.

The entire SNS Clark County Housing Market Analysis is available at

<http://www.southernnevadastrong.org/files/managed/Document/328/Clark%20Co%20HousingMarketAnalysis-041213-FNL.pdf>

DRAFT

MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91.410, 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

According to ACS Data 2007-2011, the HCP Consortium has 470,951 housing units with Clark County accounting for the majority of units at 372,795 or 80% of the HCP Consortium total. North Las Vegas had a total of 76,273 housing units or 16.4% of the total, followed by Mesquite at 2.0% and Boulder City at 1.6%.

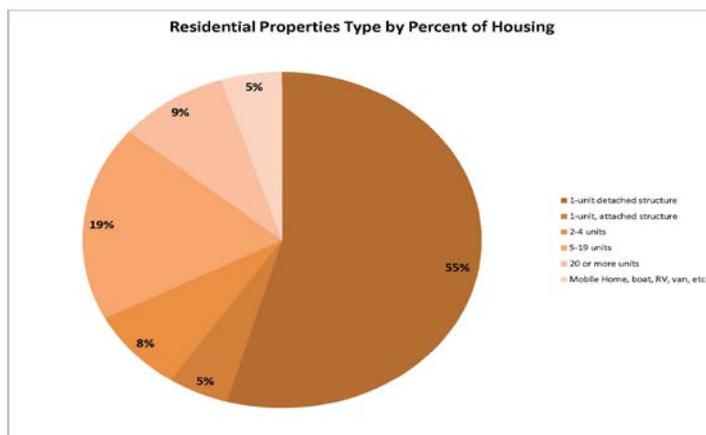
The majority of units, 55%, are single family detached structures with the next highest percentage being multiplexes from 5-19 units at 19% of all housing stock. As 38% of all rental units are 2-bedroom and only 3% are no bedroom/efficiency units, this may indicate a need for additional efficiency units, which can be particularly affordable to households just existing homelessness. The majority of owner housing has 3 bedrooms or more, at 79% of the housing stock.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	259,731	55%
1-unit, attached structure	23,043	5%
2-4 units	35,612	8%
5-19 units	87,289	19%
20 or more units	41,252	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	24,024	5%
Total	470,951	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



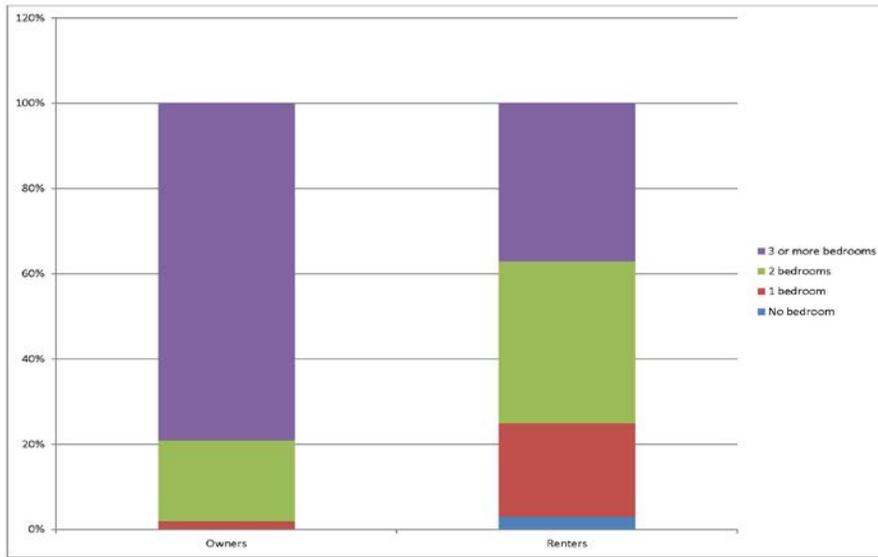
Residential Properties Type by Percent of Housing

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	633	0%	5,804	3%
1 bedroom	5,019	2%	37,793	22%
2 bedrooms	39,781	19%	67,350	38%
3 or more bedrooms	169,648	79%	64,665	37%
Total	215,081	100%	175,612	100%

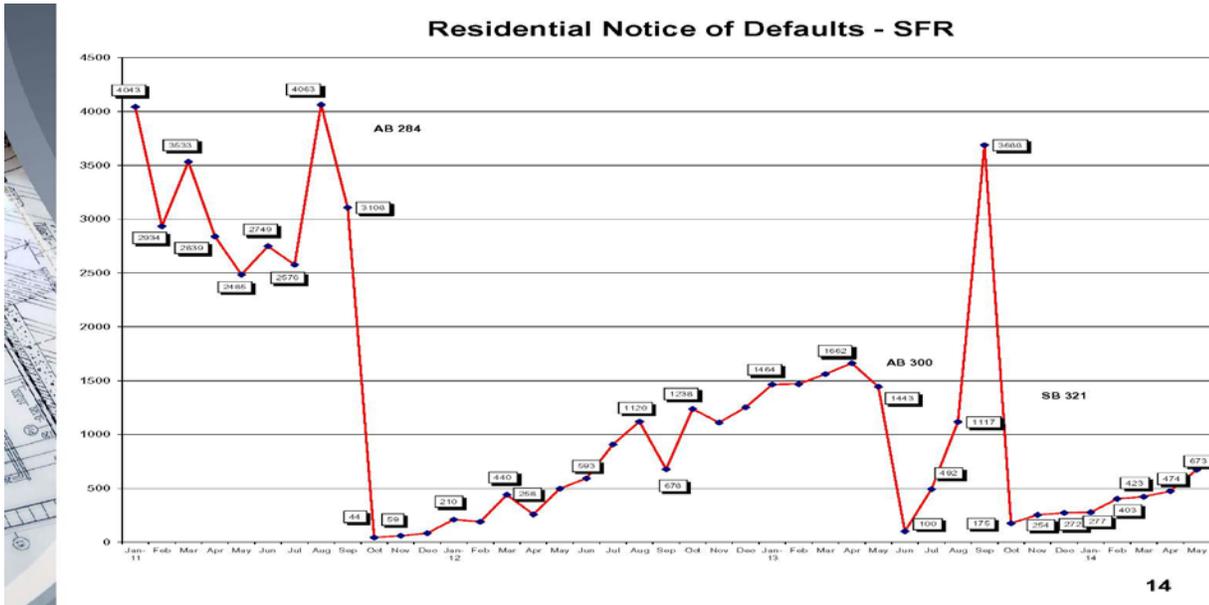
Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Unit Size by Tenure

Residential Notice of Defaults - SFR



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Single Family Residence (SFR) Listing Types 2009-2014



SFR listing type	Feb-09	Feb-10	Feb-11	Feb-12	Feb-13	Feb-14	Mar-30	May-18
REO/Repo	45%	20%	20%	19%	7%	6%	7%	6%
Short Sales	36%	58%	57%	58%	61%	39%	35%	32.8%
Traditional	19%	22%	23%	23%	32%	55%	58%	61.2%

Source – MLS, Res. Resources.

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Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

According to the Clark County Affordable Housing Database, there are 20,008 affordable housing units in Clark County, not including Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority properties. The family properties generally target households at 60% AMI and below while 3,596 of the 7,158 senior units target 50% AMI and below. There are 12,553 properties that rent to non-senior households but only 2,563 affordable to households at 50% AMI and below. Of those units, only 101 are specifically targeted to very low-income households (30% AMI or below) for families (more than 1 person in the household). This leaves most families with little choice but to reside in Public Housing, use Housing Choice Vouchers (when available) or pay more than 50% of their limited income for housing. An additional 297 units are specifically set-aside for people with disabilities, including 12 units for people with severe mental illness, 20 for formerly homeless veterans and 265 units for the severely disabled.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

There are potentially 544 assisted units in 11 rental housing developments that may be lost due to expiration of the Section 8 contracts. These properties were financed through Section 202 Elderly, Section 811 Disabled or other HUD programs and currently have Section 8 contracts that expire prior to FY 2020. However, two of properties are operated by Accessible Space, Inc., a non-profit organization that provides supported housing to people with traumatic brain injuries and they will continue to ensure that the two properties remain affordable. The area around the Rose Garden Townhouses just received funding for planning neighborhood improvements through the Choice Neighborhoods Program and the SNRHA is applying for RAD to rehabilitate this property, which will keep it affordable for the long term. Several other developments are owned and operated by non-profit organizations that have indicated that they plan to continue to operate these units as affordable housing. Thus there are approximately 255 units at-risk to be lost from the affordable housing inventory.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The availability of housing units very clearly does not meet the needs of the population. Only 6,456 units are set-aside for households at 50% AMI and below but 48,458 low- and extremely low-income households are severely cost burdened, leaving a need for at least 42,002 additional affordable units.

Another indicator that the availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population are the SNRHA waiting lists which total 13,631 households. In particular, while the Housing Choice Voucher program only indicates 823 households on the waiting list, the list has been closed for 7 years.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The analysis of cost burden indicates a specific need for rental housing affordable to individuals and families at or below 50% AMI, and particularly those at or below 30% AMI. While the housing authority has been the traditional provider of such housing, all indications from Congressional funding cuts for their programs imply the need for other organizations to provide additional housing for these households. As the senior population continues to grow in Southern Nevada there is a need for additional affordable senior rental housing and, more particularly, for affordable assisted living units. There is a need for additional permanent and permanent supportive housing for households exiting homelessness, particularly for extremely low-income single people for whom SRO units might be appropriate. Persons with disabilities have difficulty locating a wide choice of accessible units. In the homebuyer market, affordability for lower income first-time homebuyers is a continuing challenge as housing prices slowly increase and the housing stock that would be affordable to these households continues to be held as rentals by investors. For older units in the more urban areas, there is need for rehabilitation to preserve and improve the housing stock and neighborhoods.

Discussion

Clark County's housing market had a larger-price bubble than the national housing market and it is taking longer for the Clark County housing market to recover from the dramatic increase and decrease in prices between 2003 and 2013. The rapid price changes put many households who purchased homes during the housing bubble (mostly between 2003 and 2007) in a position where they owe more on their mortgage than their home is worth. This contributed to the spike in foreclosure activity.

Recent market indicators portray a return to a more normal housing market with some caveats. According to Home Builders Research, Inc., the types of sales activity has shifted from primarily REO and Short Sales to Traditional Sales. However, it is concerning that defaults have again been increasing which may indicate another rise in REO/Short Sales over the next two years. See the table of Single Family Residence (SFR) Listing Types 2009-2014 and the chart of Residential Notice of Defaults-SFR.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

The most recent HUD PD&R Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis for southern Nevada indicates that the home sales market in Clark County is currently soft, but improving. The number of homes sold totaled 47,750 during the 12 months ending August 2014, down 15% from 56,400 homes during the previous 12 months (Corelogic, Inc.). The average sales price increased 12% to \$210,900. Real Estate Owned sales accounted for 11% of existing home sales during the 12 months ending August 2014, largely unchanged from the previous 12-month period. Based on preliminary data, single-family home construction, as measured by the number of homes permitted, totaled 1,900 homes during the 3 months ending September 2014, an 11% increase from 1,725 homes a year ago. The rental market in the county is currently soft, but improving. According to MPF Research, average apartment rents rose to \$770 during third quarter 2014, up 4.4% from a year ago. The apartment vacancy rate declined to 6.8%, down from 7.7% in third quarter 2013. Based on preliminary data, multifamily construction, as measured by the number of units permitted, totaled 1,050 units during the 3 months ending September 2014, more than double the 440 units during the same period in 2013. Recent multifamily construction includes Elysian at Southern Highlands, a 255-unit project with rents ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,450 for one-bedrooms, \$1,300 to \$1,675 for a two-bedrooms, and \$1,600 to \$1,750 for three-bedrooms, all far beyond the reach of renter households at 60% AMI and below.

See HUD PD&R Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis for southern Nevada at http://www.huduser.org/portal/publications/pdf//LasVegasNV_comp_2014.pdf for the entire report.

Housing affordability is an important factor for evaluating the housing market, as well as quality of life, as many housing problems are directly related to the cost of housing. HUD standards measure affordability by the number of households paying no more than 30% of their gross income towards housing costs, including utilities. This section will describe the general characteristics of the cost of housing based on available information with comparison from the 2000 Census, and 2007-2011 ACS and 2013 ACS data.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	139,500	162,300	16%
Median Contract Rent	648	841	30%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:

U.S. Census 2000 and American Community Survey

Data Source Comments:

Most Recent Year of Median Home Value was obtained from Greater Las Vegas Association of Realtors 2014.

Most Recent Year of Median Contract Rent was obtained from Nevada Housing Division Apartment Facts 2013.

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	14,498	8.3%
\$500-999	98,591	56.1%
\$1,000-1,499	51,471	29.3%
\$1,500-1,999	8,394	4.8%
\$2,000 or more	2,658	1.5%
Total	175,612	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	3,149	No Data
50% HAMFI	15,117	11,890
80% HAMFI	85,092	36,322
100% HAMFI	No Data	55,896
Total	103,358	104,108

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	691	864	1,064	1,568	1,861
High HOME Rent	650	785	944	1,082	1,188
Low HOME Rent	577	618	742	858	957

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a clear mismatch between need and availability of affordable housing in the HCP Consortium. According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data, approximately 37,360 households earn less than 30% AMI, yet there are only 3,149 rental units available that are affordable to these households. While there are 150,570 units affordable for low/moderate income households earning 80% or less AMI and 147,815 households within this income bracket in need of housing, many of the affordable units are rented by households that could afford more but choose to pay a lower rent. The need is also reflected in the long waiting lists for Section 8 and public housing.

The Nevada Housing Division Affordable Apartment Survey is updated annually and is an excellent source for ongoing data on the apartment market in Clark County. It can be accessed at <http://housing.nv.gov/resources/Resources/>

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

As income levels have declined since their high in 2007, so have the HUD Income Limits by Household. Income and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and overall cost of living. From 2000-2013 home prices increased 16% and rents increased 30%, but median household income increased just 15%. While income appears to have kept pace with home prices, more recent (2014) home prices as indicated by the GLVAR in its February 10, 2014 report on local home prices put the median value at \$200,000, an increase of 43% since 2000, putting homeownership out of reach for many moderate income households. While home values are not increasing at the pace once experienced in Southern Nevada, and the forecast indicates that we will not return to those conditions anytime soon, much of the affordable owner housing was purchased by investors during the foreclosure crisis. Those homes are primarily used as rentals and have not yet started to be sold while investors wait for housing prices to rise in order to obtain a higher return on their investment. The stock of affordable homes for purchase is limited and the single family homes often need rehabilitation. Rents are not increasing dramatically but there are so few units available to low and extremely low-income households that stable rents do not impact the very high need for additional affordable housing. Of course, as rents increase, affordability decreases as wages are not keeping pace.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

According to the Nevada Housing Division, the highest average Las Vegas Region LIHTC Rent was \$649 while the Market average was \$758, a difference of 17%. In some areas HOME rents are market rents. In those communities, HOME-funded projects can provide decent affordable housing without additional subsidy to households with incomes between 50% and 60% of AMI. However, in some communities rents are much higher and it is difficult to provide affordable housing units in those markets without rental subsidies to these low-income households. In all communities, it is the lowest income populations that fall below 50% of AMI that require rental subsidy to afford rental housing financed with HOME funds.

Discussion

The median contract rent across all unit sizes for Clark County in 2013 was \$841, per the Nevada Housing Division Apartment Facts, 2014. According to 2007-2011 ACS data, all Extremely Low and Low-income renter households reported a high percentage of Severe Cost Burden (housing costs exceeding 50% of household income). This severe cost burden is understandable through a comparison of the Housing Affordability Table, Monthly Rent Table and the Maximum Affordable Rent by Income and

Household Size Table, which show that Extremely low-income households cannot afford to rent even a Studio apartment at the current Fair Market Rent. For example, an efficiency apartment in Clark County rents for \$691, yet this is only considered marginally affordable to an extremely low-income household of 8 persons. One, two and three bedroom apartments are well outside the affordable range of Extremely Low-income households regardless of family size. Low-income households can afford the average market rate for a 1-bedroom apartment, while 2- and 3-bedroom apartments remain outside the affordable range. A comparison of moderate-income households by family size with market rate rents shows that this income category is relatively well served by the market.

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MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

HUD defines housing “conditions” as described in the Need Assessment where they are identified as housing problems. These conditions are: overcrowding, cost burden, or a lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Based on this definition, almost one-half of renters (47%) have at least one of the selected conditions, with a lower percentage of owners (41%) experiencing one or more conditions. More specifically, substandard housing includes buildings or units that lack complete kitchens or plumbing facilities. It is estimated that 1.3% of LMMI households (2,477 units) in the HCP Consortium are lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation:

The County defines substandard housing as buildings or units that are not in compliance with the Clark County Building Codes. This includes units having structural hazards, faulty weather protection, fire, health and safety hazards, or lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. Standard condition housing is defined as being in compliance with the Building Code. North Las Vegas adopted the Uniform Housing Code for its definition of substandard housing.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	88,525	41%	82,030	47%
With two selected Conditions	2,447	1%	7,627	4%
With three selected Conditions	513	0%	796	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	79	0%
No selected Conditions	123,596	57%	85,080	48%
Total	215,081	99%	175,612	99%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

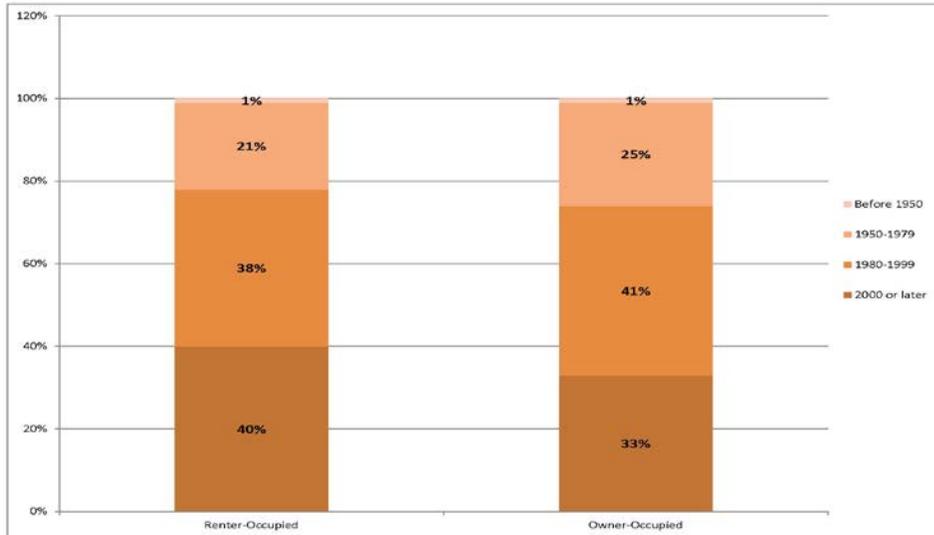
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	87,010	40%	58,603	33%
1980-1999	82,190	38%	71,904	41%
1950-1979	44,403	21%	43,522	25%
Before 1950	1,478	1%	1,583	1%
Total	215,081	100%	175,612	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS



Year Unit Built by Tenure

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	45,881	21%	45,105	26%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	30,481	14%	29,135	17%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

The HCP Consortium partners do not track their vacant units by suitability for rehabilitation. However, while undertaking the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, it became clear that there are more opportunities for rehabilitation with some need for demolition and replacement of some homes, particularly in the older areas of North Las Vegas and unincorporated Clark County. There is also a need for rehabilitation of existing units to preserve the current stock of affordable rental housing.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. 91.205(e), 91.405

Building age is used to estimate the number of homes with lead-based paint (LBP), as LBP was prohibited on residential units after 1978. For the purposes of this plan, units built before 1980 are used as a baseline for units that may contain LBP. The 2007-2011 ACS Five-Year Estimates show that only 23% (90,986 units) of all HCP Consortium housing was built prior to 1980. Further, 65% (59,616) of those units are occupied by households with children present. Of those units, 37% are occupied by low/moderate income households, which are extrapolated from the total number of low/moderate income households in the HCP Consortium. This leaves a final estimate of 22,058 housing units with the potential for containing lead-based paint and occupied by families with children. Fifty-one percent are owner occupied, and 49% are renter occupied.

The potential for lead-based paint poisoning is limited in the HCP Consortium Area due to the relatively young age of the housing stock. From 2010 through 2014, the EPA lead hazard inspectors for Clark County examined approximately 550 structures for lead hazards. The results of those examinations indicate that lead hazards primarily exist in housing built before 1960 in Clark County. The lead that exists in housing built from 1960 to 1978 is usually present only in ceramic bathroom tile and lead preservative treated doorframes, neither of which has presented or developed as lead hazards from use or occupancy. HCP Consortium members will continue to ensure that lead-based paint testing continues for the all their programs.

Discussion

Children, six years of age and younger, have the highest risk of lead poisoning as they are more likely to place their hands and other objects into their mouths. The effects of lead poisoning include damage to the nervous system, decreased brain development, and learning disabilities. Approximately 22,000 households live in housing with risk of LBP and contain children age 6 or younger.

The HCP Consortium will test for lead-based paint in potential rehabilitation projects constructed prior to 1978; continue to educate non-profit rehabilitation providers on lead-based paint; use the XRF machine to identify lead-based paint problems; and work to abate lead paint as needed. Further, the HCP Consortium requires that all housing units that are subject to the rules of its programs are lead-paint tested, which is documented in each file.

MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

As indicated in the SNRHA Annual Plan and Five-Year Action Plan, the SNRHA will explore and implement various models of mixed-financing with innovative partnerships to assist with the re-development and/or modernization of public housing developments. Options will include but not be limited to HOPE VI, Choice Neighborhood Initiatives (CNI), Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program, Capital Fund Financing (CFFP), Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), various bonds types and other leveraging options as identifies in HUD’s Transforming Public Housing plan. SNRHA will also explore opportunities of various types of bond issuance.

In 2014 the City of North Las Vegas as the Lead applicant and the SNRHA as the co-lead applicant submitted a Choice Neighborhood Initiative (CNI) Panning Grant. The CNI award letter was received January 2015 through the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the amount of \$485,000. The money will be used to revitalize North Las Vegas Urban Core neighborhoods, including the Rose Gardens Senior Public Housing and Buena Vista Springs communities.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	5,753	20,627	212	17,261	2,997	1,168	9,052
# of accessible units									

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

SNRHA Data by Program Type

Data Source Comments:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

The number of public housing units is slightly more than indicated above, at 2,882.

The public housing consists of 26 separate developments, of which 16 serve families, 4 serve elderly and disabled households, and 6 are specifically designated for the elderly only (age 62 and above). The portfolio also includes 568 scattered-site houses. About 60.7% of the entire inventory of public housing units serves families and 39.3% serve elderly and elderly/disabled households.

Most SNRHA public housing is concentrated in 3 zip codes just north and west of downtown Las Vegas (89101, 89106 and 89107). In all, 53.8% of the non-scattered-site developments (14 of 26 properties) and 57.4% of the non-scattered-site units (1,488 units) are located in these neighborhoods, which are characterized by low median income, high poverty rates, and high minority concentration. The remainder of the public housing portfolio (former Clark County Housing Authority properties) is located for the most part in more stable neighborhoods in Green Valley/Henderson and the Whitney (East Las Vegas) and Sunrise (Northeast Las Vegas) areas of the unincorporated county. Interestingly, the public housing scattered-site units are widely dispersed and located in some of the best neighborhoods in the Las Vegas Valley, including Centennial (74 units), Summerlin (61 units) and Green Valley/Henderson (40 units).

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
NV018002301, Aida Brents (City of LV)	98
NV018002302, Archie Grant (City of LV)	79
NV018002303, Sartini Plaza (City of LV)	87
NV018002304, Ernie Cragin (City of Vs)	84
NV018002306, Levy Gardens (City of LV)	91
NV018002307, James Down (City of LV)	99
NV018002308, Marble Manor (City of LV)	83
NV018002309, Sherman/Marble Annex (City of LV)	67
NV018002310, Scattered Sites (City of LV)	85
NV018002311, Scattered Sites (City of LV)	89
NV018002312, Sherman Gardens (City of LV)	80
NV018002313, Vera Johnson A, (City of LV)	91
NV018002314, Vera Johnson B (City of LV)	75
NV018002315, Otto Merida (City of LV)	99
NV018002316, Bennett Plaza (City of LV)	98
NV018013002, Espinoza Terrace (Henderson)	97
NV018013005, Hampton Court (Henderson)	95
NV018013007, Hullum Homes (Clark County)	75
NV018013008, Biegger Estates (Clark County)	89
NV018013009, Schaffer Heights (Clark County)	94
NV018013010, Jones Gardens (Clark County)	85
NV018013016, Scattered Sites (Clark County)	73
NV018013020, Simmons Manor (Clark County)	83
NV018013021, Lubertha Johnson (Clark County)	97
NV018007001, Rose Gardens (North Las Vegas)	85

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Development Name	Jurisdiction	Immediate Need	Years 1-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16-20	Total	Per Unit
Affordable Housing	Various	\$ 7,265,282.86	\$ 5,015,084.62	\$ 10,246,684.85	\$ 8,239,124.36	\$ 11,563,903.45	\$ 42,380,079.85	\$ 56,356.49
Public Housing:								
Aida Brents Gardens	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 181,133.55	\$ 322,604.05	\$ 246,344.30	\$ 316,581.70	\$ 1,068,663.60	\$ 44,535.98
Aronie Grant Park	Las Vegas	\$ 241,580.27	\$ 692,216.83	\$ 1,037,112.36	\$ 829,898.82	\$ 1,902,787.78	\$ 4,703,593.86	\$ 37,628.75
Arthur D. Santini Plaza	Las Vegas	\$ 13,344.09	\$ 1,808,735.91	\$ 1,570,518.87	\$ 1,829,388.96	\$ 2,473,243.72	\$ 7,493,211.54	\$ 28,931.32
Ernie Craigh Terrace	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 27,602.28	\$ 202,630.14	\$ 999,798.58	\$ 328,399.92	\$ 1,568,430.91	\$ 38,910.77
Harry Levy Gardens	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 43,487.09	\$ 638,148.07	\$ 1,181,210.80	\$ 1,830,432.70	\$ 3,491,278.65	\$ 23,275.19
James Dow n Towers	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 3,345,065.23	\$ 339,947.40	\$ 1,313,972.04	\$ 927,127.40	\$ 5,926,112.07	\$ 29,630.58
Marble Manor	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 5,587,559.46	\$ 4,620,714.78	\$ 2,498,093.63	\$ 2,261,287.01	\$ 14,967,654.89	\$ 63,692.15
Sherman Gardens Annex	Las Vegas	\$ 1,825,099.08	\$ 2,340,503.87	\$ 4,968,864.23	\$ 3,053,219.84	\$ 1,810,198.01	\$ 13,597,685.02	\$ 78,147.82
Scattered Sites / MROF	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 2,209,858.56	\$ 3,435,313.93	\$ 2,278,794.05	\$ 2,244,779.06	\$ 10,168,745.60	\$ 62,770.03
Sherman Gardens	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 1,815,946.51	\$ 1,569,133.15	\$ 3,654,417.15	\$ 1,761,775.91	\$ 8,801,272.72	\$ 62,866.23
Vera Johnson Manor A	Las Vegas	\$ 217,300.00	\$ 3,966,388.30	\$ 154,533.10	\$ 652,543.26	\$ 2,688,448.66	\$ 7,679,211.25	\$ 109,703.02
Vera Johnson Manor B	Las Vegas	\$ 886,616.05	\$ 2,502,055.34	\$ 1,403,349.29	\$ 2,753,996.40	\$ 4,392,496.84	\$ 11,938,713.92	\$ 106,595.66
Rose Garden Sr Citizen	North Las Vegas	\$ 3,108,000.00	\$ 5,801,516.37	\$ 776,067.95	\$ 847,466.84	\$ 1,109,020.65	\$ 11,642,071.81	\$ 97,017.27
Art Espinoza Terrace	Henderson	\$ 67,281.49	\$ 1,436,103.85	\$ 692,658.09	\$ 1,419,417.15	\$ 2,233,176.62	\$ 5,848,637.20	\$ 58,466.37
Hampton Court Apts	Henderson	\$ 105,355.91	\$ 916,809.46	\$ 873,692.42	\$ 1,882,940.49	\$ 1,618,093.93	\$ 5,397,092.21	\$ 53,970.92
Hulum Homes	Clark County	\$ 213,103.71	\$ 1,197,979.50	\$ 937,132.60	\$ 284,111.17	\$ 1,372,481.87	\$ 4,004,808.66	\$ 67,878.11
Beggar Estates	Clark County	\$ 230,142.90	\$ 2,960,597.00	\$ 1,463,289.85	\$ 2,859,497.99	\$ 1,848,119.85	\$ 9,159,647.60	\$ 76,971.83
Schaffer Heights	Clark County	\$ 10,122.94	\$ 972,771.18	\$ 732,625.71	\$ 846,142.43	\$ 1,706,851.80	\$ 4,087,514.05	\$ 54,233.52
Jones Gardens	Clark County	\$ 195,792.10	\$ 2,205,774.10	\$ 1,741,013.01	\$ 1,418,231.20	\$ 1,478,119.41	\$ 7,038,929.82	\$ 78,210.33
Scattered Sites	Various	\$ 291,850.02	\$ 3,543,212.58	\$ 2,493,180.78	\$ 2,578,895.98	\$ 1,948,150.13	\$ 10,853,259.49	\$ 83,486.61
John W. Simmons Manor	Clark County	\$ 1,119.88	\$ 1,178,988.89	\$ 951,385.01	\$ 815,130.85	\$ 1,072,961.26	\$ 4,017,565.90	\$ 65,862.08
Total Needs Affordable Housing		\$ 7,265,282.86	\$ 5,015,084.62	\$ 10,246,684.85	\$ 8,239,124.36	\$ 11,563,903.45	\$ 42,380,079.85	\$ 56,356.49
Total Needs Public Housing		\$ 7,206,908.42	\$ 44,730,303.72	\$ 30,922,114.78	\$ 33,642,459.91	\$ 36,920,533.94	\$ 153,422,320.77	\$ 59,388.05

SNRHA Physical Needs Assessments

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

Much of the public housing is relatively old. The median age of developments is 38 years (or built in the year 1976). The portfolio includes 2 developments constructed before 1960 and another 7 constructed between 1960 and 1970. It also includes 4 developments built after 2000, including Lubertha Johnson Estates, a 112-unit designated elderly development that opened in Spring 2012.

The SNRHA public housing stock consists of 3 medium-rise (3 and 4 story) developments of 150 to 220 units each serving the elderly, several large campuses of 1 and 2 story semi-detached units serving primarily families (the largest of these being Marble Manor with 235 units in duplex bungalows spread over 35.74 acres just north of downtown), and smaller 1 and 2 story developments in a variety of configurations (quads, row and townhouses, walk-up, garden apartments, etc.). The stock includes 3 relatively new and high amenity properties developed under the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program (Otto Merida Desert Villas) and with ARRA funds (Marion D. Bennett, Sr. Plaza and Lubertha Johnson Estates).

The SNRHA public and assisted housing stock has significant capital needs. Based upon the PNAs performed by The Nelrod Companies in July 2012 on most of the portfolio, the total estimated cost of repairs to the public housing portfolio is about \$153.4 million, or approximately \$59,000 per unit. With the projected capital funds allocation to SNRHA of about \$3.4 million annually in 2015, it would take over 45 years to address the current capital needs in public housing.

The properties with the highest capital need per unit include Vera Johnson Manor “B” (\$106,596 per unit in estimated capital costs) which received an allocation of \$10 million in low-~~income~~ income housing tax credits and \$1 million in HUD HOME funds, and is slated for redevelopment early 2015. Other properties with high capital needs include:

Property Jurisdiction Capital Need Per Unit

Vera Johnson Manor “A” City of Las Vegas \$101,042

Rose Gardens City of North Las Vegas \$97,017

Jones Gardens Clark County \$78,210

Sherman Gardens Annex City of Las Vegas \$78,148

Marble Manor Annex City of Las Vegas \$78,148

Biegger Estates Clark County \$76,972

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

The SNRHA will continue to explore CNI planning as well as, implementation grant to address some of the redevelopment needs of the neighborhood of Sherman Gardens, Sherman Gardens Annex and Villa Capri sites.

The SNRHA is planning submit in upcoming years a tax credit application to develop Phase II of Bennett Plaza and may utilize Replacement Housing Factor (RHF) Funds, adding 35 additional public housing units. The SNRHA may self-develop or partner with a developer for this project.

Under the Rental Assistance Demonstration the SNRHA converted in 2014 Landsman Gardens a 100-unit family public housing development in the Valley View neighborhood of Henderson, Nevada to Project Based Section 8. Landsman Gardens is the first FHA-financed project in the nation to close under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. RAD is an innovative new HUD initiative that allows housing authorities to convert public housing into subsidized housing with project-based rental assistance in order to finance the rehabilitation and preservation of affordable housing.

Financing for Landsman Gardens includes tax-exempt bonds issued by the Nevada Housing Division and insured under the FHA 221(d)(4) mortgage guarantee program, equity from the sale of 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits to PNC Real Estate, short-term tax-exempt bonds for construction from Citi Community Capital, public housing capital funds and operating reserves from the SNRHA, HUD HOME funds from the City of Henderson, Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco Affordable Housing Program (AHP) funds, sponsored by City National Bank and grant funds from Wells Fargo Housing Foundation. The property renovations included comprehensive modernization of all the units, site upgrades and included upgrading the site and the on-site Administrative Building and Learning Center where the SNRHA and local service organizations will provide a variety of programs to residents such as after-school activities for youth, financial literacy, and resource referrals to nutrition and wellness programs. Landsman Gardens is an important housing asset for the Las Vegas Valley that includes a complement of scarce three-, four-, and five-bedroom units, serving large families. Through the RAD program, the development will be preserved in the long term for a new generation of families in need of decent, safe and affordable housing.

In 2013, the SNRHA submitted a RAD application for Vera Johnson Manor B. The SNRHA submitted in 2014 a 9% Tax Credit Application for the Rehabilitation of all 112 family units at this site. The SNRHA is partnering with a NV HAND for this project.

The SNRHA is planning to submit a RAD application or Mixed Finance Application for Biegger Estates (AMP 406). The SNRHA is also planning to submit in FY 2015 a 9% Tax Credit Application for the Rehabilitation of all 119 units at this site. The SNRHA may self-develop or partner with a developer for this project.

Additionally, the SNRHA is planning to submit a RAD application or Mixed Finance application for Rose Gardens (AMP 403). The SNRHA is also planning to submit in FY 2015 a Bond/4% Tax Credit Application for the Re-development of all 120 units (on-site or off-site). The SNRHA may self-develop or partner with a developer for this project.

Discussion:

SNRHA operates a variety of Affordable Housing Properties (AHP) acquired by or donated to the 3 former housing authorities over the last 50 years. The portfolio includes 850 housing units in 6 developments, 229 mobile home pads, and 182 scattered-site units, some acquired and rehabilitated very recently under the ARRA NSP 1 and 3 programs.

The AHP properties are somewhat older than the public housing properties. The median age of this stock is 40 years (or built in 1974). It includes Brown Homes, 124 duplex bungalow units on 10.43 acres built in 1963 to serve military families at Nellis Air Force Base; Eva Garcia-Mendoza Plaza, a 128-

unit apartment building Authority under the federal Resolution Trust Corporation program; as well as two mobile home parks

developed in 1979 (with a recent addition) and 1984. About half of the AHP housing stock serves family households and half elderly households.

The AHP properties operate for the most part as conventional unrestricted housing. Some have recorded income restrictions based upon RTC regulations or the receipt of HOME or ARRA NSP funds. Two of the properties, Bassler/MCCarran and Rulon Earl Mobile Home Park Phase II, carry conventional debt (\$335,000 on Bassler/McCarran and \$3.5 million on Rulon Earl Phase II). The rest of the properties are either debt free, or carry subordinate debt as a result of previous public funding.

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MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

Attached are four spreadsheets outlining the availability of services and facilities by type of household. It is clear that Southern Nevada has an excellent shelter and transitional housing system. There is a continuing need for Permanent Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing. The description of how these facilities and services address the needs of the homeless population is outlined in the Needs Assessment, SP-40.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	888	96	281	559	40
Households with Only Adults	1,954	505	824	1,608	61
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	734	48
Veterans	1	0	349	976	0
Unaccompanied Youth	67	0	123	62	50

Table 39 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey

Data Source Comments:

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Emergency Shelter Inventory

Emergency Shelter Inventory

Organization Name	Project Name	Year-Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds	Total Beds
Catholic Charities	Night Shelter	160	180	157	497
Catholic Charities	Residential Work Program	65	0	0	65
Clark County Social Service	Financial Assistance Service (FAS)	1903	0	0	1903
Emergency Aid of Boulder City	Emergency Shelter	0	2	0	2
Family Promise	Sheltering	14	0	0	14
HELP of Southern Nevada	O.U.T.R.E.A.C.H.	5	0	0	5
HELP of Southern Nevada	Shannon West Homeless Youth Center ES	16	0	0	16
HELP of Southern Nevada	SWHYC-Outreach	5	0	0	5
HopeLink/HACA	ESG Housing	13	0	0	13
HopeLink/HACA	Inclement Weather	0	4	0	4
Las Vegas Rescue Mission	Emergency Shelter	164	0	0	164
Living Grace Homes	Phase II	8	0	0	8
Living Grace Homes	Transitional Housing	8	0	0	8
Nevada Community Associates	EIGHT Rapid Rehousing	15	0	0	15
Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth	Emergency Shelter	4	0	0	4
Safe House	Victims of domestic Violence Shelter	42	0	0	42
Safe Nest	Emergency Shelter	86	0	0	86
Salvation Army	GPD VA contract beds	51	0	0	51
Salvation Army	Overnight/Men/Women/Personal Safety/EFSP	196	105	0	301
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Utopia	21	0	0	21
The Shade Tree	Emergency Housing	25	0	0	25
The Shade Tree	Emergency Shelter	133	30	50	213
The Shade Tree	Inclement Weather	0	15	0	15
The Shade Tree	Overflow	0	0	25	25
Westcare	CC Family Services Shelter	5	0	0	5
Westcare	Crisis Triage Center	36	0	0	36
Westcare	ESG Youth	6	0	0	6
Westcare	HCHV/EH Empowering Women Warriors	1	0	0	1
Westcare	Youth Emergency Shelter	15	0	0	15
	Total	2997	336	232	3565

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Transitional Housing Inventory

Transitional Housing Inventory

Organization Name	Project Name	Total Beds
HELP Las Vegas Corp.	GPD HELP @ Bonanza	75
HELP of Southern Nevada	Shannon West Homeless Youth Center-SA	8
HELP of Southern Nevada	SWHYC HUD TH	28
HELP of Southern Nevada	SWHYC TH Non HUD Funded	8
HELP of Southern Nevada	TBRA-A New Path	45
HELP USA	GPD HELP Genesis	85
HopeLink/HACA	COH-Henderson	18
HopeLink/HACA	Special Supportive Housing	42
Nevada Community Associates	E.I.G.H.T.-TH	8
Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth	Independent Living	16
Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth	TLP ILP	4
New Genesis	Transitional Housing	28
salvation Army	Lied Vocational Training Center-2nd floor	98
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Pathways	42
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Total Recovery Program	27
Southern Nevada Children First	Living Beyond	8
Southern Nevada Children First	Moving Forward, Dare to Dream--Phase 2	26
St. Jude's Ranch	Crossings	15
St. Jude's Ranch	New Crossings	10
St. Vincent	St Vincent HELP Apartments	120
The Key Foundation	The Key Foundation	8
The Shade Tree	GPD-TH	2
The Shade Tree	Homeless to Home (HtH)	37
The Shade Tree	Transitional Housing non HUD	111
US Vets	CHAMPS TH	10
US Vets	GPD Veterans in Progress	118
Women's Development Center	Transitional Housing	43
Women's Development Center	Transitional Housing Private Funded	24
	Total	1064

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office



Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Safe Haven Inventory

Safe Haven Inventory

Organization Name	Project Name	Total Beds
Westcare	Safe Haven	25
	Total	25

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Permanent Supportive Housing Inventory

Organization Name	Project Name	Total Beds
Catholic Charities	Homeless to Homes	75
Clark County Social Service	New Beginnings	130
Family Promise	Community Partnership fo Opening Doors	21
Family Promise	Promises to Keep Housing	45
Freedom House Sober Living	Freedom House	110
HELP of Southern Nevada	A New Start	74
HELP of Southern Nevada	HELP them HOME	30
New Genesis	HOPE Project	17
Salvation Army/ Nevada Hand	Horizon Crest Apts	12
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Dual Success	38
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Group Homes	361
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	HUD I, II, III & IV	237
Southern Nevada Children First	Paradise	12
Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority	VASH Housing Choice Vouchers	877
St. Jude's Ranch	New Crossings HUD	40
US Vets	CHAMPS PH	13
US Vets	Disabled Vets 2	44
US Vets	SHP-Disabled Vets	9
US Vets	Transition in Place (TIP)	25
Westcare	HCCP	44
Women's Development Center	Housing Stability for Families	38
Women's Development Center	Re-entry Housing Services	16
	Total	2268

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office

Permanent Supportive Housing Inventory



Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

The Continuum of Care (CoC) providers have increased the income for 15% of the clients through non-employment financial benefits. Out of the 1176 CoC funded beds reported in the CoC wide Annual Performance Report (APR) July 1, 2012-June 30, 2013, 455 of those are PSH adults of which 325 had benefits upon entry to the PSH program, thus their income is unlikely to increase. The CoC providers will expand their use of SOAR to connect clients to SSI/SSDI benefits. A SOAR Coordinator was hired with SAMHSA grant monies. This person will continue trainings, case management support, liaison with SSA and DDS and provide monitoring on outcomes.

Mainstream Programs Basic Training will continue to have a session focused on connection to income sources other than employment. The providers will continue to pursue financial benefits from all eligible resources for their clients. The CoCEWG will monitor the progress being made toward this objective during their quarterly review of the APR's and performance reports generated from HMIS.

The CoC providers have met HUD's established goal of 20% of clients securing employment at exit. This achievement is significant given that Las Vegas has been saddled with unprecedented high unemployment rates for the last several years. Despite the lack of jobs in the county, providers have assisted clients leaving their supportive housing projects to obtain jobs.

The CoC continues to expand relationships with Workforce Connections, the Workforce Investment Act service provider, and encourage their participation as an active member in the CoC.

The CoC providers have a 63% success rate of connecting clients to non-cash mainstream benefits upon exit. Mainstream Programs Basic Training (MPBT) is held 9 times a year for 3 hours to address barriers and identify training needs, ensuring that all providers have access to information on enrolling clients in mainstream programs as well as what constitutes an appropriate referral. Each session focuses on a sub-population of clients and their needs.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

The CoCEWG, the CoC Coordinator, the Regional Initiatives Office, the CoC Board and the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson, Clark County as well as local providers share responsibility to target households with children using RRH when appropriate. The providers that will utilize RRH for families are as follows: HELP of Southern Nevada, HELP USA, Las Vegas Urban League, Nevada Community Associates, The Salvation Army, Southern Nevada Children First, The Shade Tree, St. Jude's Ranch for Children and US Veterans Initiative. Each Subgroup of the CoCEWG includes members of the CoCEWG and population experts from the community who are invited to participate in these subgroups. For example, the homeless youth working group consists of all homeless youth providers (Southern Nevada Children First, HELP of Southern Nevada, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth, WestCare, School District Title I HOPE) as well

as other programs in the community that work with the homeless youth subpopulation. The CoC will continue to focus on reaching out to homeless youth through the existing infrastructure which includes "Project Safe Place" to get immediate assistance to homeless youth, shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing and supportive services. Along with the Veteran's Administration (VA), the CoC has been extremely successful in using HUD-VASH vouchers to house chronically homeless and homeless veterans. Over 300 HUD-VASH vouchers are available to the community and administered by the SNRHA, with supportive services provided by the VA.

For information on Chronic Homeless, please see Institutional Delivery System.

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MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

The supportive services needs for each subset of our Non-Homeless Special needs population mirror one another. Among all groups, access to affordable reliable transportation services is a top priority. Aging in place and independent living are priorities of both the recipient population and care providers, with in home care being a high priority. Several national studies show that aging in place and in home care are more financially feasible and comfortable for the aging population and population of people needing supportive services.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Clark County works with Accessible Space, Inc., on the development of special needs housing for people with severe disabilities. ASI currently has 274 beds for person with disabilities with an extensive waiting list for each property.

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority provides all public housing in the Clark County area. Currently they have 1708 units set aside for seniors, 2474 units for families and 60 units that are handicapped accessible. The SNRHA has an extensive waiting list for most of their properties. There are 998 families with disabilities on the Public Housing waiting list.

The City of Las Vegas runs the HOPWA program for the Clark County area, providing housing assistance and supportive services for people living with AIDS. Rental, mortgage and utility assistance are the top three housing resources that are offered through this program. 50% of program participants utilized the short term rental/mortgage/utility assistance through this program. Supportive services offered under HOPWA address needs like food and transportation, two of top supportive services needs for people living with HIV/AIDS. Currently there are 40 permanent affordable rental units which are operated by three Project Sponsors, 20 are owned and operated by Aid For Aids of Nevada (AFAN), 12 are scattered site units owned and operated by Golden Rainbow, and Women's Development Center (WDC) provides between 12 and 15 set-aside scattered site units as funding permits. These numbers point to a serious lack of dedicated housing to this population. Less than 1% of the very low income clients are receiving this type housing assistance. AFAN provides Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 36 households and STRMU to 160 households. These also equal to less than 1% of the population.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

In Clark County, the Continuum of Care is the largest coordinator of re-entry services. They have several strategic partnerships with organizations throughout Clark county to ensure that special needs populations are returning from mental and physical health institutions

Within the CoC there is an MOU between WestCare Nevada and the following hospitals: Boulder City, Centennial Hills, Desert Springs, Sunrise, Mountain View, Dignity Health Care, Spring Valley, Summerlin, Valley, North Vista and University Medical Center of SN as well as Southern Hills Medical Center, Clark County and the Cities of LV, NLV and Henderson to provide funds to WestCare for the operation of its Community Triage Center. This agreement allows for the provision of emergency room diversions for persons without a medical issue, who are in need of substance abuse or mental health treatment.

The CoC works closely with Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS), Mojave Mental Health and WestCare to ensure those exiting institutional mental health services have access to housing and ongoing treatment. SNAMHS utilizes a variety of group housing placements that are allSAPTA certified programs. Whenever feasible they work diligently to reconnect clients to family.

The Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) discharge policy states that Correctional facilities will enter into contracts to provide the following services, to offenders or parolees participating in a program: transitional housing; treatment for substance abuse or mental health; life skills training; vocational rehabilitation and job skills training; and any other services required by offenders or parolees who are participating in a program. The NV Re-entry Task Force is tasked to support offenders returning to its communities by providing increased economic and housing stability. A Statewide Re-entry Coalition is responsible for developing strategies and direct resources toward prisoner reentry, in an effort to prevent discharges into homelessness; the CoC has representation on this coalition. Clark County Detention Center has a staff person dedicated to re-entry. They work closely with SNAMHS for those who are severely mentally ill.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

Clark County will work with Accessible Space, Inc. (ASI) to complete Casa Oliva, a 9-unit disabled housing development. ASI is also working on obtaining Low Income Housing Tax Credits for a 50-unit Veterans housing development, which the county has funded with HOME dollars. Clark County is also funding ASI for capital improvements at Casa Norte, a 9-unit group home for people with traumatic brain injuries. North Las Vegas is providing CDBG funds to Blind Center of Nevada for transportation assistance and Boulder City is providing CDBG funds to Lend-a-Hand for transportation assistance. North Las Vegas is also providing funding to Catholic Charities for their Meals on Wheels program, which will help seniors and disabled people continue to live independently.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

Clark County will work with Accessible Space, Inc. (ASI) to complete Casa Oliva, a 9-unit disabled housing development. ASI is also working on obtaining Low Income Housing Tax Credits for a 50-unit Veterans housing development, which the county has funded with HOME dollars. Clark County is also funding ASI for capital improvements at Casa Norte, a 9-unit group home for people with traumatic brain injuries. North Las Vegas is providing CDBG funds to Blind Center of Nevada for transportation assistance and Boulder City is providing CDBG funds to Lend-a-Hand for transportation assistance. North Las Vegas is also providing funding to Catholic Charities for their Meals on Wheels program, which will help seniors and disabled people continue to live independently.

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MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

The predominance of low- to medium-density single-family units in the HCP Consortium Area has made the production of dense affordable housing challenging. In addition to these challenges, public agency regulatory policies related to residential development in the HCP Consortium Area are not flexible with respect to their implementation. While some of the public policies outlined below are generally not considered excessive, flexibility and/or waivers in the implementation of such policies would encourage further investment in affordable housing.

The issues of weak market conditions, water fees, federal environmental regulations, Boulder City growth controls, and limited financing opportunities will be difficult to address since they are not controlled by the local jurisdictions but by the market (market conditions and private market financing), an independent governmental agency (Las Vegas Valley Water District), the federal government (environmental laws), and by the voters (Boulder City). These barriers are mentioned below as they do influence the production of affordable housing. See the Strategic Plan SP-55 for more information on addressing barriers to affordable housing.

Legislature:

The Nevada State Legislature only meets once every two years and has a voter -approved limited session of 120 days. In that time, a limited number of bills can be introduced and acted upon. County governments are “legal creatures of the State”. Lacking the charter powers of incorporated cities, the County has only those powers specifically authorized in the Nevada Revised Statutes (“Dillon’s Rule”). As such there may occasionally be some confusion whether the County is always legally authorized to provide a variety of services to non-profit organizations, simply because those powers may not have been clearly delineated or specified in the statutes. This limits the County’s ability to react quickly when new and innovative ideas for the production of affordable housing emerge.

Citizen Review:

Required public hearings before public entities such as Planning and Zoning Commissions and City Councils to allow public comment on proposed affordable housing projects add to the processing time and ultimately to the project's final cost. Affordable and special needs housing development goes through the standard development review process. Sometimes during this process citizen concerns arise that are often based on fears regarding the believed characteristics of potential residents or the housing’s characteristics or perceived impact (e.g. housing density or impact on neighboring housing). These concerns on the part of citizens can result in a delay of action by the local decision making body.

Water Fees:

The Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD) imposes a regional connection fee for new water hook-ups. In 2008, the regional connection charges per unit were raised to \$3,400 for a residential master metered development with over 8 units per acre and mobile homes, bringing the water connection fee for a 40-unit development to \$136,000, not including other additional charges by LVVWD. These fees have placed a substantial burden on the development of affordable housing, which is generally multi-family and higher density.

Barriers to Affordable Housing Continued

Limited land availability:

The urban areas of the HCP Consortium Area are surrounded by land currently under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM oversees these lands under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act, which through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Act of 1998 includes affordable housing as a “public purpose”. As a result, Clark County has “reserved” 1,200 acres for the future development of affordable housing.

Though land is more affordable in 2014 than 2007, the acquisition process, zoning restrictions and limited availability of ideal parcels in terms of size and location appropriate to develop higher density homes are barriers that remain. Recommendations to streamline the land purchase process and provide additional land availability still hold.

Development Fees:

Clark County and local jurisdictions have full cost recovery policy for processing development applications and these fees are not considered burdensome. These processing fees are added to the cost of the housing and thus passed on to the purchaser or renter. The building department and public works fees are imposed on all development with no waivers or reduced fees available for affordable housing developments.

Permit and Plans Review Time:

The review process itself can increase costs by virtue of the amount of time and money it takes for a developer to receive approval. This results from staff review of a development proposal in addition to any required public hearings.

Rezoning or Variance Process:

This can be a difficult, painful and risky process that works against the production of affordable housing and creative development solutions. While many development projects could be improved or made more affordable through rezoning or the variance process, the development community is hesitant to pursue such options because of the difficulty of the process. Public opposition may make it difficult to effect positive change.

Federal and State Environmental Protection Regulations:

Environmental mitigation fees, fees charged by local government and private firms for performing environmental analysis and reviews and delays caused by mandated public review periods also add to the cost of housing and are passed on to the purchaser. No exemptions are provided for affordable housing developments.

Barriers to Affordable Housing Continued 2

Boulder City Voter-Adopted Growth Controls:

A number of factors not under Boulder City's control affect whether their housing and community development goals will be reached. The vast majority of vacant land within the city limits is owned by the city. However, the city does not have unlimited control over the land it owns. One factor is a voter-adopted ordinance that requires voter approval of any sales of land over one acre in size. Another factor is a voter-adopted controlled growth ordinance, which sets limits on the total number of dwelling units that can be built per year. Since the city cannot readily make available land for purchase to organizations that might wish to build affordable housing, the City continues to support other housing goals to further this purpose.

Financing for Homeownership:

The lack of availability of home purchase financing for low and moderate-income households and minority groups affects the supply of and demand for ownership and rental housing. This also affects homeownership levels among low and moderate-income households and minority groups.

Community Support:

There has traditionally been minimal support for affordable housing development in Southern Nevada. There have been problems with the "Not In My Backyard" or NIMBYism among residents of established neighborhoods who fear affordable housing and higher densities. Housing advocacy groups, non-profit organizations and the jurisdictions themselves are involved in raising public awareness regarding the shortage of affordable housing and the reality of affordable housing in an effort to reduce citizen concerns.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

With almost 41 million visitors in 2014, Southern Nevada is one of the most frequently visited destinations in the United States. This activity has centered in the core of the region, which has seen the most investment in tourist infrastructure on the Las Vegas Strip and in Downtown Las Vegas. In the past decade, revenues have shifted not only to different subsets of the hospitality industry, but also to tribal gaming and abroad. Regional stakeholders are interested in strengthening the existing tourism core while also attracting diverse and dynamic businesses from other economic sectors.

This section outlines the HCP Consortium economic sectors where job opportunities exist and future opportunities are expected. Several recent studies were conducted in an effort to better understand the economic situation in Clark County and plan for future growth. Southern Nevada Strong conducted an economic analysis of Southern Nevada in 2012, the Brookings Institution published *Unify, Regionalize, Diversify* in 2012, and LVGEA developed the Community Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) in 2013. The findings from these three reports are summarized below and the strategies proposed for economic development are outlined in the Strategic Plan. Opportunities for future economic development have been identified in non-hospitality sectors that include business and IT ecosystems, logistics, research and development, defense and unmanned aerial systems, medical tourism, and clean energy.

Economic Development Market Analysis

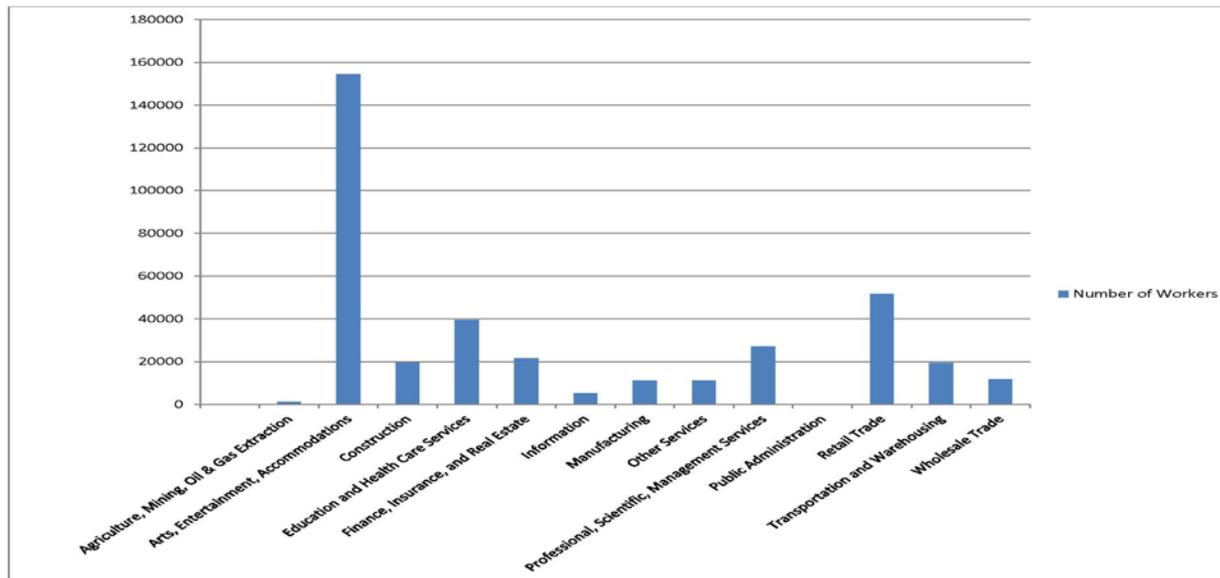
Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	1,263	416	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	154,485	211,647	41	46	5
Construction	19,662	29,536	5	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	39,470	34,741	11	8	-3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	21,640	22,831	6	5	-1
Information	5,275	5,209	1	1	0
Manufacturing	11,265	14,334	3	3	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Other Services	11,135	11,786	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	27,266	32,104	7	7	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	51,736	53,377	14	12	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	19,436	26,807	5	6	1
Wholesale Trade	11,829	16,023	3	3	0
Total	374,462	458,811	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)



Number of Workers by Trade

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	576,087
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	515,700
Unemployment Rate	10.48
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	26.35
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.11

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	84,645
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	22,850
Service	78,746
Sales and office	134,718
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	48,275
Production, transportation and material moving	24,964

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	332,330	67%
30-59 Minutes	142,158	29%
60 or More Minutes	22,476	5%
Total	496,964	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

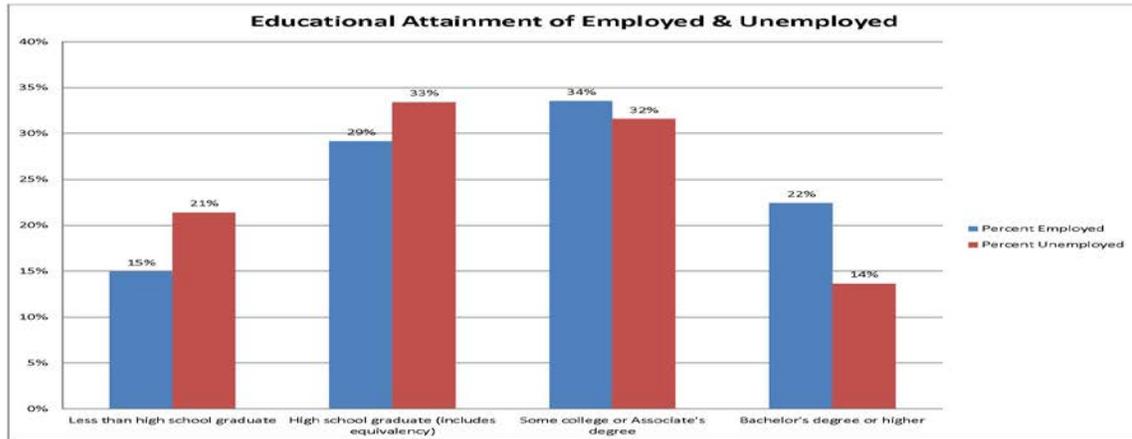
Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	64,556	9,103	29,611
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	125,920	14,222	38,388
Some college or Associate's degree	144,929	13,440	34,650
Bachelor's degree or higher	96,789	5,808	17,951

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	3,842	10,854	11,653	19,515	10,056
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	21,594	20,137	19,371	21,740	12,788
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	37,311	51,896	48,546	78,542	35,303
Some college, no degree	33,228	46,587	39,393	65,749	22,987
Associate's degree	3,278	13,449	11,591	18,467	5,215
Bachelor's degree	5,638	28,433	24,195	34,208	13,201
Graduate or professional degree	389	7,835	9,362	17,650	8,280

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

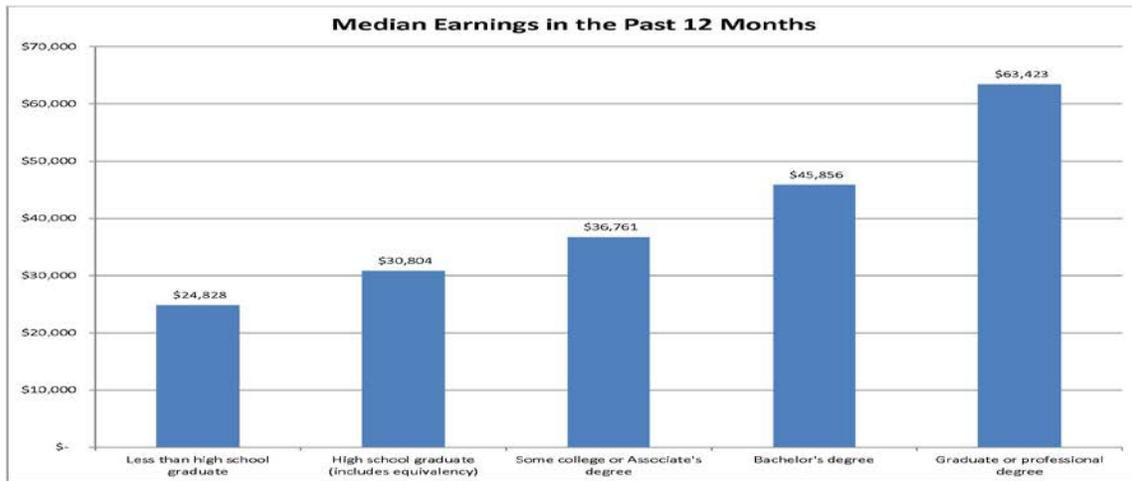
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	24,828
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,804
Some college or Associate's degree	36,761
Bachelor's degree	45,856
Graduate or professional degree	63,423

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Median Earnings by Educational Attainment

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The Business Activity chart clearly delineates the tremendous reliance in Clark County on Tourism/Hospitality with 41% of workers employed in Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations and another 14% in Retail Trade, much of which is located on the Las Vegas Strip and Downtown Las Vegas. According to the UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER), tourism and hospitality support one in every 11 jobs in the region and generates more than \$9 billion in gaming revenue to the economies of the cities in Clark County. More than 22,000 conventions and meetings brought in more than 5 million convention delegates to Las Vegas in 2013 and generated more than \$6 billion to the economy. With more than 150,000 hotel rooms, Las Vegas is one of the largest convention and resort destinations in the United States and attracts 40 million visitors annually. Southern Nevada is also headquarters for the world's two largest Fortune 500 gaming companies, Harrah's Entertainment and MGM Resorts International. The county is home to the world's largest concentration of firms in the gaming machinery and technology sectors.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) prepared by TIP Strategies, Inc. for the Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance, outlines the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community and is available at http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/files/Southern_NV_CEDS.pdf

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Southern Nevadans recognize that the region's heavy reliance on the tourism and gaming industry makes the region vulnerable to economic changes. They value the strength of the industry and its international reputation, but are concerned by the area's dependence on this one sector of the economy. In response, the LVGEA developed the CEDS to help guide job and business growth opportunities.

The CEDS identified five key target sectors for economic development:

1. Tourism, Gaming and Entertainment
2. Health and Medical Services
3. Business IT Ecosystems
4. Clean Energy
5. Logistics and Operations

To assist in the success of these plans, the HCP Consortium needs to work with LVGEA and RTC to coordinate the RTC's Regional Transportation Plan, local government master plan updates and HUD funding with the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Bringing these planning processes together will help coordinate growth by aligning land use, transit and economic development activities to create a stronger community.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

At first blush, it appears that the education level and skills of the workforce match the employment opportunities. The majority of the employment is in sectors where a high school education is adequate to obtain a job. However, Clark County's high school graduation rates are much lower than the national average, at 62% in 2014, compared to 80% nationally. Students score low in national reading and math assessments. Of those unemployed, the chart "Educational Attainment of Employed and Unemployed" indicates that 54% of the unemployed have a high school diploma or less.

In implementing the goals outlined in the CEDS, Southern Nevada needs to look to the job requirements for the jobs of the future. A decade ago, only 15 percent of existing jobs in Clark County required a four-year degree as a minimum prequalification. This number inched up over the course of the decade to 17

percent of the existing job base. According to RCG Economics, focused skills training is currently in more demand than a college degree (e.g., Microsoft certification). Looking ahead, the new jobs projected to be added over the coming 10 years will require increasingly more preparation. A full 29 percent of the projected new jobs will require at least a four-year degree as an entry-level condition. These changes will require tremendous focus from both the government and business community based on existing conditions.

The Brookings Institution publication *Unify, Regionalize, Diversify: An Economic Recovery Development Agenda for Nevada* promotes raising standards throughout the K-12 system over the longer term; leveraging community colleges to deliver a skilled workforce; expanding research universities' role in workforce development; and reorganizing and re-energizing the state's workforce investment system. These actions should help the economy diversify by ensuring that the workforce of the future is readily available to employers.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Workforce Connections is Southern Nevada's Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB). They are responsible for the operation of the One-Stop Delivery System in the Southern Nevada Local Workforce Investment Area. The One-Stop Career Center is located at 6330 W. Charleston in the city of Las Vegas. The One-Stop Career Center and One-Stop Delivery System partners provide access to computers for job searching, career counseling, assistance with writing a resume or learning how to interview for a job, intensive case management, supportive services for employment or training related activities, and funding to complete employer-recognized training and certification programs.

The College of Southern Nevada (CSN) (formerly Community College of Southern Nevada) has three main campuses in Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson and multiple sites and centers. Students can choose from 180 degree and certificate options in more than 100 areas of study, including over 25 degree and certificate programs available entirely online. The college is divided into 6 academic schools and the non-credit Division of Workforce & Economic Development, which provides workforce training, personal enrichment and customized business training opportunities for the community.

Through its Outside Agency Grant, Clark County provides funding to continue the work of the LVGEA. The County has also supported Nevada Partners, Goodwill and Foundation for an Independent Tomorrow in their efforts to expand employment training and job readiness for lower income people. These efforts support the Strategic Plan's goal to increase opportunities for job readiness, and will help meet the HCP Consortium demand for qualified workers.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Discussion

The projects above are described more fully in the CEDS and converge in the Consolidated Plan where HUD funding is used to construct or rehabilitate public facilities that serve the residents of the areas outlined and to construct or rehabilitate housing to ensure an adequate supply of affordable units. The County is particularly focusing efforts on Boulder Highway and in the UNLV Area, which are both included in the Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan, as the Boulder Highway Town Center and the Maryland Parkway Opportunity Site.

The heavy reliance on gaming and construction prior to the Great Recession, made the region vulnerable to greater impacts from the national downturn. The CEDS has identified the need to broaden opportunities for high-paying jobs by making substantial gains in educational attainment and fostering new target industries. Further, providing adequate transportation options for visitors and locals alike will help the region compete for business.

DRAFT

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The CDBG Eligible Census Tracts map shows CDBG-eligible census tracts where 51% of households or more are low/moderate income (see Map 1). The households in those areas are also more likely to have multiple housing problems. Compared to the 2000 Census CDBG-eligible census tracts, the low/moderate income areas have expanded both to the west of I-15, indicating that low/moderate income households are spreading to the suburbs, a trend that has been noted in other studies on poverty. However, the majority of the need is in the central park of the Las Vegas Valley.

A concentration of households with multiple housing problems is found where 10% or more of the households in a Census Tract have two or more housing problems (housing problems include cost burden of 30% or more, lack of complete kitchen, lack of complete plumbing, and overcrowding). Maps 2-8 show the percentage of owner and renter households with multiple housing problems is particularly problematic in North Las Vegas from Revere Street to Pecos Road, and roughly from Craig Road to Owens. North Las Vegas has a second area with a concentration of renter housing problems that is located between Decatur Boulevard and Allen Lane, from Ann Road to Alexander Road. North Las Vegas Owners appear to have 2 or more housing problems more often than any other area in the HCP Consortium. The areas affected have high concentrations of minority households and also contain older housing units.

Renter households face multiple housing problems in the Sunrise Manor portion of unincorporated Clark County from Pecos Road to Hollywood Boulevard and from Craig Road to Owens. Another portion of Sunrise Manor shows a concentration of housing problems from Stewart to Vegas Valley and from Arden Street to Hollywood Blvd. A third unincorporated area with concentrated housing problems for renters includes multiple census tracts from East Desert Inn to Tropicana between US 95 and Stephanie Street. This area is part of the Boulder Highway Local Target Area.

The CDBG Eligible Census Tracts, not surprisingly, coincide very closely to the location of the households with the most housing problems.

Mesquite and Boulder City also have concentrations of housing problems that coincide with their CDBG Eligible Census Tracts. See attached maps.

In the maps, the cities of Las Vegas and Henderson are whited out in order to make clear where the housing problems are concentrated for North Las Vegas and unincorporated Clark County.

A list of the CDBG-eligible census tracts for the rural unincorporated County is attached as Table 1.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

See above for definition of "concentration". Minority concentrations occur primarily within the urban center of the Las Vegas valley and coincide very closely to the location of the households with the most housing problems, as can be seen on attached maps. A Boulder City Owners map is not included as there are no issues for those households based on income or minority status; the same is true of Mesquite Renters.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

As mentioned in previous sections of the Needs Assessment and Market Assessment, a number of barriers exist for residents in these areas. With higher numbers of low/moderate income and minority households, these are often historically underserved communities facing disproportionate housing problems such as overcrowding and cost burden, greater public investment and infrastructure needs, fewer accessible public facilities such as parks, and a need for increased public safety services such as police and fire stations.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are many community assets in these areas and the HCP Consortium members work to focus their federal funds on adding new facilities and infrastructure and renovating existing facilities and infrastructure. Clark County CDBG and HOME funds have been used in most of these areas to make public improvements, particularly to public facilities such as recreation centers, senior centers and parks. North Las Vegas CDBG funds have been used for a variety of activities including rental housing renovation, water and sewer infrastructure and community facilities. Boulder City has focused on their senior center in past years and is looking forward to working on the local pool and ADA improvements throughout the community. Mesquite has focused on its senior and community center in the past and will be focusing on Parks going over the next five years.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grant

North Las Vegas recently received a HUD Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grant of \$485,000 to work with community partners on the revitalization of the community adjacent to the North Las Vegas Redevelopment Area and includes some of the areas of highest concentration of housing problems. Please see map of Choice Neighborhood. The North Las Vegas Urban Core neighborhood of choice contains the 120-unit Rose Gardens public housing development, as well as a former multifamily complex called Buena Vista Springs. Through the community revitalization process and neighborhood stabilization program (NSP 3) funds, Buena Vista Springs was demolished. Today, Buena Vista Springs is an 18 acre tract of vacant property in the Urban Core that is plagued by high crime. The broader

neighborhood struggles with the poverty rate of 31% and high crime rates, and severely distressed public housing. Further, the city of North Las Vegas was negatively impacted by the economic downturn, resulting in citywide vacancies and an unemployment rate of 17%-all of which impact the remaining residence located at the target housing site, Rose Gardens. Despite its current challenges, the North Las Vegas Urban Core neighborhood is well-positioned. The community is adjacent to the North Las Vegas Redevelopment area and the neighborhood is also aligned with the Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant. The renewed interest in surrounding areas presents the opportunity to regenerate the urban core area. There is momentum at the recently demolished Buena Vista site, and the city is actively pursuing development strategies for Rose Gardens and the urban core neighborhood.

The City of North Las Vegas, along with the SNRHA and other partners, will use the Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grant to build upon existing community-driven, site specific interventions. With the active support of the Rose Garden's residents, community stakeholders, developers, city planners, and partner such as the Clark County school District, Lindsay Institute of UNLV, Lutheran Social Services of Nevada, and Nevada Partners Inc., the planning process will create an impactful Transformation Plan that establishes long-term neighborhood stability. See Map 9 for information on the North Las Vegas Urban Core Choice Neighborhood.

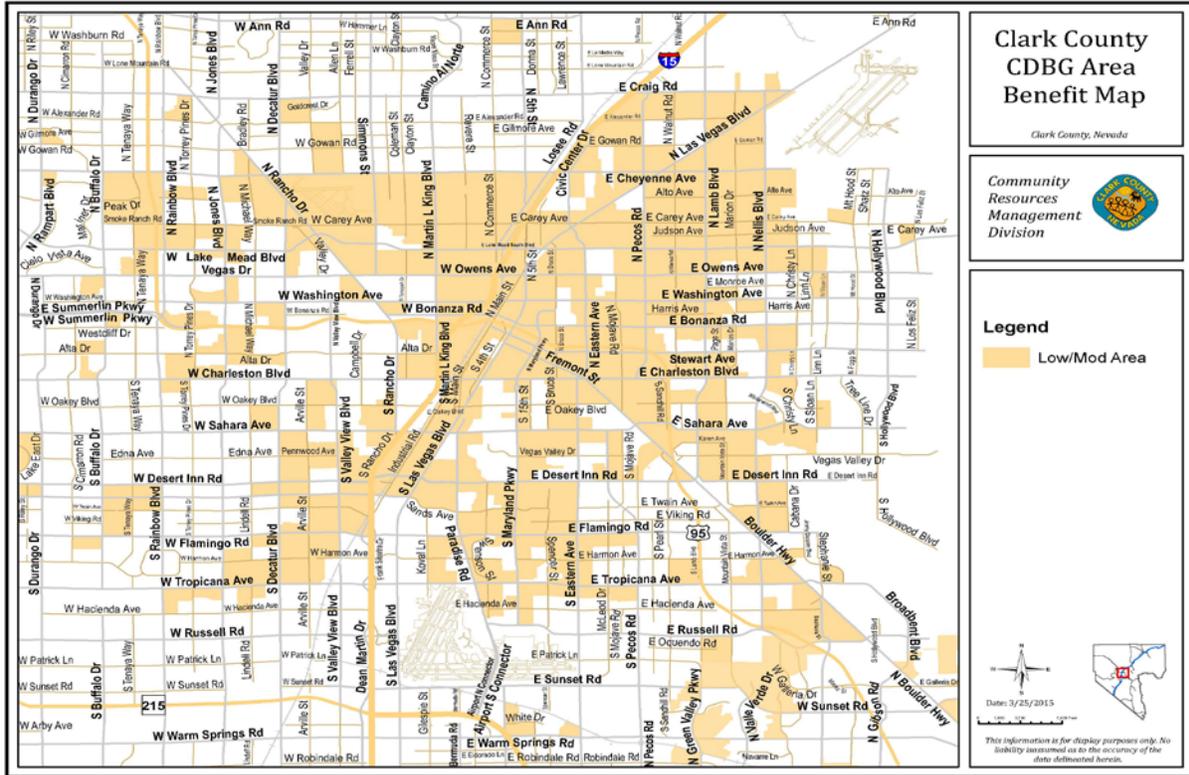
Boulder Highway Local Target Area

Clark County Community Resources Management Division will be focusing a significant amount of CDBG, HOME, and other funding for the redevelopment of a vacant site on Boulder Highway at Desert Inn Road. Working with Nevada HAND, Lutheran Social Services, and Boys and Girls Club, the site will become a collaborative campus combining affordable housing, youth activities, mentoring, and a wide variety of social services including a health clinic, mental health counseling, and a food pantry to support the needs of the nearby low and moderate income residents who currently do not have access to such services.

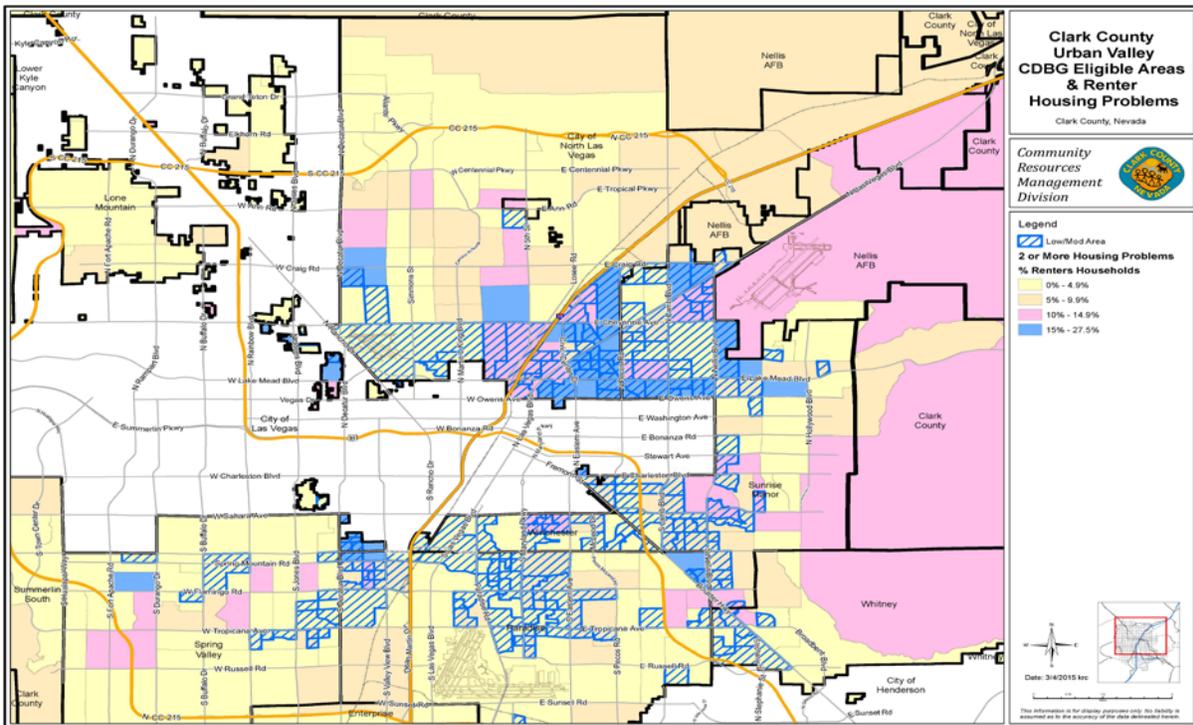
Eligibility of Rural Communities
2014 American Community Survey
CDBG Area Benefit

Town	Census Tract (CT)	Block Group (BC)	Low/Mod Percent	CDBG Eligible	Approximate Population
Blue Diamond	75.00	1	20.0*	No	529
Boulder City	55.01	1	56.0	Yes	830
	55.03	1	52.3	Yes	870
	All Other CT	All Other BG	N/A	No	N/A
Bunkerville	76.00	3	58.0	Yes	1,215
Goodsprings	58.27	1	17.0**	No	205
Indian Springs	58.18	1	38.2	No	720
Laughlin	57.02	1	64.1	Yes	2,215
	57.02	2	88.9	Yes	90
	All Other CT	All Other BG	N/A	No	N/A
Jean	57.03	1	100	Yes	158
Mesquite	56.07	1	61.3	Yes	1,640
	56.07	2	63.4	Yes	930
	56.14	1	75.5	Yes	815
	76.00	1	78.0	Yes	910
	All Other CT	All Other BG	N/A	No	N/A
Moapa Town	59.02	2	88.4	Yes	345
Moapa Valley Overton/Logandale	56.12	1	53.6	Yes	925
Mt. Charleston/Kyle Canyon/Mountain Springs	75.00	1	20.0	No	746
Primm, Nelson	57.03	2	57.2	Yes	830
Sandy Valley	58.27	2	65.7	Yes	860
Searchlight Only	57.03	2	57.2	Yes	830
Searchlight/Cal-Nev-Ari	57.03	3	74.2	Yes	330
*Includes Blue Diamond, Mt. Charleston, Lower Kyle Canyon, and Mountain Springs. Total CT BG population of 1,375. If potential projects in Blue Diamond, need to conduct survey.					
**Includes Goodsprings, a portion of Sandy Valley and a portion of Enterprise. Total CT BG population of 4,610. If potential projects in Goodsprings, need to conduct survey.					

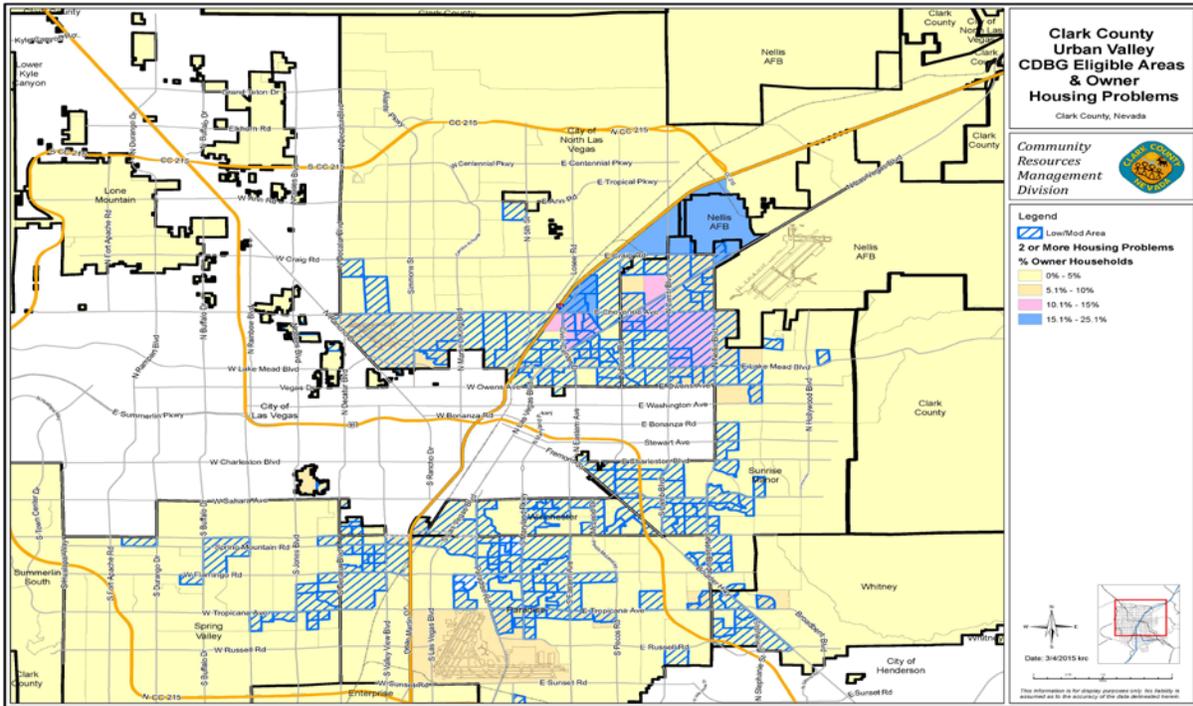
Table 1: Eligibility of Rural Areas



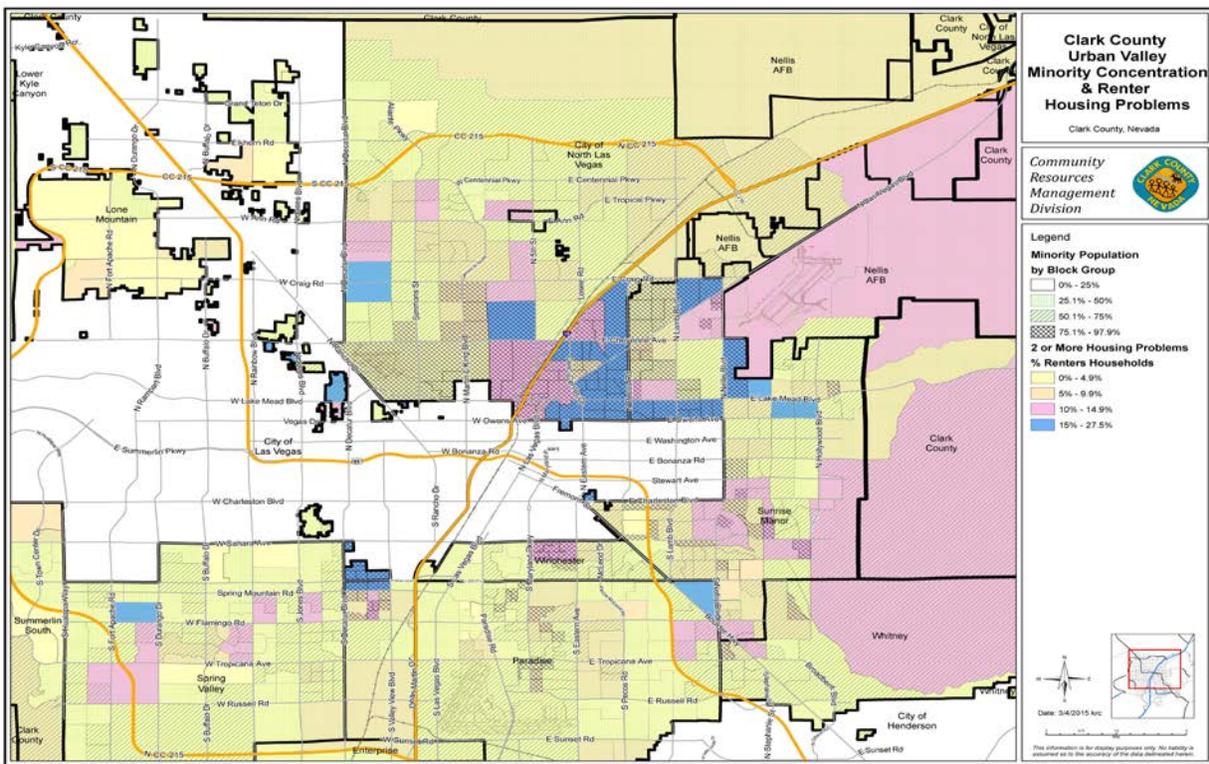
Map 1: CDBG Eligible Areas



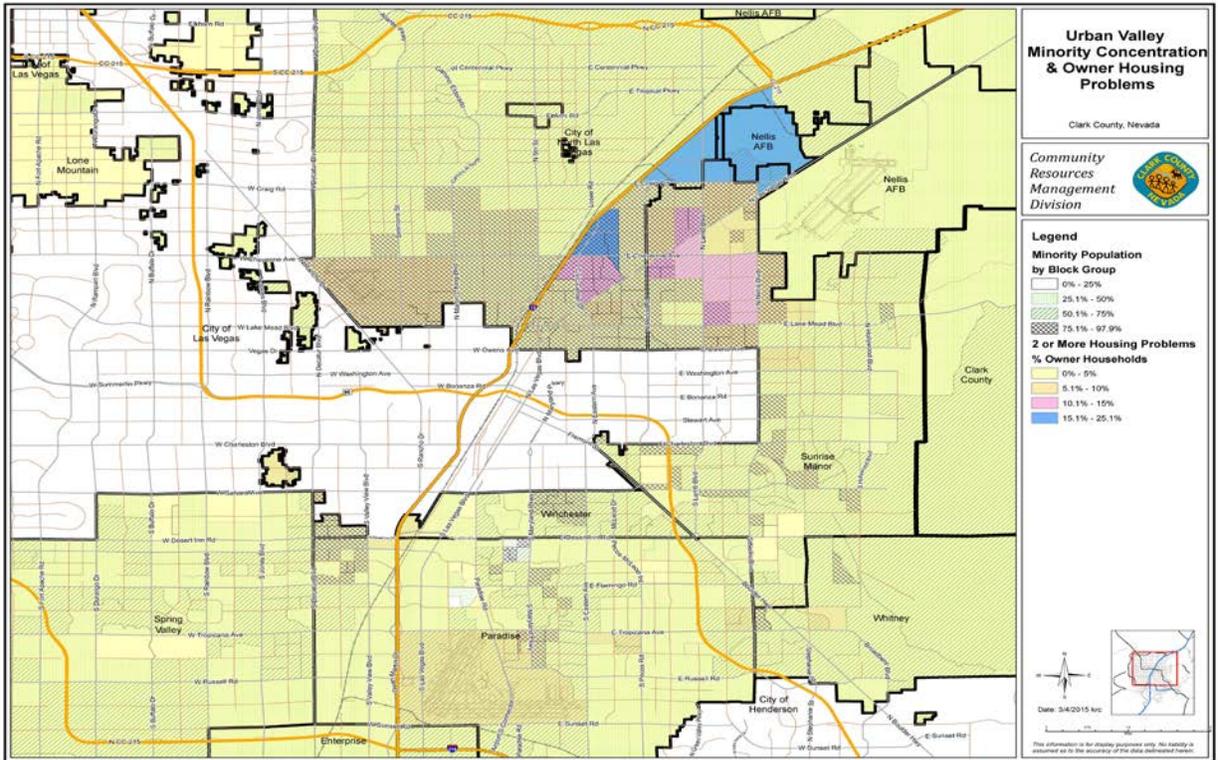
Map 2: Urban Valley Renter Housing Problems in Low/Mod Areas



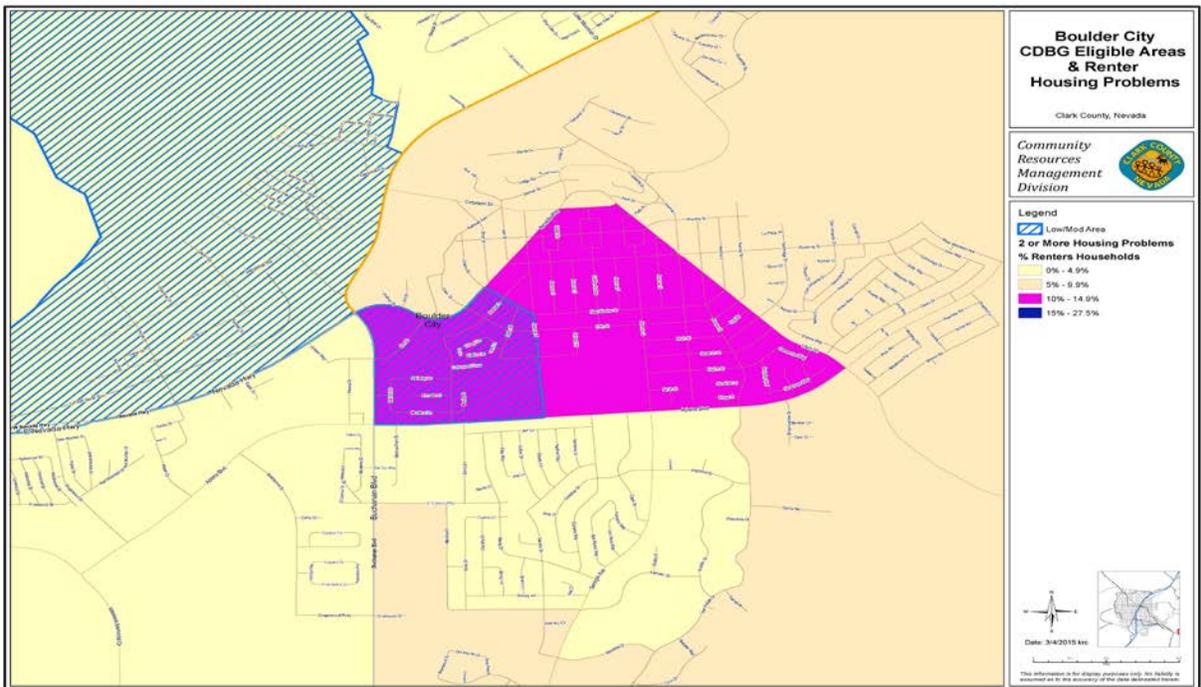
Map 3: Urban Valley Owner Housing Problems in Low/Mod Areas



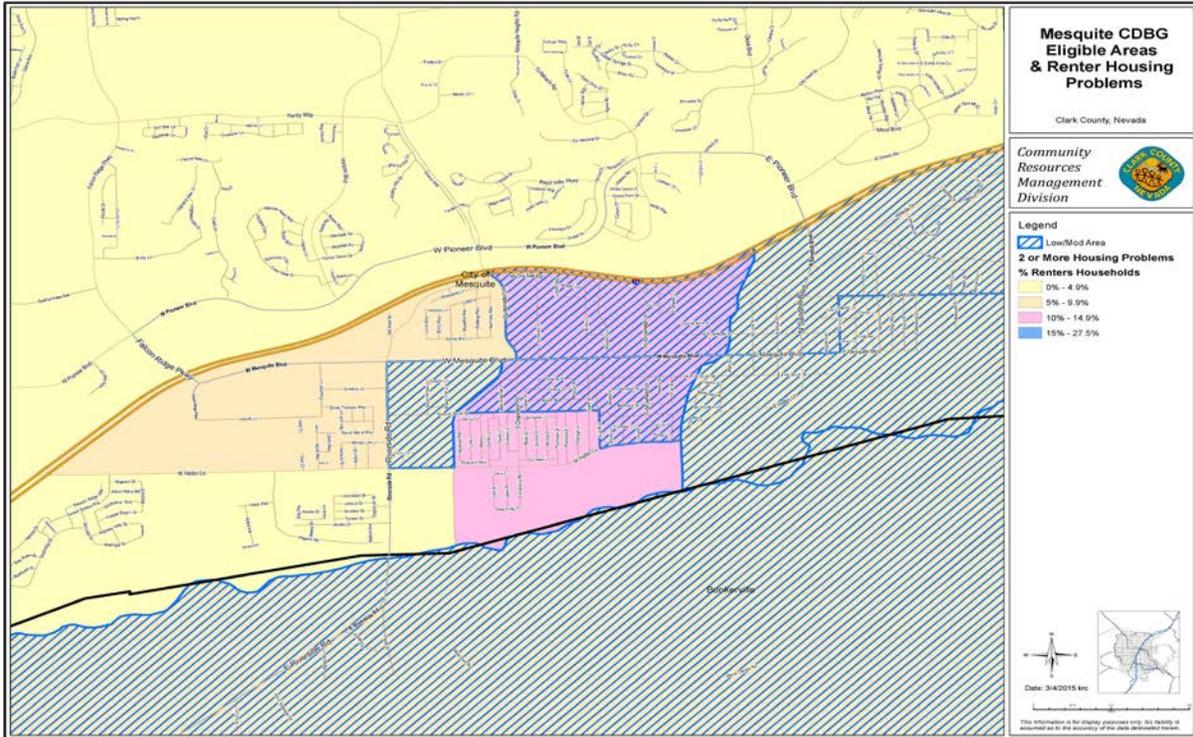
Map 4: Urban Valley Renter Housing Problems in Areas of Minority Concentration



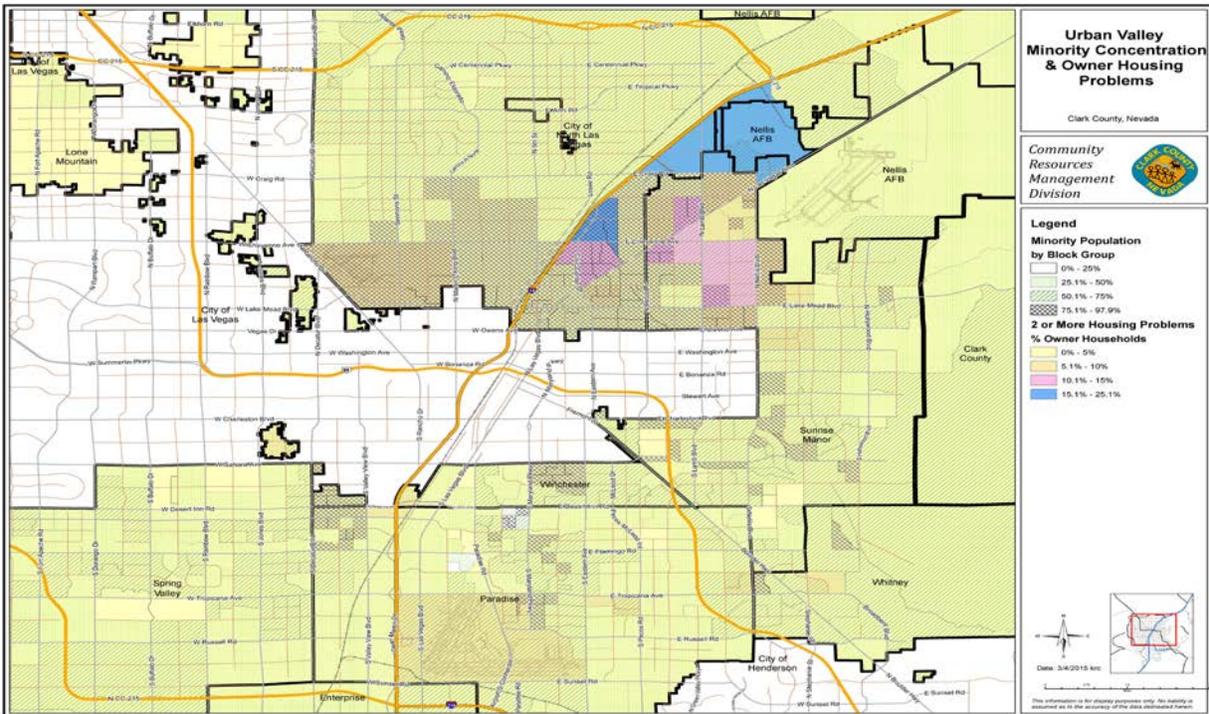
Map 5: Urban Valley Owner Housing Problems in Areas of Minority Concentration



Map 6: Boulder City Renter Housing Problems in Low/Mod Areas



Map 7: Mesquite Renter Housing Problems in Low/Mod Areas



Map 8: North Las Vegas Owner Housing Problems in Areas of Minority Concentration

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The HCP Consortium's priorities were established based on the analysis of current housing needs, the characteristics of the overall housing market, the ability of low-income households to afford, locate and maintain housing, and the availability of resources to address the identified needs.

The HCP Consortium has based its strategic plan on the HUD 2010 CHAS Data, the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, updated reports and surveys regarding housing sales and development, comments from citizen participation meetings, and discussions with housing and service providers. In some cases, updated reports and/or studies affected the priority designation due to changes, for example, in housing market conditions since the 2010 Census.

The HCP Consortium will be pursuing the following strategies for the next five years to provide for affordable housing including rental housing, homeownership, special needs housing and housing for the homeless or formerly homeless.

DRAFT

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	75.4%
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Boulder Highway is western boundary, Nellis and Cabana are eastern boundary, Sahara is northern boundary and Flamingo is southern boundary. Area is 2.5 square miles.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	A key transportation node identified within the corridor extends between Tropicana & Charleston. The area is predominantly low and moderate income, with older housing and schools. The corridor currently is characterized as a landscape of strip commercial, residential, industrial and casino uses, with frequent curb cuts and inconsistent signage. The gradual decline of the corridor has been exacerbated by the migration of commercial development to newer arterial roadway corridors and housing areas.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	This area was considered for designation as a Southern Nevada Strong Opportunity Site but a site further south on Boulder Highway was ultimately chosen. However, Clark County recognizes that the community has housing, social service and facilities needs that are not currently being met.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Boulder Highway has been identified as a corridor in need of attention and an opportunity to enhance connectivity, pedestrian safety and reinvestment. RTC identified the Corridor as a regional priority for rapid transit service in 2002. The Corridor is prominent because of its role as a connection between Downtown Las Vegas, Henderson, and Lake Mead.	

<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Clark County’s 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan will be spending over \$5 million on the construction of a new Boys and Girls Club and Social Service Center. There is a planned 300 unit affordable housing development and a charter school is currently under construction. The City of Henderson has completed an Investment Strategy, a new Landscape Design Manual, and mixed-use zoning for the Corridor to promote revitalization and support transit usage in their parts of the Corridor. Cadence, a mixed use master planned community is currently being developed which fronts Boulder Highway at Warm Springs.</p>
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Much of the housing along Boulder Highway is short term/monthly rental leading to a great deal of transience. Further, the two large casinos located near Sahara and Boulder Highway are older and in need of reinvestment.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Area Name:</p> <p>Area Type:</p> <p>Other Target Area Description:</p> <p>HUD Approval Date:</p> <p>% of Low/ Mod:</p> <p>Revital Type:</p> <p>Other Revital Description:</p> <p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p> <p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood</p> <p>Strategy area</p> <p></p> <p>2/2/2015</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>The Urban Core Choice Neighborhood is a 1.27 mi. area that starts on N. 5th St. heading west between Carey Avenue and Owens to Losee Road. The area then jogs to the North to encompass the Buena Vista Springs 1 and Buena Vista Springs to redevelopment sites. The western border is Clayton Street. A map is attached.</p> <p>The choice neighborhood has a population of 7441 with a median household income of \$28,635 per year and a median home price of \$88,450. One in 7 homes are vacant, only 60% of high school students graduate on time, it has a 16.5% unemployment rate, and a high poverty rate at 35.7%.</p>

<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>Neighborhood and resident engagement included input from Rose Gardens Apartments, the North Valley resident Association, the College Park resident Association, and the Southern Nevada enterprise community board, among many. The active residents and neighborhood stabilization program funded demolition of Buena Vista Springs and the extensive rehabilitation needs of Rose Garden Apartments made this area an obvious choice.</p>
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>Single and multifamily housing rehabilitation, Buena Vista Springs redevelopment, public transportation access, safe and walkable mixed income neighborhoods, improved health, nutrition, safety, employment, mobility, and education.</p>
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The Buena Vista Springs sites are both demolished and clear for redevelopment. The Housing Authority has a plan for the rehabilitation of the Rose Garden Apartments. Residents are very engaged and the Choice Neighborhood Planning Grant will ensure that a comprehensive revitalization plan is created and implemented.</p>
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Barriers to improvement include the area’s proximity to the homeless court or where many of the valleys homeless services are located, business disinvestment in the area, and crime.</p>

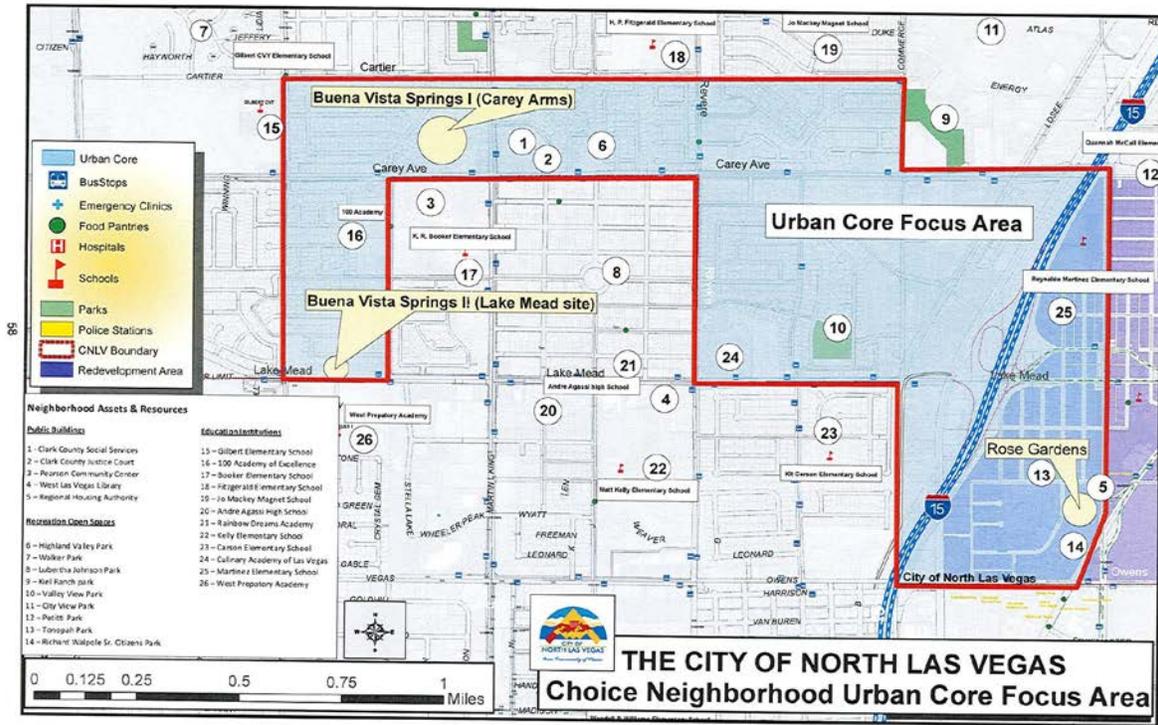
General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

Clark County will continue to focus on the Winchester neighborhood through its Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) and has created the Boulder Highway Revitalization Area (BWRA) on Boulder Highway between Sahara and Flamingo, where the housing problems are particularly burdensome for renter households, the area has multiple low/mod income census tracts and block groups, and there is a lack of supportive services for residents.

North Las Vegas will be giving priority to the urban core target area for its Choice Neighborhoods grant. It includes the public housing project Rose Gardens.

Clark County HOME funded projects are primarily located in unincorporated Clark County and in areas that have not traditionally had affordable housing or are not CDBG eligible. Clark County prefers to support the dispersal of affordable housing throughout the community. The majority of CDBG activities funded by Clark County and North Las Vegas take place within the CDBG eligible census tracts. Projects in Boulder City and Mesquite focus on providing services to populations presumed to be lower income, such as seniors and the disabled.



North Las Vegas Urban Core Choice Neighborhood

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Associated Goals	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing

	Description	<p>Only 6,456 units are set-aside for households at 50% AMI and below but 48,458 low- and extremely low-income households are severely cost burdened, leaving a need for at least 42,002 additional affordable units. Overcrowding is also an issue for 2,703 extremely low-income families and 2,884 low-income families. While there are larger units in the market, they are simply not affordable to low-income large families. It is important to note that while there appear to be adequate units for households at 80% AMI and below, not all of these units are occupied by people at this income level. Persons with special needs include the elderly, frail elderly, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and the developmentally, physically and mentally disabled. The need for supportive housing units for this population remains very high.</p> <p>It is estimated that 26,300 existing low-income and extremely low-income homeowners are severely cost burdened and/or have other housing problems. Assisting this group in maintaining their homes will reduce the threat of homelessness for these families and preserve affordable housing for future generations, helping keep neighborhoods livable. As homeownership rates decline, the HCP Consortium's jurisdictions want to maintain those households that currently own their own home whenever possible. While housing rehabilitation for moderate-income households is not as high a priority as for extremely low- and low-income households, it is still an important aspect of maintaining viable neighborhoods and reducing blight. Therefore, the HCP Consortium may also provide housing rehabilitation to moderate-income existing owner households.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that affordable housing is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.
2	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Associated Goals	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Description	Extensive information on the nature and extent of homelessness is available in detail in the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey, available on the HELPHOPEHOME.ORG website. The 2014 Southern Nevada PIT Count indicates that between 2013 and 2014, the total number of homeless persons increased from 7,355 to 9,417, respectively. The number of unsheltered homeless persons (including the hidden homeless population) increased from 4,435 to 5,468 respectively during this time period. It is estimated that 36,718 members of the Southern Nevada population experience homelessness annually. The annual estimate of homelessness in Southern Nevada represents approximately 1.9% of the total population of Southern Nevada.
	Basis for Relative Priority	After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that assisting the homeless and those at-risk of homelessness is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
3	Priority Need Name	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Associated Goals	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Description	The HCP Consortium has extensive needs for public services that are far beyond the ability of any one agency to meet. There are substantial waiting lists for many programs. Special needs supportive services to help people remain or become self-sufficient and independent are in short supply. There is an ongoing need to provide families with a variety of services to help them improve their ability to be self-sufficient.
	Basis for Relative Priority	After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that assisting people with special needs and/or low/moderate income people is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
4	Priority Need Name	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Priority Level	High

Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	<p>Boulder Highway Revitalization Area North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood</p>
Associated Goals	<p>Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure</p>
Description	<p>The Clark County Capital Improvement Plan 2014-2017 has identified approximately \$9 billion in project costs with an actual annual budget for such projects at \$704 million for FY2013/14. The City of North Las Vegas has proposed \$295,400,200.00 in projects on their capital list with \$1.4 billion in additional projects slated for future consideration due to serious budget constraints. Boulder City and Mesquite each have similar issues. Additionally, there are very few capital funds available for non-profit organizations to undertake capital improvements with CDBG being one of the few resources available to the community.</p>
Basis for Relative Priority	<p>After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that providing a wide range of public facilities and infrastructure improvements is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. There is also a need for Code Enforcement to help maintain neighborhoods.</p>

Narrative (Optional)

After broad community and stakeholder outreach, the HCP Consortium narrowed its focus to four goals - all of which are HIGH priority. Projects will only be considered for funding within the Consolidated Plan period if they address these high priority needs.

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SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	There were 9,417 homeless persons at last count in 2014. There is a dearth of housing affordable to these households and a lack of wrap around services to help them successfully step-up from homelessness to self-sufficiency.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	As can be logically expected, households between 0% and 30% of area median income are the most likely to have worst case housing needs. This translates to 26,654 households that are extremely low-income and severely cost burdened. Many of these households have family members with a disability. There are not enough Housing Choice Vouchers to meet this need.
New Unit Production	Over 148,000 households (37% of all households) in the HCP Consortium have incomes below 80% area median income (AMI). Of these, 118,528 households (83%) experience a housing problem, including substandard housing, overcrowding, cost burden or severe cost burden. Almost 110,000 households at 80% AMI and below are estimated to be paying over 30% of their income for housing. Over 48,000 of these households are low-income households with "worst case" housing needs. Households with worst-case needs are families who have incomes at or below 50% of the area median and pay more than half of their income for housing and utilities. There are not enough existing units to meet this need, nor is it likely that the private housing market will produce units affordable for those at lower incomes.
Rehabilitation	Minority owner households are more likely to have disproportionately higher levels of housing problems than minority renter households. However, renter households overall have more housing problems, no matter what race or ethnicity. There may be as many as 22,000 housing units whose occupants include children and have lead-based paint issues. North Las Vegas, in particular, has much of the older housing stock in the Las Vegas Valley, much of which is occupied by minority and low-income households.
Acquisition, including preservation	There are approximately 255 units at-risk to be lost from the affordable housing inventory through expiration of Section 8 contracts. In addition, there are properties once financed using Low Income Housing Tax Credits and Private Activity Bonds that are approaching their 15 and 20 year commitments that could convert to market rate developments.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

In order to receive the CPD funding, the County must develop and submit a Consolidated Plan every five years to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The HCP Consortium anticipates receiving an annual allocation of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds from HUD over the next five years for activities that provide decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities for its residents. These funds are intended to help meet priority needs identified throughout the County. Detailed information on the resources the HCP Consortium expects to receive and the activities to be undertaken to meet the priority needs are identified in the Annual Action Plan for FY 2015. The following section summarizes the major sources of funding available to carry out housing and community development activities.

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Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	8,591,498	0	0	8,591,498	34,365,992	Grants awarded on a formula basis for housing and community development activities. Primarily, recipients must be low to moderate-income (up to 80% MFI), or reside in a low/moderate-income area. For year 1, Clark County is awarded \$6,695,897 and North Las Vegas is awarded \$1,895,601. Clark County also awards 3% of its award to Boulder City and Mesquite annually. All Program Income is obligated to projects as it is received in IDIS. There are no prior-year carry forward funds as all funds were allocated to projects.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,597,790	0	0	2,597,790	10,391,160	HOME funds are leveraged by State of Nevada HOME and Low Income Housing Trust Funds. North Las Vegas receives a portion of HOME/LIHTF as part of the HOME Consortium.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	725,990	0	0	725,990	2,903,960	Grants are awarded to non-profit providers to provide essential services and shelter to homeless families and individuals through the Shelter Program. Providers also provide rapid rehousing financial assistance and stabilization services to homeless families and individuals, and prevention services to families and individuals at risk of homelessness. There are no prior-year carry forward funds as all funds were allocated to projects. For FY 2015, North Las Vegas received \$156,057 and Clark County received \$569,933.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

All jurisdictions covered under the Consolidated Plan use federal resources to leverage public and private sector resources to carry out housing and community development activities. Clark County and North Las Vegas work to use their private activity bonds for affordable multifamily housing production or affordable single family mortgages. HOME funds are also leveraged through the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program administered by the State of Nevada. Many of these projects also receive County HOME/LIHTF funding as leveraged grants. Clark County has used discounted Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land under the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) for affordable housing purposes and will continue to do so.

Annually, Clark County awards approximately \$3 million in general funds through the Outside Agency Grant program, funding a variety of social service programs and a few capital projects.

The Clark County HOME Consortium expects to continue to receive State LIHTF which is used to provide the matching funds required by the HOME Program. HOME funds also leverage monies from the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco through its Affordable Housing Program. The Clark County HOME Consortium is expected to receive \$2,035,589 in State LIHTF funds and \$540,986 in State HOME funds to assist the projects outlined in the 2015 Action Plan .

Matching requirements for ESG Program funds will be met by the non-profit organizations receiving ESG Program funds and will come from private donations, other federal and state funding and volunteer time.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, Section 7(b), allows the direct sale of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land to local jurisdictions, the State of Nevada, or housing authorities at a discounted price for the development of affordable housing. Clark County has set aside over 1000 acres for the future development of affordable housing and reserved 6 parcels for development by the State of Nevada Housing Division. Three parcels (two Clark County, one State of Nevada) have been developed to date as affordable multifamily rental housing. The County plans to develop additional housing on SNPLMA parcels.

Discussion

A new funding source, the National Housing Trust Fund, is expected to be available through the State of Nevada Housing Division beginning in 2016. The NHTF is a federal program for collecting and distributing “dedicated” funds, money that is not at risk of cuts each year during the Congressional appropriations process. The NHTF was created, and an initial dedicated source of money for it was established, on July 30, 2008 when the president signed into law the housing and economic recovery act of 2008. The purpose of NHTF is to increase and preserve the supply of housing, principally rental housing for extremely low-income households, but also to a lesser extent homeowner housing, including for very low-income households. It is estimated that the state of Nevada will receive approximately \$3 million annually.

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SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority	PHA	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public services	Region
NEVADA HOUSING DIVISION		Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental	State
Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) Committee on Homelessness (COH)	Continuum of care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental	Region
CLARK COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
NORTH LAS VEGAS	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
BOULDER CITY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
City of Mesquite		public facilities	

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Clark County and the jurisdictions and townships within the County seek to enhance their abilities to respond to affordable housing needs within their respective jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction differs in its capacity to conduct housing rehabilitation and development programs because of disparities in financial resources for housing development, qualified staff, current program development, policy priorities and matching fund capabilities. The administrative capacity to develop and implement affordable housing programs must be strengthened to implement the affordable housing strategies identified in the Consolidated Plan. Further, increased support for non-profit, neighborhood-based organizations is needed to more effectively empower the local residents.

Non-profit organizations with the ability to develop housing for special needs groups are in short supply. Capacity building is a key requirement for these non-profit organizations to participate in housing development activities.

Non-profit organizations that provide support services to low-income households are being utilized at their maximum capacity. The difficulty in providing services is not the lack of agencies and organizations to implement service programs, but the lack of resources to provide services to all those in need. If supportive housing is to be provided to special needs groups then greater efforts have to be made to obtain necessary resources.

A lack of current information concerning the housing needs of special needs groups within the Clark County HOME Consortium Area necessitates a new special needs housing study to identify the needs of specific groups and devise strategies to meet those needs.

The population of severely mentally ill continues to increase leaving many severely mentally ill persons homeless and without support or treatment. The non-profit providers of mental health services have not been able to fill the gap in services due to the extent of the problem.

Youth homelessness is also on the rise and current projects are designed to try to meet the needs of this population. The recent opening of the expanded Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth William Fry Drop-In Center will assist youth in accessing the continuum of care to set them on the path to self-sufficiency. Further, the Shannon West Homeless Youth Center, once constructed, will double the capacity of the community to assist homeless youth.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	

Supportive Services			
HIV/AIDS	X	X	
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
Other			
Financial Literacy	X		

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

In 2013 there were 72 unoccupied non-Chronic Homeless (CH) beds; these beds will be prioritized for the Chronically Homeless. Of the CoC funded non-chronically homeless beds, 116 turn-over in a year, 100% of the CoC funded providers have agreed to prioritize 100% of their turnover beds. Seventy-seven new CH beds were created through the 2013 CoC application process. The VA commits to dedicating 5 beds per month thru turnover to CH veterans. The CoC has received funding through the State as a sub-recipient of a SAMHSA grant (CABHI) for 70 chronically homeless dually diagnosed clients per year for 3 years with new housing dollars being identified thru the local jurisdictions. Of the non-CoC funded programs, 200 of the turnover beds will be dedicated for the CH. In 2013 the CoC PIT identified 695 CH. Accounting for the 740 CH dedicated beds that were full in 2013, the CoC needs to dedicate 1435 beds for the CH. These above efforts will create 1543 beds allowing for extra beds to account for newly CH individuals.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care is extensive and overall provides access to the gamut of services needed to help a person or family become self-sufficient. For example, a total of 9 programs offer day services and hospitality programs some of which offer storage facilities, laundry facilities, food, clothing, toiletries and voice mail services. Mental health services include crisis intervention, clinical therapy and outpatient treatment, medication management, care coordination, support groups, and co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorder services. Other services offered include sobriety support, crisis intervention, respite care for families, change motivation, and wraparound services.

While many homeless service providers provide education, access, and referrals to appropriate health and behavioral health services as needed, fewer providers offer those services directly. Only 4 providers offer allied or supporting health services such as dentistry, optometry, and nutrition, and zero providers surveyed offer medical respite care. Accessing treatment services is extremely difficult, involving complicated applications and long wait times. Eligibility criteria for mental health services in particular often requires a referral from an emergency shelter, enrollment in the program, an assessment, a

diagnosis, or the ability for self-care. In addition, service sites are limited so transportation is often a problem.

Providers conduct mobile outreach to clients as a part of their outreach, engagement, and referral process. They offer information and referral to community resources, including housing and services. Providers offer a number of skill building and education services. Other services provided include education and employment libraries, budgeting assistance through case management, entrepreneurship classes, personal responsibility classes, online vocational skills classes, and wraparound services. Providers also offer a range of employment and vocational services.

The following outlines the gaps in services and what is needed to improve access to the system and its services.

1. Establish centralized/coordinated intake and assessment
2. Provide low threshold access to the system
3. Expand case management capacity
4. Establish system-wide case management standards and tools and provide best practices training
5. Enhance staffing for the Committee on Homelessness
6. Enhance the effectiveness of the Committee on Homelessness membership
7. Initiate a regional campaign to build public awareness and support for efforts to address homelessness
8. Commit resources to provider training and capacity
9. Conduct a system-wide evaluation of emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and transitional housing to inform resource allocation and policy and program development
10. Expand prevention and rapid re-housing services
11. Facilitate access to services through improved outreach and collaboration with other agencies, particularly mainstream agencies
12. Improve linkage of clients with additional support to foster ongoing stability
13. Expand Availability of Transportation Assistance
14. Health and Behavioral Health Services

15. Provide Dental and Vision Services for People with Low or No Income

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care along with all interested stakeholders underwent an intense community process of identifying and designing a Coordinated Entry Pilot for Southern Nevada. The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 mandates that each Continuum of Care has a Coordinated or Centralized Intake and Assessment process (known as Coordinated Entry) to ensure that people experiencing homelessness with the most severe service needs and levels of vulnerability are prioritized for housing and homeless assistance. On behalf of the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care (CoC) and its respective stakeholders, Clark County Social Service was requested to serve as the HUB sites for the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry for homeless individuals.

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SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

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Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,000,000 HOME: \$15,000,000	Rental units constructed: 2000 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 500 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 20 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 250 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 150 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 100 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Prevent and End Homelessness	2015	2019	Homeless	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood	Homelessness	CDBG: \$500,000 HOME: \$1,000,000 ESG: \$3,630,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 200 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 25000 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 350 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 20 Household Housing Unit
3	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements	CDBG: \$32,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 100 Household Housing Unit

Table 53 – Goals Summary

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Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	<p>The HCP Consortium will address the affordability, availability and sustainability of both owner and renter housing through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New construction of rental housing • Special Needs housing • Supportive housing • Rehabilitation of rental housing • Homeowner rehabilitation • Homeownership assistance • Acquisition, rehab, resale or rental • New construction of owner housing • Tenant Based Rental Assistance
2	Goal Name	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Goal Description	<p>The HCP Consortium will continue to participate in the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care and prioritize goals and strategies identified by the SNPRC Committee on Homelessness, the CoCEWG and the Regional Initiatives Office. Activities include, but are not limited to, homeless prevention, shelter and transitional housing, wraparound services, and rapid rehousing.</p>
3	Goal Name	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Goal Description	<p>Provide needed community and supportive services for low/mod income people and people with special needs. These may include, but are not limited to, transportation assistance, counseling, health care, and food.</p>

4	Goal Name	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Clark County, Boulder City and Mesquite, through their CDBG 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), will construct capital facilities and improvements in advance of receipt of CDBG funds in order to expedite the provision of these public facilities and infrastructure in the nearest term possible. North Las Vegas will continue to fund capital projects, code enforcement and infrastructure improvements on an annual basis for projects identified annually.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The HCP Consortium has set goals to provide affordable housing for 300 extremely low-income households, 2,920 low-income households, 300 moderate income households.

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SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

All Public Housing properties have been certified to be in compliance with UFAS, Section 504 and ADA Title II. There are 168 wheelchair accessible units for seniors and families with physical disabilities or 5.8% of the Public Housing inventory and above the minimum requirement of 5%. Also, there are 61 units for individuals visually and/or hearing impaired or 2.1% of the Public Housing inventory and at the minimum requirement of 2%. The SNRHA has available hearing/visually impaired kits for installation as need it. A total of 613 applicants have indicated some type of mobility needs which is 6.9% of the 8,838 applicants in the wait list for Public Housing. These mobility needs will be addressed at the time of interview. The SNRHA also provides reasonable accommodations to address needs from our residents.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Public housing resident's involvement is critical to ensure that their needs are met. Successful resident involvement is based upon information and dialogue. Some of the activities to increase resident involvement are as follows:

- Active resident councils
- Meetings to seek resident input
- Engaging community partners to host onsite meetings/events
- Staff to have regular and ongoing contact with residents
- Engage residents in volunteering with community efforts
- Provide tangible and meaningful services
- Provide positive recognition of resident participation

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

The SNRHA is not designated as trouble under 24 CFR part 902. The SNRHA designated as a designation of High Performer under the Housing Choice Voucher Program and a Standard Performer under the Public Housing Program

SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The predominance of low- to medium-density single-family units in the HCP Consortium Area has made the production of dense affordable housing challenging. In addition to these challenges, public agency regulatory policies related to residential development in the HCP Consortium Area are not flexible with respect to their implementation. While some of the public policies outlined below are generally not considered excessive, flexibility and/or waivers in the implementation of such policies would encourage further investment in affordable housing.

The issues of weak market conditions, water fees, federal environmental regulations, Boulder City growth controls, and limited financing opportunities will be difficult to address since they are not controlled by the local jurisdictions but by the market (market conditions and private market financing), an independent governmental agency (Las Vegas Valley Water District), the federal government (environmental laws), and by the voters (Boulder City). These barriers are mentioned below as they do influence the production of affordable housing. See the Strategic Plan SP-55 for more information on addressing barriers to affordable housing.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Utilize the BLM land disposal process for the purpose of developing affordable housing for lower income citizens: On April 8, 2004, the BLM Nevada State Director established Interim Guidelines on the policy, provisions, and required information for the implementation of Section 7(b) of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA). These guidelines provide for a discount of 75% up to 95% of fair market value for land designated for the use of affordable housing (defined as families earning less than 80% of AMI). Request to purchase land owned by the federal government at a discounted price for the creation of affordable housing pursuant to the provision of section 7(b) of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998, Public Law 105-263.

Leverage excess public lands: Sell land owned by the city/county to developers exclusively for the development of affordable housing at not more than 10% of the appraised value of the land and require that any such savings, subsidy or reduction in price be passed to the purchaser of housing. Donate land owned by the city/county to a nonprofit organization to be used for the development of affordable housing.

Reduce affordable housing development costs by subsidizing fees and reducing review times: At the expense of the county, as applicable, subsidizing, in whole or in part, impact fees and fees for the issuance of building permits collected pursuant to NRS 278.580.

Use rezoning powers: When developing affordable housing on parcels reserved for that purpose under SNPLMA, Clark County will continue to use its rezoning powers to create opportunities for the

construction of affordable housing. Clark County will work to pre-zone BLM parcels in preparation for the development of the land into affordable housing developments.

Provide incentives for the development of affordable housing: Clark County will look at providing incentives for affordable housing such as shared parking opportunities, reduced parking requirements, tax abatements, density bonuses, flexible zoning and fee waivers that could make affordable housing more economically feasible to develop.

Address community concerns to dispel myths about affordable housing: The local governments and/or development trade groups could conduct education programs to demonstrate the value of affordable housing for the Southern Nevada economy. Such programs should address the concerns of low-income housing advocates and how affordable housing affects these issues. Community groups and public officials should be brought into the discussion.

Other strategies include:

- Establish a land bank and/or land trust to expedite and simplify the process to enable the acquisition, sale, and/or redevelopment of properties within the County over the long-term.
- Creating an organized advocacy group that will proactively support affordable housing and will search for creative answers is crucial. Groups that logically should be included in this coalition include labor unions, business associations, environmental organizations, faith-based nonprofits, seniors and disabled housing advocates. A focused education campaign could begin to build support for development proposals that include affordable housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

The Regional Initiatives Office (RIO) has a regional O.U.T.R.E.A.C.H. contract with a consortium of providers that conduct mobile crisis intervention and outreach to homeless clients, including those with disabilities and those with limited English proficiency, who are living on the streets, in outlying uninhabited areas and in the tunnels. This team (inclusive of Spanish speakers, mental health and substance abuse practitioners and social workers) actively engages homeless individuals and families and assesses them for referral to an agency appropriate for their needs including; transportation, referral to other services and housing placement. Interventions are conducted when encampments arise and typically include collaboration among PD, Code Enforcement and homeless service providers, with providers prioritizing homeless encampment residents for placement in housing.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The CoC is undergoing a current assessment of the eligibility barriers and gaps in availability or “stock” in emergency and transitional housing. During 2015 the CoC will undertake a systemic re-tool of the emergency and transitional housing response to homelessness to ensure more expedited placement into these crisis response beds, reducing the length of time persons experience unsheltered homeless episodes.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Program and Housing reports have been developed to track length of time homeless. Reports developed are very intuitive and easy to read, as well as allow agency-wide length of homelessness average, program-wide length of homelessness average, and client-level length of homelessness. We also provide a CoC-wide automated and distributed report listing all HMIS participating housing programs in the community, providing program-level statistics on average length of homelessness in that program. This report is distributed to all HMIS contributing agencies within the CoC for peer review. This report will be used going forward to identify length of time homeless, allowing the CoC EWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies and the Coordinated Intake process to develop a corrective action plan to reduce the length of time people are homeless in Southern Nevada.

The CoC's HMIS system generates reports that track returns to homelessness and the last agency the client received services from. This report is currently being used to establish baseline data for the CoC as a whole and CoC funded programs specifically. As the reports are tracked for a period of time, the CoCEWG and Performance Measurement Working Group (PMWG) will be able to establish a plan of action to reduce recidivism within the CoC. This recidivism report will be used going forward to identify those agencies that have a high rate of client recidivism, thus allowing the CoC EWG and PMWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies individually and develop a corrective action plan to improve successful, long term exits from homeless programs.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Chafee Independent Living Services is provided through the NV Division of Child and Family Services and State Funds to Assist Former Foster Youth (FAFFY) to assist foster youth in transitioning to self-sufficiency. Policies regarding resources and services are in place at the State and local levels. Young persons have the opportunity to remain under jurisdiction of the court up to age 21, making them eligible to receive financial support and FAFFY to assist them with their transition to self-sufficiency. 2011 NV legislation allows young adults three options when they are turning 18 years old regarding services and financial support. All former foster youth may receive FAFFY funds for move-in expenses and a stipend upon graduating high school.

Within the CoC there is an MOU between WestCare Nevada and local hospitals, Clark County and the Cities of LV, NLV and Henderson to provide funds to WestCare for the operation of its Community Triage Center. This agreement allows for the provision of emergency room diversions for people without a medical issue, but who are in need of substance abuse or mental health treatment. The CoC has representatives from the RIO, CoCEWG and CoC Board that participate in the WestCare Oversight Committee, with the commitment to improve discharge planning for homeless persons to viable, stable and appropriate housing. Every attempt is made to assist homeless patients with family reunification. As a last resort, the patient is discharged into the homeless provider system.

The CoC works closely with Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS), Mojave Mental Health and WestCare to ensure those exiting institutional mental health services have access to housing and ongoing treatment. SNAMHS utilizes a variety of group housing placements that are all SAPTA certified programs. Whenever feasible they work diligently to reconnect clients to family. Every effort is made to connect clients with friends or family members or discharge them into their own affordable, stable living situation. When these options are not viable, then sober living, group homes or transitional living facility arrangements are considered, such as; WestCare residential programs, the Las Vegas Rescue Mission, the Shade Tree, Catholic Charities, Hopelink, Family Promise and Freedom House. SNAMHS is required to verify through Joint Commission that the discharge is to a viable address.

The Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) discharge policy states that Correctional facilities will enter into contracts to provide the following services, to offenders or parolees participating in a program: transitional housing; treatment for substance abuse or mental health; life skills training; vocational rehabilitation and job skills training; and any other services required by offenders or parolees who are participating in a program. The NV Re-entry Task Force is tasked to support offenders returning to its communities by providing increased economic and housing stability. A Statewide Re-entry Coalition is responsible for developing strategies and direct resources toward prisoner reentry, in an effort to prevent discharges into homelessness; the CoC has representation on this coalition. Clark County Detention Center has a staff person dedicated to re-entry. They work closely with SNAMHS for those who are severely mentally ill.

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SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The HCP Consortium will ensure continued integration and coordination of its efforts in housing and public health programs through the following:

- Ensure that all regulatory requirements regarding lead-based paint are met throughout any housing rehabilitation construction activity performed by HCP Consortium jurisdictions on homes constructed prior to 1978.
- Seek and take advantage of opportunities to educate the public, housing services customers, and contractors regarding the hazards of lead-based paint. This primarily occurs in the housing rehabilitation and homebuyer assistance programs.
- The county has two trained and certified Lead Based Paint Risk Assessors in the Community Resources Management Division. North Las Vegas also has a Risk Assessor.
- Clark County uses an XRF machine to test for lead-based paint hazards.
- For all structures constructed prior to 1978, all work performed on areas that potentially contain lead-based paint shall be tested for lead-based paint. If lead-based paint is positively identified, treating or removing the lead-based paint in disturbed areas, including interim controls and lead-safe work practices, will be incorporated into the project as required by the amount of CDBG and/or HOME funding. Lead-safe work practices will be undertaken for all projects and interim and/or abatement.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

The extent of lead paint hazards is limited in Southern Nevada due to the relatively recent construction of the majority of housing as indicated in the Needs Assessment. The actions listed above will address the primary ways that lead-based paint is disturbed in HCP Consortium programs.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

All HCP Consortium HUD funded program policies include provisions for compliance with applicable lead-based paint hazard regulations. It is standard practice for a lead-based paint assessment to occur when HUD funded projects date from 1979 or earlier.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

The Anti-Poverty Strategy describes the programs and policies, which will be utilized to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line, in coordination with affordable housing efforts. According to the ACS 2009-2013 Estimates, there were 166,732 persons below the poverty level in the HCP Consortium Area, or approximately 15.6% of the population. In particular, minorities are much more likely to be in poverty; White households have a poverty rate of 14.2% while all other minority households (with the exception of Asian at 9.7%) have poverty rates between 21% and 23%. The female poverty rate is 16.8% while the male poverty rate is 14.5%.

Households below the poverty level are significantly lower income than households at 80 percent of area median income, which is the threshold for the use of the federal funds described in this Consolidated Plan. However, the majority of the households served by CDBG, ESG and HOME funds are actually households in poverty. In 2015, a one-person household has an annual income below \$11,770 and a four-person household has an annual income below \$24,250 to be considered in poverty. These income levels are adjusted when there are children in the household or people over 65 years old.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

All of the programs, policies and goals are integrated in the interest of reducing poverty by coordinating activities, ensuring that duplication of services is minimal and keeping communication flowing to and from the jurisdictions and their nonprofit and developer partners. The HCP Consortium participates in programs and processes essential for reducing poverty such as the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), the state of Nevada Housing Division Advisory Board, and the Continuum of Care Evaluation Working Group to help coordinate funding efforts to meet existing needs and identify gaps in services. North Las Vegas provides emergency repair for single family homes and a single family rehabilitation program. North Las Vegas also regularly funds Rebuilding Together to provide rehabilitation services to low-income elderly and disabled households. Clark County and North Las Vegas both provide tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) for both homeless and non-homeless special needs households, operated by SNRHA with a variety of nonprofit homeless service agencies providing wraparound services. All HOME funded multifamily housing projects are required to demonstrate that they will provide services and support to their residents whether they are seniors or families.

Anti Poverty Strategy

Clark County and North Las Vegas will continue to promote housing efforts that incorporate supportive services, which assist extremely low- and low-income housing residents in achieving self-sufficiency. Clark County and North Las Vegas will continue to encourage applications by non-profit organizations and the SNRHA for programs designed to promote self-sufficiency among assisted housing and

transitional housing residents. Such programs include the Public Housing and Section 8 Family Self Sufficiency Program, and the Supportive Housing Program. These programs coordinate the use of public and private resources to assist low-income residents in achieving economic independence. Funding for preschools and day care centers will allow low-income households to secure job training and placement with the knowledge that their children are well cared for during working hours.

The HCP Consortium believes that the main opportunities to assist those below poverty level to achieve economic independence in coordination with affordable housing activities is through education and job training apprenticeship programs provided through the public housing authorities and non-profit agencies, and through transitional housing programs operated by non-profit organizations. CDBG and ESG Program funds are annually committed to rapid re-housing to get homeless people off the street quickly and back to being self-sufficient. Additional funds are targeted for homeless prevention to keep families in their housing so they can stabilize and deal with whatever situation made their homelessness likely in the first place (e.g. job loss, medical, divorce, etc.). Programs for young people who reside in public housing and low- and moderate-income areas, which focus on building self-esteem and promoting education, are also essential to foster personal achievement and break the cyclical nature of poverty.

Each HCP Consortium community has its own Chamber of Commerce as an active promoter of their community and the County. There are several chambers with a special focus on Hispanic, Asian and African American business interests.

The HCP Consortium members are also working with the Las Vegas Global Economic Forum (formerly known as the Nevada Development Authority) whose goal is to foster economic growth and diversification in Southern Nevada. It is comprised of hundreds of business-oriented individuals and aggressively pursues relocating or developing companies that would be compatible with Southern Nevada's environment and community.

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) lends expertise and support to efforts at economic development through such offices as the Center for Business and Economic Research. It was founded in 1975 and provides research and analysis services to clients in both business and government. The Nevada Small Business Development Center is also operated at UNLV and offers business counseling and expertise to existing and new businesses. (www.cber.org)

Anti-Poverty Strategy continued

The Nevada Micro Enterprise Initiative (NMI), a non-profit small business development organization, provides technical assistance and loans to micro-enterprises throughout Nevada. Certified by the SBA as a Microloan Program, NMI provides entrepreneurial training in the form of pre-start up courses, business plan courses and business tune-up classes. NMI also provides micro-enterprise loans to start-up and existing businesses. (www.4microbiz.org/)

Workforce Connections, formerly known as the Southern Nevada Workforce Investment Board, was established in July 2000. Workforce Connection oversees the implementation of the Workforce Investment Act, providing funding for employment and training services throughout the Southern Nevada Workforce Investment Area. Workforce Connections selects the service providers who offer training and employment services to eligible adults, dislocated workers and youth clients. Services are managed and delivered through comprehensive One-Stop Centers, called Nevada JobConnect. There are three Nevada JobConnect One-Stop Centers located in the Southern Nevada Workforce Investment Area and a Rural JobConnect center located in Pahrump, Nevada. (www.nvworkforceconnections.org)

Nevada Partners for a Skilled Workforce is a 501(c)(3) organization that works to enhance people's self-sufficiency and financial stability through a range of services, including job training, career preparation, education, tax return preparation, and homebuyer assistance. Nevada Partners collaborates with private employers, community groups, faith-based groups and public agencies to employ Southern Nevadans. Clark County has provided millions in financial support through CDBG and County Outside Agency Grant (OAG) funds to support facility expansion efforts, including an upcoming CDBG project to expand the facility.

The Foundation for an Independent Tomorrow (FIT), established in 1997, is a 501(c)(3) charitable foundation, located in Las Vegas, Nevada. FIT provides unemployed and underemployed southern Nevadans with vocational training and access to supportive services. Clark County funded an expansion of the FIT facility through its FY 2010-2014 CDBG Capital Improvement Plan.

The College of Southern Nevada (CSN) offers a large selection of courses and programs, which include Associate of Applied Science Degree programs in approximately thirty occupational and technical areas that can be utilized in developing skills and expertise, required to meet the goals of the Consortium's Anti-Poverty Strategy.

Anti Poverty Strategy continued

CSN also has a Continuing Education Division that offers seminars and workshops to assist small business with development and maintenance of their viability. This division also operates a Center for Business and Industry Training, which produces customized training for specific businesses and training to meet the needs of a business intending to locate in the area.

CSN coordinates many of its programs and activities with other County institutions in the University and Community College System as well as the Clark County School District. Provision is also made for business, industry and other constituents to provide advice and counsel to the CCSN through various advisory committees and boards. (www.csn.edu/)

Head Start, operated by Acelero Learning, helps eliminate the poverty cycle by providing comprehensive programs that meet the educational, social, health, dental, nutritional, and psychological needs of low-income and handicapped preschool children. Essential to the success of Head Start is family

involvement, parent education, and program planning. Head Start parents serve on Policy Councils/Committees and play a major role in shaping administrative and management decisions.

A wide variety of services to elderly and physically challenged populations are administered/coordinated through various jurisdictional and non-profit providers. Senior centers are located throughout the HCP Consortium area. These centers provide customer access to services such as congregate and home-delivered meals, educational opportunities, recreation and socialization activities, information and referral, advocacy, and transportation. Serving as community focal points, the centers mobilize resources to support and maintain independent living for senior citizens and physically challenged adults.

Jurisdictions in the Consortium support regional transportation planning through the Regional Transportation Commission (RTC). The RTC oversees Citizen Area Transit (CAT), the regional bus company that has expanded services over the past several years. CAT has plans for continued expansion of residential routes, including low-income neighborhoods where Public Housing Authority developments exist; in order provide low-cost transportation to workers. Coordinating transportation planning and transportation services with community-based service agencies through its Para-Transit Service provides accessible transportation to the community.

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SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The HCP Consortium monitoring includes in all sub-recipient contracts an “on-site monitoring” section. It stipulates that the program under the agreement will be subject to “on-site monitoring” by jurisdiction staff or a HUD representative on a 24-hour notice during normal working hours. It also states that the representatives shall be granted access to all records pertaining to the program. Representatives, on occasion, may request to interview program recipients who volunteer to be interviewed. An additional section of the sub-recipient contract addresses access to records. It states that at any time during normal business hours, the sub-recipient’s records, with respect to matters covered by the agreement shall be made available for audit, examination, and review by jurisdictional or HUD representatives.

The HCP Consortium uses the year-end reports of subrecipients to monitor its performance in meeting its goals and objectives as set forth in its Consolidated Plan. Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspections are conducted as rental projects and owner units are completed. Clark County requires that HQS inspections be submitted before the final draw down of funds. Clark County HOME, ESG and CDBG staff also performs financial desk audits throughout the year with every request for payment, including reviewing information for accuracy and compliance.

The Clark County CDBG program monitors its capital projects through the Real Property Management Division that provides construction coordination and job supervision. A risk assessment of newly funded non-profits is completed to determine whether the organization will require additional technical support.

Each jurisdiction is required to submit an annual report to the State of Nevada Housing Division outlining how it is meeting the requirements of their Housing Element portion of their Comprehensive Plans. The HCP Consortium members also conduct minority business outreach through their Purchasing and Contracts Departments. Outreach includes workshops for minority and women owned businesses on how to do business with local government.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

In order to receive the CPD funding, the County must develop and submit a Consolidated Plan every five years to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The HCP Consortium anticipates receiving an annual allocation of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds from HUD over the next five years for activities that provide decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities for its residents. These funds are intended to help meet priority needs identified throughout the County. Detailed information on the resources the HCP Consortium expects to receive and the activities to be undertaken to meet the priority needs are identified in the Annual Action Plan for FY 2015. The following section summarizes the major sources of funding available to carry out housing and community development activities.

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Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	8,591,498	0	0	8,591,498	34,365,992	Grants awarded on a formula basis for housing and community development activities. Primarily, recipients must be low to moderate-income (up to 80% MFI), or reside in a low/moderate-income area. For year 1, Clark County is awarded \$6,695,897 and North Las Vegas is awarded \$1,895,601. Clark County also awards 3% of its award to Boulder City and Mesquite annually. All Program Income is obligated to projects as it is received in IDIS. There are no prior-year carry forward funds as all funds were allocated to projects.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,597,790	0	0	2,597,790	10,391,160	HOME funds are leveraged by State of Nevada HOME and Low Income Housing Trust Funds. North Las Vegas receives a portion of HOME/LIHTF as part of the HOME Consortium.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	725,990	0	0	725,990	2,903,960	Grants are awarded to non-profit providers to provide essential services and shelter to homeless families and individuals through the Shelter Program. Providers also provide rapid rehousing financial assistance and stabilization services to homeless families and individuals, and prevention services to families and individuals at risk of homelessness. There are no prior-year carry forward funds as all funds were allocated to projects. For FY 2015, North Las Vegas received \$156,057 and Clark County received \$569,933.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

All jurisdictions covered under the Consolidated Plan use federal resources to leverage public and private sector resources to carry out housing and community development activities. Clark County and North Las Vegas work to use their private activity bonds for affordable multifamily housing production or affordable single family mortgages. HOME funds are also leveraged through the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program administered by the State of Nevada. Many of these projects also receive County HOME/LIHTF funding as leveraged grants. Clark County has

used discounted Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land under the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) for affordable housing purposes and will continue to do so.

Annually, Clark County awards approximately \$3 million in general funds through the Outside Agency Grant program, funding a variety of social service programs and a few capital projects.

The Clark County HOME Consortium expects to continue to receive State LIHTF which is used to provide the matching funds required by the HOME Program. HOME funds also leverage monies from the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco through its Affordable Housing Program. The Clark County HOME Consortium is expected to receive \$2,035,589 in State LIHTF funds and \$540,986 in State HOME funds to assist the projects outlined in the 2015 Action Plan .

Matching requirements for ESG Program funds will be met by the non-profit organizations receiving ESG Program funds and will come from private donations, other federal and state funding and volunteer time.

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If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, Section 7(b), allows the direct sale of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land to local jurisdictions, the State of Nevada, or housing authorities at a discounted price for the development of affordable housing. Clark County has set aside over 1000 acres for the future development of affordable housing and reserved 6 parcels for development by the State of Nevada Housing Division. Three parcels (two Clark County, one State of Nevada) have been developed to date as affordable multifamily rental housing. The County plans to develop additional housing on SNPLMA parcels.

Discussion

A new funding source, the National Housing Trust Fund, is expected to be available through the State of Nevada Housing Division beginning in 2016. The NHTF is a federal program for collecting and distributing “dedicated” funds, money that is not at risk of cuts each year during the Congressional appropriations process. The NHTF was created, and an initial dedicated source of money for it was established, on July 30, 2008 when the president signed into law the housing and economic recovery act of 2008. The purpose of NHTF is to increase and preserve the supply of housing, principally rental housing for extremely low-income households, but also to a lesser extent homeowner housing, including for very low-income households. It is estimated that the state of Nevada will receive approximately \$3 million annually.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$272,466 HOME: \$2,597,790	Rental units constructed: 243 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 248 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 50 Household Housing Unit
2	Prevent and End Homelessness	2015	2019	Homeless	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood	Homelessness	ESG: \$725,990	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 115 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 7000 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 367 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements	CDBG: \$6,307,986	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 32 Beds
4	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG: \$292,747	

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Clark County and North Las Vegas will focus 2015 HUD funds on new construction of affordable housing and the rehabilitation of existing rental housing. Clark County may provide funding for Homebuyer Assistance and TBRA. North Las Vegas will also continue its Single Family Rehabilitation Program, undertake a new Acquisition/Rehab/Rental Program with the SNRHA, and continue to provide TBRA for homeless (see Prevent and End Homelessness for TBRA). North Las Vegas will also use CDBG funds for a critical home repair program through Rebuilding Together, Code Enforcement and affordable housing preservation with Women's Development Center.
2	Goal Name	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Goal Description	Clark County, North Las Vegas, and Boulder City will use ESG and CDBG funds to support programs that prevent homelessness, shelter existing homeless and rapidly rehouse homeless households. Supportive wraparound services will also be provided. HOME/LIHTF funds will be used for Tenant Based Rental Assistance for homeless families.

3	Goal Name	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Clark County will work on implementation of its fourth 5-Year CDBG Capital Improvement Plan. The first year funding will focus on private non-profit organizations and design of the Clark County Parks Department projects. Projects include the Boulder Highway Collaborative Campus, Nevada Partners Workforce Center, Shannon West Homeless Youth Center, Casa Norte Improvements, and Catholic Charities Food Facilities. North Las Vegas and Boulder City will undertake infrastructure projects including streets and water while Mesquite will work on Parks Improvements.
4	Goal Name	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Goal Description	Provide needed community and supportive services for low/mod income people and people with special needs. These may include, but are not limited to, transportation assistance, counseling, health care, and food.

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AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

The summary below outlines the projects to be undertaken by the HCP Consortium for FY 2015.

#	Project Name
1	Accessible Space, Inc. Veterans Supportive Apartments
2	Affordable Housing Programs, Inc. (AHPI) Dorothy Kidd Senior Mobile Home Park
3	Affordable Housing Programs, Inc. (AHPI) Walnut Street Apartments
4	Allied Real Estate Partners Summerhill Apartments Rehabilitation
5	Nevada HAND, Inc Boulder Pines Family Apartments
6	Silver State Housing Madison Palms Senior Apartments
7	HOME Off-Cycle Initiatives
8	North Las Vegas HOME Projects
9	Clark County and North Las Vegas Administration
10	HESG - Emergency Solutions Grant
11	The ShadeTree Emergency Shelter (NLV)
12	Women's Development Center Transitional Housing (NLV)
13	Emergency Aid of Boulder City Homeless Prevention (BC)
14	Salvation Army Vocational Training Program (NLV)
15	Catholic Charities Resident Empowerment Program (NLV)
16	HELP of S. NV. Baby First Services (NLV)
17	Catholic Charities Meals on Wheels (NLV)
18	Lend-a-Hand Transportation Assistance (BC)
19	Blind Center of NV - Road to Independence (NLV)
20	Boys & Girls Club of So. NV Hope and Opportunity (NLV)
21	Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada Critical Home Repair (NLV)
22	Southern Nevada Children First Dreamz in Motion (NLV)
23	Southern Nevada Public Television and Vegas PBS GOAL Program (NLV)
24	Variety Early Learning Center Tuition Assistance (NLV)
25	Women's Development Center Affordable Housing Preservation (NLV)
26	North Las Vegas Code Enforcement (NLV)
27	HELP of Southern Nevada Shannon West Homeless Youth Center
28	Catholic Charities Food Facilities Consolidated and Expansion
29	Accessible Space, Inc. Casa Norte Capital Improvements
30	North Las Vegas Water Valve Replacement Program(NLV)
31	North Las Vegas Urban Core Choice Neighborhood Grant Critical Community Improvements Sidewalks (NLV)
32	Boulder City Road Reconstruction (BC)
33	Boulder City Industrial and Canyon Sidewalk (BC)

#	Project Name
34	Mesquite Park Improvements (MS)
35	North Las Vegas Joe Kneip Park Rehabilitation (NLV)

Table 56 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

Clark County HOME funded projects are primarily located in unincorporated Clark County and in areas that have not traditionally had affordable housing or are not CDBG eligible. Clark County prefers to support the dispersal of affordable housing throughout the community. The majority of CDBG activities funded by Clark County and North Las Vegas take place within the CDBG eligible census tracts. Projects in Boulder City and Mesquite focus on providing services to populations presumed to be lower income, such as seniors and the disabled. Approximately 95 percent of FY 2015 federal and state funding will be directed to the CDBG target areas.

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AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

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1	Project Name	Accessible Space, Inc. Veterans Supportive Apartments
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	A non-profit was recommended for \$1,750,000 to assist with the new construction of Veterans Supportive Housing, a 50-unit affordable apartment complex located in unincorporated Clark County at 4245 S. Pecos Road. This project will serve very low-income veterans, with an emphasis on Veterans with physical disabilities. The developer will be applying for 2015 Low Income Housing Tax Credits from the Nevada Housing Division as part of the set-aside for Veterans Housing to provide the primary financing for the project. The project is contingent on receiving a 2015 LIHTC allocation.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 Veteran Households
	Location Description	4245 S. Pecos Road, Las Vegas, NV 89121
	Planned Activities	Construction of Housing (12)
2	Project Name	Affordable Housing Programs, Inc. (AHPI) Dorothy Kidd Senior Mobile Home Park
	Target Area	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$637,475
	Description	This project may also receive funding through the State HOME funds and State LIHTF funds. Affordable Housing Programs, Inc. (SNRHA) - A non-profit subsidiary of So. NV. Regional Housing Authority recommended for \$637,475 in funds to assist in the redevelopment of up to 6 vacant mobile home pads in the Dorothy Kidd Senior Mobile Home Park. The project will replace vacant pads with new manufactured homes for rent to low-income senior households.
	Target Date	6/1/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	AHPI - 6 senior citizen households.
	Location Description	AHPI - 5380 E. Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV 89122
	Planned Activities	New Construction of Housing (12)
3	Project Name	Affordable Housing Programs, Inc. (AHPI) Walnut Street Apartments
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$1,267,800
	Description	Affordable Housing Programs, Inc. (AHPI) Walnut Street Apartments - A non-profit subsidiary of So. NV. Regional Housing Authority recommended for \$1,267,800 to assist with the acquisition and renovation of 6 four-plexes in the Walnut Street Apartments Complex. This activity will support previous County/SNRHA investment in this location. Additional resources will be available through State HOME and Low Income Housing Trust Funds.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	24 family households
	Location Description	Walnut Road and Cecile Avenue, Las Vegas, 89115
	Planned Activities	Multifamily Rehabilitation - 14B
4	Project Name	Allied Real Estate Partners Summerhill Apartments Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:

	Description	A for-profit was recommended for a \$650,000 loan to assist with the acquisition and renovation of Summerhill Apartments, a 221-unit affordable family apartment complex located in unincorporated Clark County at 3630 E. Owens Avenue. The developer will be applying for tax-exempt bonds from the Nevada Housing Division to provide the primary financing for the project. Loan rate and terms will be subject to final project underwriting.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	221 family households
	Location Description	3630 E. Owens Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89110
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation; Multi-unit Residential (14B)
5	Project Name	Nevada HAND, Inc Boulder Pines Family Apartments
	Target Area	Boulder Highway Revitalization Area
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,000,000
	Description	A non-profit CHDO was recommended for \$1,000,000 to assist with the new construction of a 100-unit affordable family apartment complex located in unincorporated Clark County at 4315 Boulder Highway. Nevada HAND is leading a collaboration of Southern Nevada nonprofits in an effort to redevelop the 17 acre site redevelopment project which will include a Boys and Girls Club, a nonprofit service center anchored by Lutheran Social Services, a future Federally Qualified Health Clinic (FQHC) and up to two additional phases of affordable housing for a total of 300 units. The developer will be applying for an allocation of 2015 Low Income Housing Tax Credits from the Nevada Housing Division (NHD) to provide the primary financing for the project. The project is contingent on receiving a 2015 LIHTC allocation.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100 families

	Location Description	4315 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, NV 89122
	Planned Activities	Construction of Housing (12)
6	Project Name	Silver State Housing Madison Palms Senior Apartments
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	A non-profit was recommended for \$650,000 to assist with the new construction of an 84-unit affordable senior apartment complex located in North Las Vegas at 3150 W. Ann Road. The developer will be applying for an allocation of 2015 Low Income Housing Tax Credits from the Nevada Housing Division (NHD) to provide the primary financing for the project. The project is contingent on receiving a 2015 LIHTC allocation.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	84 senior households
	Location Description	3150 W. Ann Road, North Las Vegas, NV 89031
	Planned Activities	Construction of Housing (12)
	7	Project Name
Target Area		
Goals Supported		Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
Needs Addressed		Affordable Housing
Funding		:
Description		Funds will be used for tenant based rental assistance and/or homebuyer assistance.
Target Date		6/30/2017
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities		25 homeless families
Location Description		Community-wide
Planned Activities		Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing

8	Project Name	North Las Vegas HOME Projects
	Target Area	North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	North Las Vegas will use \$573,168 in Federal HOME, \$174,521 in State HOME and \$393,967 in LIHTF to undertake New Construction of a Triplex, Homeowner Rehabilitation on 10 homes, Acquisition/Rehab/ Rental with SNRHA of 3 homes, and rehabilitation of Buena Vista Springs III.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6 renter families, 56 senior households, 10 owner households
	Location Description	North Las Vegas - various addresses Buena Vista Springs III - 2510 Morton Avenue, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
	Planned Activities	Construction of Housing (13) Rehabilitation; Multi-Unit Residential (14B) Rehabilitation; Single-Unit Residential (14A)
9	Project Name	Clark County and North Las Vegas Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	FUNDS TO ADMINISTER THE HOME PROGRAM Clark County - \$202,462 North Las Vegas - \$57,317 Funds to Administer the CDBG Program Clark County - \$1,214,179 Silver State Fair Housing - \$125,000 North Las Vegas - \$379,120
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A

	Planned Activities	Administration (21A) Fair Housing (21D)
10	Project Name	HESG - Emergency Solutions Grant
	Target Area	North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	ESG: \$725,990
	Description	HESG funds for Clark County of \$569,933 and North Las Vegas of \$156,057 are allocated to shelter, transitional housing, homeless prevention and rapid rehousing. Activities include Admin and HMIS funds of \$30,700; Homeless Prevention funds of \$120,770 to Clark County Social Service, Emergency Aid of Boulder City, Nevada Partners and HELP of Southern Nevada; Rapid Rehousing funds of \$186,061 are allocated to HELP of Southern Nevada, Salvation Army and St. Jude's Ranch; Shelter and essential services funding of \$388,459 is allocated to Catholic Charities, Family Promise, HELP of S. NV, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth, Safe House, Safe Nest, Salvation Army, The Shade Tree, and Women's Development Center.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Based on the allocations, it is estimated that 6,919 people will be provided with emergency/transitional shelter, 367 people will be prevented from becoming homeless and 115 homeless people will benefit from rapid rehousing. Two domestic violence shelters will be provided with funding so that they can maintain a comparable Homeless Management Information System.
	Location Description	Services will be provided throughout Clark County to homeless people wherever they are located.
Planned Activities	Activities will include administration, homeless prevention, rapid rehousing and emergency/transitional shelter which are all classified under Operating of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs (3T).	
11	Project Name	The ShadeTree Emergency Shelter (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$35,000

	Description	Funds will be used for operating costs to provide emergency shelter to women, women with children and unaccompanied minors age 13-17.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,500 homeless women and women with children
	Location Description	1 W. Owens, Las Vegas, NV 89030
	Planned Activities	Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs (03T)
12	Project Name	Women's Development Center Transitional Housing (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Funds will be used to provide transitional housing to homeless families.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100 extremely low-income families
	Location Description	WDC Affordable Housing
	Planned Activities	Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs (03T)
13	Project Name	Emergency Aid of Boulder City Homeless Prevention (BC)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$22,298
	Description	Funds will be used to provide rental and utility assistance to families facing homelessness in Boulder City.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	75 individuals in families
	Location Description	Boulder City
	Planned Activities	Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs (03T)
14	Project Name	Salvation Army Vocational Training Program (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$60,000
	Description	The North Las Vegas CDBG grant will support The Salvation Army's Vocational Training Program to serve low-income and homeless adults. The program provides essential employment skills, job readiness, life skills and financial management training, on-the-job training, occupational training, job search and job placement to 30 low-income or homeless adults. Intensive case management and supportive services will ensure the participant's basic needs are met including housing and access to three meals a day so that they can devote full-time to their vocational training and job search. Individual Service Plans are developed with participants to define their needs, the activities they will participate in, and the services needed to enable them to be successful in finding employment. Housing counseling and referrals to Rapid Rehousing assists participants with finding housing to transition from homelessness to self-sufficiency. The program is located in North Las Vegas at 35 West Owens Ave. and will serve North Las Vegas residents.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 homeless people
	Location Description	33 West Owens Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89106
	Planned Activities	Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Program (03T)
15	Project Name	Catholic Charities Resident Empowerment Program (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness

	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	The Resident Empowerment Program (REP) is a structured shelter program that provides supportive services to homeless men to help them gain the skills and confidence they need to find gainful employment and stable housing. The men live in our shelter where they have a personal area, access to a clean bed, showers, restrooms and laundry facilities. They receive individualized case management services that provide direction and support in their unique paths to independence. The Residential Empowerment Program will serve 20 unduplicated work-able homeless men and funds will be used for a full time case manager and bus passes for program participants from NLV. This program addresses homelessness through the transition of work-able men from homelessness to self-sufficiency.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	20 homeless men
	Location Description	1501 Las Vegas Boulevard N., Las Vegas, NV 89101
	Planned Activities	Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs (03T)
16	Project Name	HELP of S. NV. Baby First Services (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000

	Description	Baby First Services (BFS) offers a variety of educational services to at-risk pregnant and parenting moms up to baby's 1st birthday. These services include prenatal guidance and support, nutrition education, case management, and direct client services. The purpose of the program is to reduce infant mortality amongst at-risk pregnant women by empowering them through knowledge and education. BFS shares the same goal as the Nevada State Nutrition Action Plan "to improve the health and well-being of infants and mothers by inspiring, educating, and building support across our state to make breastfeeding the norm for infant feeding in Nevada." BFS promotes this through educating participants in the benefits of an active, healthy lifestyle. Funding for this program will be for the BFS Coordinator to facilitate Smart\$hop, Healthy Habits, Basic Parenting, Pre and Postnatal Education and Guidance and Safe Crib classes at four Clark County School District High Schools, the main office at 1640 E. Flamingo Road, and Southern Nevada Children First in North Las Vegas. This funding request would be for the salary to facilitate these classes as well as educational materials.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	300 at-risk pregnant and parenting moms
	Location Description	1640 E. Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV 89121
	Planned Activities	Other Public Services (05)
17	Project Name	Catholic Charities Meals on Wheels (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$22,813

	Description	Senior citizens can be vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly those who are low-income, homebound and/or medically fragile. The ability to provide adequate nutrition for themselves can be the deciding factor between living independently and aging with dignity or placement in a care facility. The Meals on Wheels program helps low-income seniors 60 and older who have been identified as at-risk for malnutrition, including clients with disease-related special needs, to remain independent. Each client receives an in-home assessment, completed by a case manager and/or registered dietician. This exhaustive nutrition assessment is used to develop individualized nutrition interventions and is updated annually. There is a \$.50 funding gap on each meal prepared and North Las Vegas CDBG funding will help us cover this gap for 125 North Las Vegas residents.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	125 senior households
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Senior Services (05A)
18	Project Name	Lend-a-Hand Transportation Assistance (BC)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,834
	Description	Funds will be used to provide transportation to seniors and people with disabilities to travel from Boulder City to the Las Vegas Valley for medical and other appointments.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	250 seniors and disabled
	Location Description	Boulder City
	Planned Activities	Transportation Services (05E)
19	Project Name	Blind Center of NV - Road to Independence (NLV)

	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Transportation will be provided to blind/visually impaired NLV residents so they can have access to services, including employment.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	40 visually impaired people
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Transportation Services (05E)
20	Project Name	Boys & Girls Club of So. NV Hope and Opportunity (NLV)
	Target Area	North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	The Boys & Girls Clubs of Southern Nevada will provide the Hope and Opportunity program which offers educational, prevention and money management life skills programs to North Las Vegas at-risk school-aged youth. These comprehensive services will be offered at our Montandon Clubhouse located in the Centennial Park Apartment Complex on Donna and Evans Streets and at the James Clubhouse located on E. Carey and Las Vegas Blvd. This program is designed to help these selected youth avoid high-risk behaviors such as gang involvement, substance abuse, teen pregnancy and crime and help them become productive citizens.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	49 youth
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Youth Services (05D)

21	Project Name	Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada Critical Home Repair (NLV)
	Target Area	North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$75,000
	Description	Funds will be used to operate the Rebuilding Together Critical Home Repair Program which offers critical home repairs free of charge to qualifying low-income homeowners to include roofing, plumbing, and HVAC. All services provided by licensed contractors. Funds will also be used for National Rebuilding Day / Make a Difference Day when Volunteer teams perform exterior home painting and property clean up. Safe at Home: Home modifications that include ramps, grab bars and minor structural changes. All services provided by licensed contractors free of charge.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 senior and disabled households
	Location Description	North Las Vegas
	Planned Activities	Rehab; Single-Unit Residential (14A)
22	Project Name	Southern Nevada Children First Dreamz in Motion (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Our Dreamz in Motion Program provides up to 10 youth with books, tuition, GED, tutoring, school supplies, incentives and educational field trips where individuals will be exposed to various experiences that will broaden their awareness of other cultures and customs. Additionally, youth will have the option to participate in various instructional groups such as Anger Management, Parenting/Child Development, a variety of Life Skills classes, and "Be Proud, Be Responsible" sex education course.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10 youth
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Youth Services (5D)
23	Project Name	Southern Nevada Public Television and Vegas PBS GOAL Program (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$19,802
	Description	SNPT will provide scholarships to LMI North Las Vegas residents to access the Vegas PBS Pathway Planner Assessment and Global Online Advanced Learning (GOAL) programs so they can gain the skills and confidence to obtain a sustainable career.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100 youth
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Youth Services (5D)
24	Project Name	Variety Early Learning Center Tuition Assistance (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Variety Early Learning Center will use these funds to provide Child Care Tuition Assistance to 5 children of low-income families. Child care is one of the biggest monthly expenses families face making it impossible for many low-income families to pay tuition without some kind of assistance. This essential program subsidizes the cost for these families giving them the freedom to seek employment, participate in job training, recover from a crisis, or remain gainfully employed, all while knowing their child is receiving a quality education.

	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5 children and their parents
	Location Description	990 D Street, Las Vegas, NV 89106
	Planned Activities	Child Care Services (05L)
25	Project Name	Women's Development Center Affordable Housing Preservation (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$92,466
	Description	Womens Development Center (WDC) is requesting CDBG- Capital funding to rehabilitate a total of nine housing units located in the City of North Las Vegas, specifically seven apartments and two homes. These properties range from 34-52 years old. WDC has been diligent in its upkeep and maintenance of these units, but they are in need of renovations to preserve them as affordable housing for low and very-low income families. Needed renovations will include new roofing, building stucco, eve replacement, double pane and security windows, building lighting, security bars, doors, sliding doors, grounds improvements, fencing, and trash enclosures.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	9 households
	Location Description	2317 Seco Adobe, North Las Vegas, NV 89030 312 Tonopah, North Las Vegas, NV 89030 2824 Carroll, North Las Vegas, NV 89030 3000 Carroll, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Planned Activities	Rehab; Multi-Unit Rehabilitation (14B) Rehab; Single-Unit Rehabilitation (14A)	
26	Project Name	North Las Vegas Code Enforcement (NLV)

	Target Area	North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$105,000
	Description	Funds will be used to provide code enforcement in LMI areas in North Las Vegas, including the NLV Urban Core Choice Neighborhood.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 households
	Location Description	North Las Vegas LMI Areas
	Planned Activities	Code Enforcement (15)
27	Project Name	HELP of Southern Nevada Shannon West Homeless Youth Center
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,150,000
	Description	This capital improvement project will fund the design and construction of the Shannon West Homeless Youth Center (SWHYC), a proposed three-story, 37,267 square foot building with 40 dormitory rooms with up to four beds in each room, plus six step-up program, single room occupancy (SRO) units. The new facility will include a large dining room and commercial kitchen. Each floor will have its own television room, computer room and multipurpose group activity room. CDBG funding will be used for construction and eligible related costs. North Las Vegas will provide \$150,000 and Clark County will provide \$1 million from this year and \$2.7 million from prior year CDBG funds.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	120 homeless youth

	Location Description	1650 E. Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV 89119
	Planned Activities	Homeless Facilities (03C)
28	Project Name	Catholic Charities Food Facilities Consolidated and Expansion
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,940,512
	Description	This capital improvement project includes expansion of Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada's Hands of Hope Food Pantry and the consolidation of its Meals on Wheels kitchen into its Lied Dining Hall kitchen. Both Food Pantry and the Meals on Wheels kitchen are housed in a 6,868 sq. ft. facility owned and operated by Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada in the heart of Las Vegas's homeless corridor.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100,000 homeless and hungry people
	Location Description	1501 S. Las Vegas Boulevard, Las Vegas, NV 89101
	Planned Activities	Homeless Facilities (03C)
29	Project Name	Accessible Space, Inc. Casa Norte Capital Improvements
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$350,000
	Description	This capital improvement project will involve an expanded addition to Casa Norte, a nine-bedroom group home owned and operated by Accessible Space, Inc. (ASI) in July 1999. Casa Norte is located at 4935 North Miller Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149. ASI currently operates Casa Norte as a community-based residential site for very low-income adults with traumatic brain injuries.

	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	9 disabled people
	Location Description	4935 North Miller Lane, Las Vegas, NV 89149
	Planned Activities	Handicapped Centers (03B)
30	Project Name	North Las Vegas Water Valve Replacement Program(NLV)
	Target Area	North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$372,600
	Description	The project involves removing and replacing broken or buried valves in the CDBG area. Broken valves are a safety concern. If they are broken in the closed position, they impact both water pressure and water flows. Reduced water pressure and flows impact the ability of the Fire Department to put out a fire. Similarly, valves broken in the open position impacts the Utility Departments ability to shut down water mains during water main breaks or scheduled maintenance. This means the impacted area will be larger as crews go back to the next valve to shut off. The longer it takes to shut off water during a water main break, the more property damage occurs. The larger the shut down area is, the more residents are inconvenienced.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	North Las Vegas LMI Areas
Planned Activities	Water/Sewer Improvements (03J)	
31	Project Name	North Las Vegas Urban Core Choice Neighborhood Grant Critical Community Improvements Sidewalks (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements

	Funding	CDBG: \$138,000
	Description	Funds will be used to make sidewalk improvements in the NLV Urban Core Choice Neighborhood as part of a focused revitalization plan.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood
	Planned Activities	Sidewalks (03L)
32	Project Name	Boulder City Road Reconstruction (BC)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$45,745
	Description	Funds allocated for this project, beginning in 2015, will focus on the residential area known as the Lakeview Addition area within Census Tract 55.01. This project will involve the total reconstruction of Pyramid Lane, a 70-year-old road providing vehicle access to the parking lot for Lakeview Park. Other roads within the Lakeview Addition area will be reconstructed as funding permits, including the provision of sidewalks where possible.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Boulder City Lakeview Addition
	Planned Activities	Street Improvements (03K)
33	Project Name	Boulder City Industrial and Canyon Sidewalk (BC)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements

	Funding	CDBG: \$125,000
	Description	Funds allocated for this project, beginning in 2015, will be used to construct a new sidewalk where no sidewalk currently exists on Industrial Road from approximately 500 feet west of Canyon Road east to U.S. Highway 93 (Census Tract 55.01, Block Group 1) in Boulder City. The sidewalk will be built to meet current Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Boulder City Industrial and Canyon
	Planned Activities	Sidewalk Improvements (03L)
34	Project Name	Mesquite Park Improvements (MS)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$200,877
	Description	Mesquite proposes to use its funds for the design and construction of ball field improvements in Hafen Park located in a low-income area of the community.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Hafen Park, Mesquite
	Planned Activities	Parks, Recreational Facilities (03F)
35	Project Name	North Las Vegas Joe Kneip Park Rehabilitation (NLV)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$70,800

Description	Joe Kneip Park will be part of the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Parks Build Community Initiative, a leave behind project as a result of the national conference being held in Las Vegas in September, 2015. It is anticipated that companies in the Parks and Recreation industry will donate equipment and in some instances, installation. NRPA will not, however, provide resources for demolition and removal of existing equipment, installation of items such as sidewalks nor ground work, engineering services and the like.
Target Date	6/30/2016
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
Location Description	2800 Judson Avenue, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Planned Activities	Parks, Recreational Facilities (03F)

DRAFT

AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Clark County will continue to focus on the Winchester neighborhood through its Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) and has created the Boulder Highway Revitalization Area (BWRA) on Boulder Highway between Sahara and Flamingo, where the housing problems are particularly burdensome for renter households, the area has multiple low/mod income census tracts and block groups, and there is a lack of supportive services for residents.

North Las Vegas will be giving priority to the urban core target area for its Choice Neighborhoods grant. It includes the public housing project Rose Gardens.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Boulder Highway Revitalization Area	13
North Las Vegas Choice Neighborhood	10

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Clark County HOME funded projects are primarily located in unincorporated Clark County and in areas that have not traditionally had affordable housing or are not CDBG eligible. Clark County prefers to support the dispersal of affordable housing throughout the community. The majority of CDBG activities funded by Clark County and North Las Vegas take place within the CDBG eligible census tracts. Projects in Boulder City and Mesquite focus on providing services to populations presumed to be lower income, such as seniors and the disabled.

Discussion

The HCP Consortium's geographic priorities were established based on the analysis of current community needs, the characteristics of the overall market, the ability of low-income households to afford, locate and maintain housing, and the availability of resources to address the identified needs.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g)

Introduction

Clark County will focus its 2015 HOME/LIHTF funds to the new construction of affordable housing for families and seniors and the rehabilitation of family housing. North Las Vegas will be undertaking multifamily new construction, homeowner rehabilitation, an acquisition/rehab/rental program with the SNRHA, TBRA and the Buena Vista Springs III rehabilitation. Additional units will be rehabilitated using CDBG funds.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	50
Non-Homeless	492
Special-Needs	50
Total	592

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	50
The Production of New Units	243
Rehab of Existing Units	279
Acquisition of Existing Units	20
Total	592

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

Clark County will provide funding to Accessible Space, Inc. to construct 50 units of veteran rental housing, to Nevada HAND for 100 units of family rental housing, to AHPI to install 6 units of manufactured rental housing, and Silver State Housing for 84 units of senior rental housing. An additional 24 rental units will be purchased and rehabbed, and 221 units will be rehabilitated, particularly with ADA improvements.

AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Supportive Services Department's primary function is to inform seniors and families of the available community services and resources, and assist them with facilitating access to those services. The Department's mission is to provide services that will enable seniors to age in place and remain independent, and to promote self-sufficiency for families. These goals are continuously met by providing several onsite service providers, advocating for the residents, distributing resource information and making referrals as needed. SNRHA has a very vibrant Section 3 program. Section 3 helps foster local economic development, neighborhood economic improvement, and individual self-sufficiency. The Section 3 program requires that recipients of certain HUD financial assistance, to the greatest extent feasible, provide job training, employment, and contracting opportunities for low- or very-low income residents in connection with projects and activities in their neighborhoods. Through Section 3 employment, residents gain valuable job training and experience.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

The Supportive Services Department has received over \$1.8 million dollars in Adult and Youth Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funding to not only work with its residents, but also all low income community members to help them become self-sufficient. This program funds vocational skills training, on-the-job training and supportive services necessary for individuals to obtain and maintain employment.

The SNRHA has formed a partnership with College of Southern Nevada to provide a program that will allow residents access to several high school, GED and college classes. Additional educational programs that are beneficial to our residents are provided by College of Southern Nevada, Clark County School District, Nevada Partners, Desert Rose Adult High School and University of Nevada Las Vegas.

The SNRHA receives an ongoing funding stream that assists working residents with their payment of security deposits. Additionally, the agency continues to utilize the free computers from the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP) in collaboration with the Las Vegas-Clark County Urban League, to provide free public computer centers on-site at some of the housing developments; the labs are operated by residents.

The SNRHA has also received a Partnership Grant with Safe Nest that provides an on-site domestic violence advocacy to assist residents with domestic violence intervention and prevention.

The Sherman Gardens and Marble Manor communities have the Safe Village Initiative project. This initiative represents a coalition of community partners that work closely to provide a comprehensive array of resources, as well as to reduce crime, enhance safety, and improve the quality of life in the community. The partners for this initiative include the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority, local criminal justice agencies, social service organizations, clergy, schools and residents. The intent of the Safe Village Initiative is to improve the outcomes for our communities by working collaboratively,

using a broad community approach, to address the issues that challenge our community at large. Through the Safe Village Initiative, an environment is being created and fostered whereby every person is positively supported by their community, family, and peers; they are all part of the solution. A unique forum has developed which allows residents to have real access to the resources needed to be safe, healthy, productive and contributing members of the community.

The Casa Grande Transitional Center, of the Nevada Department of Corrections, is a strong partner of the SNRHA. Casa Grande is a dormitory-style facility built to house non-violent, non-sex crime inmates who are within 18 months away from their parole eligibility date. The main purpose of Casa Grande is to allow these residents the opportunity to seek work and secure permanent housing prior to reintegrating into society. Since its inception, Casa Grande has expanded its programs to include parolees, probation violators, and ex-offenders.

Each year, the SNRHA hosts a major Father's Day event the weekend before Father's Day. The event is held to celebrate fatherhood and recognize Dads in the community who are doing a great job with their children, and to reconnect Dads and families. This free event is open to the public and designed to reach all Housing Authority families, including non-residents of SNRHA that have children that reside with the Housing Authority. There are free games, raffle prizes, jump houses for kids, face painting, haircuts, and a cookout. Community partners are on-hand to provide information on employment programs, family court mediation and child support, mental health and substance abuse resources, health and wellness services, vocational training, teen and children's programs, and more.

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

The SNRHA has 17 resident councils in formation or operation and has a staff member designated to assist in organizing the remaining SNRHA public housing development's resident councils. Additionally, SNRHA has a Resident Advisory Board, usually consisting of eleven (11) members from Public Housing and the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Supportive Services Department also has a Program Specialist who meets regularly with SNRHA's Resident Councils Organizations to provide leadership, training and financial guidance to help them succeed in completing their objectives. It is the goal of SNRHA to increase the number of Resident Council Organizations at public housing developments located throughout the Southern Nevada region of Clark County.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) coordinators provide case management to participants of the Housing Choice Voucher Program and Public Housing Program. Coordinators work closely with various community partners and service providers to secure services to help FSS participants reach economic independence. Post-secondary education, vocational training, credit repair, budgeting preparation and homeownership opportunities are explored with each participant. The SNRHA works with the State Welfare Division and the Clark County Department of Social Services to help residents make the "Welfare to Work" transition and to further their self-sufficiency concepts. SNRHA has designated 96 of its existing scattered site public housing units for the Public Housing Homeownership Program. The

remaining 291 scattered sites will be utilized for applicants in our Public Housing Program.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

The SNRHA is designated as a High Performer under the Housing Choice Voucher Program and a Standard Performer under the Public Housing Program therefore; no financial or other assistance is required.

Discussion

Not applicable.

DRAFT

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

The following strategies outline the HCP Consortium's one-year goals and action for reducing and ending homelessness. They include outreach, shelter and transitional housing, better collection of data, and discharge planning.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

The Regional Initiatives Office (RIO) has a regional O.U.T.R.E.A.C.H. contract with a consortium of providers that conduct mobile crisis intervention and outreach to homeless clients, including those with disabilities and those with limited English proficiency, who are living on the streets, in outlying uninhabited areas and in the tunnels. This team (inclusive of Spanish speakers, mental health and substance abuse practitioners and social workers) actively engages homeless individuals and families and assesses them for referral to an agency appropriate for their needs including; transportation, referral to other services and housing placement. Interventions are conducted when encampments arise and typically include collaboration among PD, Code Enforcement and homeless service providers, with providers prioritizing homeless encampment residents for placement in housing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The CoC is undergoing a current assessment of the eligibility barriers and gaps in availability or “stock” in emergency and transitional housing. During 2015 the CoC will undertake a systemic re-tool of the emergency and transitional housing response to homelessness to ensure more expedited placement into these crisis response beds, reducing the length of time persons experience unsheltered homeless episodes.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Program and Housing reports have been developed to track length of time homeless. Reports developed are very intuitive and easy to read, as well as allow agency-wide length of homelessness average, program-wide length of homelessness average, and client-level length of homelessness. We also provide

a CoC-wide automated and distributed report listing all HMIS participating housing programs in the community, providing program-level statistics on average length of homelessness in that program. This report is distributed to all HMIS contributing agencies within the CoC for peer review. This report will be used going forward to identify length of time homeless, allowing the CoC EWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies and the Coordinated Intake process to develop a corrective action plan to reduce the length of time people are homeless in Southern Nevada.

The CoC's HMIS system generates reports that track returns to homelessness and the last agency the client received services from. This report is currently being used to establish baseline data for the CoC as a whole and CoC funded programs specifically. As the reports are tracked for a period of time, the CoCEWG and Performance Measurement Working Group (PMWG) will be able to establish a plan of action to reduce recidivism within the CoC. This recidivism report will be used going forward to identify those agencies that have a high rate of client recidivism, thus allowing the CoC EWG and PMWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies individually and develop a corrective action plan to improve successful, long term exits from homeless programs.

Chronically Homeless Individuals

Southern Nevada participated in the 100,000 Homes campaign and successfully housed 281 chronically homeless and veteran households. In an effort to continue that momentum, the CoCEWG prioritized funding for the Chronically Homeless (CH) with 77 new CH beds created through the 2013 CoC application process. The VA has dedicated five beds per month through turnover to CH veterans and recently received news that 87 additional HUD-VASH vouchers will be awarded. The CoC has received funding through the State as a sub-recipient of a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant, the Cooperative Agreement to Benefit Homeless Individuals (CABHI), for 70 chronically homeless dually diagnosed (substance abuse and mental health problems) clients per year for 3 years with new housing dollars being identified through the local jurisdictions. Of the non-CoC funded programs, 200 of the turnover beds are dedicated to the CH. Southern Nevada has also been a participant in the VA 25 Cities Initiative.

The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care was invited to participate in a national initiative to end veteran and chronic homelessness by 2015 as one of 25 cities across the nation to lead this effort. The initiative is sponsored by the US Department of Veteran Affairs, the US Department of Housing & Urban Development, and the US Interagency Council on Homelessness. These three agencies are partnering with the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition's Regional Initiatives Office in opening the door for innovation and partnership in identifying, assessing, and matching housing with homeless persons in our communities. The initial efforts will focus on the development of a Coordinated Intake system ensuring that those seeking homeless services are engaged in the appropriate housing solution in an expedited manner.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly

funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

Chafee Independent Living Services is provided through the NV Division of Child and Family Services and State Funds to Assist Former Foster Youth (FAFFY) to assist foster youth in transitioning to self-sufficiency. Policies regarding resources and services are in place at the State and local levels. Young persons have the opportunity to remain under jurisdiction of the court up to age 21, making them eligible to receive financial support and FAFFY to assist them with their transition to self-sufficiency. 2011 NV legislation allows young adults three options when they are turning 18 years old regarding services and financial support. All former foster youth may receive FAFFY funds for move-in expenses and a stipend upon graduating high school.

Youth primarily choose to remain in their foster home, get their own apartment, or rent a room from a family member or a friend. If they choose to enter a program it would be Westcare Voyage, HELP of Southern Nevada Shannon West Homeless Youth Center, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth or St. Jude's Ranch for Children's New Crossings. The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority offers Family Unification Program vouchers for youth aging out of foster care to participate in family reunification.

Within the CoC there is an MOU between WestCare Nevada and 11 hospitals, and local jurisdictions to provide funds for the operation of WestCare's Community Triage Center. This agreement allows for the provision of emergency room diversions for people without a medical issue, but who are in need of substance abuse or mental health treatment. The CoC has representatives from the RIO, CoCEWG and CoC Board that participate in the WestCare Oversight Committee, with the commitment to improve discharge planning for homeless persons to viable, stable and appropriate housing. Every attempt is made to assist homeless patients with family reunification. As a last resort, the patient is discharged into the homeless provider system.

The CoC works closely with Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS), Mojave Mental Health and WestCare to ensure those exiting institutional mental health services have access to housing and ongoing treatment. SNAMHS utilizes a variety of group housing placements that are all SAPTA certified programs. Whenever feasible they work diligently to reconnect clients to family. Every effort is made to connect clients with friends or family members or discharge them into their own affordable, stable living situation. When these options are not viable, then sober living, group homes or transitional living facility arrangements are considered, such as; WestCare residential programs, the Las Vegas Rescue Mission, the Shade Tree, Catholic Charities, Hopelink, Family Promise and Freedom House. SNAMHS is required to verify through Joint Commission that the discharge is to a viable address.

The Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) discharge policy states that Correctional facilities will enter into contracts to provide offenders or parolees participating in a program with transitional

housing; treatment for substance abuse or mental health; life skills training; vocational rehabilitation and job skills training. The NV Re-entry Task Force is tasked to support offenders returning to its communities by providing increased economic and housing stability. A Statewide Re-entry Coalition is responsible for developing strategies and direct resources toward prisoner reentry, in an effort to prevent discharges into homelessness; the CoC has representation on this coalition. Clark County Detention Center has a staff person dedicated to re-entry. They work closely with SNAMHS for those who are severely mentally ill.

Discussion

The CoCEWG is currently engaged in finalizing performance measures for the region, working on developing the Coordinated Intake System, and implementing the new CoC governance structure, which will meet HEARTH Act requirements.

Homeless Prevention:

Seven agencies (Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada, Clark County Social Service, Emergency Aid of Boulder City, Henderson Allied Community Advocates, HELP of Southern Nevada, Lutheran Social Services, and the Salvation Army located in Mesquite), distributed across the county, offer rental and utility assistance to prevent the unnecessary homelessness of households experiencing a temporary crisis. Additionally, many local churches and synagogues assist their congregants and members of their faith community with rental assistance to prevent homelessness. Lutheran Social Services, Jewish Family Service Agency and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS) offer a variety of formal support services to community members, including case management, and rental, utility or food assistance. Clark County and North Las Vegas ESG funds may be used for these homeless prevention activities. These agencies also provide utility assistance to prevent the unnecessary termination of essential utilities while these households await approval for energy assistance or conservation modifications funded through a Universal Energy Charge enacted in the 2001 Nevada Legislature.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j)

Introduction

The predominance of low- to medium-density single-family units in the HCP Consortium Area has made the production of dense affordable housing challenging. In addition to these challenges, public agency regulatory policies related to residential development in the HCP Consortium Area are not flexible with respect to their implementation.

Issues identified as being barriers to affordable housing include:

- Limited legislative access due to short legislative sessions held once every two years.
- Citizen reviews required by Planning and Zoning Commissions and City Councils to allow public comment on proposed affordable housing projects add to the processing time and ultimately to the project's final cost. Sometimes during this process citizen concerns arise that are often based on fears regarding the believed characteristics of potential residents or the housing's characteristics or perceived impact (e.g. housing density or impact on neighboring housing). These concerns on the part of citizens can result in a delay of action by the local decision making body.
- The Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD) imposes very high fees for new water hook-ups. These fees have placed a substantial burden on the development of affordable housing, which is generally multi-family and higher density.
- Local jurisdictions do not have control over much of the remaining available land as it is under the aegis of the federal government.
- Clark County and local jurisdictions have full cost recovery policy for processing development applications. These processing fees are added to the cost of the housing and thus passed on to the purchaser or renter. The building department and public works fees are imposed on all development with no waivers or reduced fees available for affordable housing developments. The review process itself can increase costs by virtue of the amount of time and money it takes for a developer to receive approval. This results from staff review of a development proposal in addition to any required public hearings.
- The rezoning or variance process can be a difficult, painful and risky process that works against the production of affordable housing and creative development solutions. While many development projects could be improved or made more affordable through rezoning or the variance process, the development community is hesitant to pursue such options because of the difficulty of the process.
- Environmental mitigation fees, fees charged by local government and private firms for performing environmental analysis and reviews and delays caused by mandated public review periods also add to the cost of housing and are passed on to the purchaser. No exemptions are provided for affordable housing developments.
- Boulder City has a voter-adopted ordinance that requires voter approval of any sales of land

over one acre in size and also has a voter-adopted controlled growth ordinance, which sets limits on the total number of dwelling units that can be built per year.

- The lack of availability of home purchase financing for low and moderate-income households and minority groups affects the supply of and demand for ownership and rental housing. This also affects homeownership levels among low and moderate-income households and minority groups.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

Utilize the BLM land disposal process for the purpose of developing affordable housing for lower income citizens: On April 8, 2004, the BLM Nevada State Director established Interim Guidelines on the policy, provisions, and required information for the implementation of Section 7(b) of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA). These guidelines provide for a discount of 75% up to 95% of fair market value for land designated for the use of affordable housing (defined as families earning less than 80% of AMI). Request to purchase land owned by the federal government at a discounted price for the creation of affordable housing pursuant to the provision of section 7(b) of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998, Public Law 105-263. Clark County plans to issue an RFP for the development of SNPLMA parcels in 2015.

When developing affordable housing on parcels reserved for that purpose under SNPLMA, Clark County will continue to use its rezoning powers to create opportunities for the construction of affordable housing. Clark County will work to pre-zone BLM parcels in preparation for the development of the land into affordable housing developments. Clark County will continue to operate its Affordable Housing Planscheck Program and ensure that costs related to the re-zoning of affordable housing parcels are waived for non-profit developers.

Clark County will look at providing incentives for affordable housing such as shared parking opportunities, reduced parking requirements, tax abatements, flexible zoning and fee waivers that could make affordable housing more economically feasible to develop.

Discussion

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

Clark County and the jurisdictions and townships within the County seek to enhance their abilities to respond to affordable housing needs within their respective jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction differs in its capacity to conduct housing rehabilitation and development programs because of disparities in financial resources for housing development, qualified staff, current program development, policy priorities and matching fund capabilities. The administrative capacity to develop and implement affordable housing programs must be strengthened to implement the affordable housing strategies identified in the Consolidated Plan. Further, increased support for non-profit, neighborhood-based organizations is needed to more effectively empower the local residents.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Affordable housing, particularly for renters at 50% of area median income and below, continues to be an issue of concern in Clark County. Therefore, Clark County continues to fund new construction that primarily targets people at 50% of AMI and below. Clark County will continue to try to acquire tax foreclosed properties for the development of affordable housing.

Southern Nevada will continue its regional approach to end homelessness through “Help Hope Home”. The SNRPC Committee on Homelessness (CoH) is leading the charge to move the Homeless to Homes, through the Regional Initiatives Office.

Project Homeless Connect is an annual event that connects homeless individuals with the services they need in a one stop setting. Those in need come to find housing, legal aid, medical and dental care, obtain IDs and birth certificates, obtain employment, and access a variety of other services they need to get off the streets. The Nevada Homeless Alliance hosts Project Homeless Connect annually with nearly 500 volunteers serving over 3,000 homeless people in just one day.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Within the Clark County HOME Consortium, public sector and non-profit groups work to increase the supply of affordable rental and owner occupied housing in Clark County. In FY 2015, Clark County CRM will fund 3 new construction developments serving senior and disabled households by leveraging Low Income Housing Tax Credits and other federal, state, local and private funding sources. The county also allocated funding to HELP of Southern Nevada to construct a new facility for their Shannon West Youth Center. Low-income homeowners will be provided assistance through Rebuilding Together for minor home repairs. Neighborhood Housing Services of Southern Nevada will undertake energy efficiency improvements in existing renter-occupied units. North Las Vegas will continue to provide Emergency Grant Repair funds to households to assist with emergency repairs. Clark County will solicit additional affordable housing development through approximately \$48 million in 2015 Private Activity Bond Cap. North Las Vegas will continue to work with Neighborhood Housing Services of Southern Nevada and

Financial Guidance Center to provide downpayment assistance.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The potential for lead-based paint poisoning is limited in the HCP Consortium Area due to the relatively young age of the housing stock. The HCP Consortium will test for lead-based paint in potential rehabilitation projects constructed prior to 1978; continue to educate non-profit rehabilitation providers on lead-based paint; use the XRF machine to identify lead-based paint problems; and work to abate lead paint as needed.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Efforts to address poverty in the Clark County CDBG Consortium areas include the funding of childcare and preschool scholarships, training programs, small business development and other programs that assist community members to climb the economic ladder. The Consortium jurisdictions have allocated millions in FY 2015 CDBG and ESG funding for anti-poverty activities including construction of an expanded Workforce Training Center and scholarships to Variety Day Home families. Clark County also provides millions in Outside Agency Grant funds each year for projects and programs that address poverty, clearly demonstrating that the County used its own funds and does not rely primarily on federal funds to address this critical issue.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Clark County and the cities of Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite continue to meet on a bi-monthly basis to discuss issues relating to HOME, CDBG, NSP and ESG. The meetings now include the SNRHA, HUD and State of Nevada Housing Division staff. The discussions range from questions relating to joint projects, to coordination of grant application cycles. Although Henderson and Las Vegas are not part of either the HOME or CDBG Consortia, their activities affect the region and the Consortia's activities may affect their communities. Their participation in the Consortium meetings allows for an assessment of the regional impact of housing and community development policies. HCP Consortium members will also continue to participate in jointly funded HOME and CDBG projects.

Clark County also participates in the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) which brings together all public jurisdictions to coordinate regional planning in a seamless fashion while respecting each member's autonomy. This requires promoting intergovernmental cooperation and trust built on careful planning and accountability, thus enhancing the quality of life in Southern Nevada. Clark County will continue to consult with the SNRPC on emerging issues as needed.

Participation in the Southern Nevada Strong project will continue and is expected to continue to build the institutional structure to support improvements to the infrastructure, housing and services for the low and moderate income community. Please see Discussion below for more information on Southern

Nevada Strong.

HCP Consortium members will continue to work with the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness on the governance of the Continuum of Care and implementation of all of its initiatives including, but not limited to, Coordinated Intake, a Unified Funding Agency and HMIS.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

Clark County, North Las Vegas and Boulder City are members of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness (CoH), whose primary responsibility is to manage the overall planning effort for the entire CoC on homeless issues. HCP Consortium staff are also members of the Continuum of Care Evaluation Working Group (CoCEWG) which oversees the operations and activities of the CoC. It includes representatives from both public and private agencies, ensuring compliance with the regional 10-year strategic plan. ESG program information is regularly discussed as a standing item on that agenda which has representatives of many major stakeholder groups including the school district, police department,

The HCP Consortium works with the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) throughout the year, acting on new issues as they arise and working to support activities and housing opportunities for public housing residents and Section 8 residents.

Coordination with non-profit service providers and among governments takes place consistently through other meetings held in the community including the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) Local Board and the State of Nevada Housing Advisory Committee. The HCP Consortium will continue to be active members of these committees and others.

Discussion

In addition to the actions outlined above, there are regional initiatives underway in which the HCP Consortium participates. On November 27th, 2011, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced the award of \$3.5 million in funding which provides the resources to conduct in-depth research and community engagement efforts to look at issues facing our community and propose collaborative solutions. The Sustainable Community Grant Award has developed into Southern Nevada Strong, <http://www.southernnevadastrong.org/>, which places a new emphasis on integrated planning, where housing, land-use, economic and workforce development, transportation, and infrastructure are linked to create more sustainable and economically vibrant community. Clark County and North Las Vegas will continue to participate with Southern Nevada Strong as the project transitions from the City of Henderson to the Regional Transportation Commission.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction

The following section outlines the program specific requirements and how they will be met by the HCP Consortium.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	95.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

Clark County does not intend to use forms of investment other than those described in 24 CFR 92.205(b).

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

For homeownership projects, in accordance with 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5), Clark County elects at its option to impose recapture requirements, rather than resale requirements, under the "shared net proceeds" method authorized by 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(A)(3), for its HOME program, to ensure that it recoups all or a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyers, if the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the period of affordability.

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3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

If the homebuyer transfers the property either voluntarily or involuntarily during the period of affordability, Clark County recovers, from available net proceeds, all or a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyers. Net proceeds are defined as the sales price minus superior loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs. Under no circumstances can the PJ recapture more than is available from the net proceeds of the sale. In some cases, such as declining housing markets, the net proceeds available at the time of sale may be insufficient to recapture the entire direct HOME subsidy provided to the homebuyer. Since the HOME rule limits recapture to available net proceeds, Clark County can only recapture what is available from net proceeds. If there are insufficient net proceeds available at sale, Clark County is not required to repay the difference between the total direct HOME subsidy and the amount Clark County is able to recapture from available from net proceeds.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Clark County HOME funds will not be used to refinance existing debt.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

Please see attachment.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care along with all interested stakeholders underwent an intense community process of identifying and designing a Coordinated Entry Pilot for Southern Nevada. The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 mandates that each Continuum of Care has a Coordinated or Centralized Intake and Assessment process (known as Coordinated Entry) to ensure that people experiencing homelessness with the most severe service needs and levels of vulnerability are prioritized for housing and homeless assistance. On behalf of the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care (CoC) and its respective stakeholders, Clark County Social Service was requested to serve as the HUB sites for the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry for homeless individuals.

In July of 2014 Clark County Social Service's Pinto Lane office opened as the initial site for the Coordinated Intake Pilot. Since that time, all five (5) of the Social Service Sites have begun providing Coordinated Intake and Assessment. The VA Community Resource and Referral Center (CRRC) serves our local US Veterans to access homeless and housing assistance through the VA. The Continuum of Care will continue to expand the Coordinated Intake System adjusting as each target population pilot is undertaken.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Clark County made the ESG application available to the public in early November 2013, and advertised its availability in Las Vegas Review Journal, posted the information on the Clark County Internet site and sent an e-mail prior ESG recipients and anyone who called and asked to be on the distribution list. The actual application was available through ZoomGrants, an Internet based grants management system. A technical workshop to assist applicants in completing the application was held in November.

Clark County received ESG 17 applications requesting \$1.5 million in funding. The Regional Initiatives Office provided information on community priorities for homeless funding to the CDAC. ESG applicants made presentations to the CDAC in December. The CDAC then ranked applications and arrived at funding recommendations. A public hearing on the ESG projects for FY 2014 was held at the March 18, 2014 Board of County Commissioners meeting. The projects were approved at that same meeting.

North Las Vegas made their ESG application available through ZoomGrants and received four applications. The Citizen Advisory Committee heard presentations from the applicants, deliberated and provided recommendations to the North Las Vegas City Council. Clark County will administer the FY 2014 North Las Vegas ESG funds through an Interlocal Agreement.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

Several members of the CoCEWG are formerly homeless. However, these individuals are not recently homeless and the Office of Regional Initiatives, which staffs the CoCEWG and coordinates the CoC application, along with Clark County's CRM, are working to identify a recently homeless or currently homeless individual to serve on the CoCEWG.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The CoCEWG is working on the development of CoC and ESG Performance Standards and Evaluation Criteria, which are being developed in collaboration with a HUD Technical Assistance organization HomeBase. Initial performance standards are currently in force for ESG based on the input from the CoCEWG's meetings with HomeBase.

Homeless Prevention performance measures:

- Reduce the number of homeless households with children: at least 50% of participants assisted will remain in permanent housing 6 months after the last assistance provided under the ESG program.

Homeless Rapid Re-Housing performance measures:

- Reduce the number of households with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, in the continuum of care: at least 50% of participants assisted will remain in permanent housing 6 months after the last assistance provided under the ESG program.

Case Management Services performance measures:

- 80% of program participants have a monthly service transaction and housing plan in HMIS
- 30% of program participants will see an increase in self-sufficiency scores by 20 percent

Shelter Services performance measures:

- Reduce length of emergency shelter stays to 50 days
- 40% of shelter stays of less than 31 days and exit into transitional or permanent housing
- 50% of shelter participants exit into a transitional or permanent housing situation

Agencies receiving ESG funds will be monitored annually to ensure that program guidelines are being followed. In addition, before reimbursement can be made verification will be required including certification of homelessness, lease documents, and income calculations, as well as cancelled check and invoices. A contract will be developed requiring quarterly reimbursement requests and timely expenditure of funds.

ESG Written Standards

To be added.

Discussion

The Regional Initiatives Office (RIO) meets with the Community Development Advisory Committee, the citizens committee that reviews and recommends ESG applications for funding, to describe the current state of homelessness in Clark County and provide a list of priority funding needs by population type and program type (shelter vs. transitional housing, rapid re-housing vs. prevention, etc).

Clark County and North Las Vegas are members of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness (CoH), whose primary responsibility is to manage the overall planning effort for the entire CoC. Community Jurisdictional staff also participates in the Continuum of Care Evaluation Working Group (CoCEWG) which oversees the operations and activities of the CoC. It includes representatives from both public and private agencies, ensuring compliance with the regional 10-year strategic plan.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Southern Nevada Strong
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Sustainable Communities Grant
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Focus Group Meetings with Protected Classes 2012 and 2013.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? These focus groups were part of the Southern Nevada Strong planning grant.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Data is regional in nature but specific to protected classes - single parents, people with disabilities, minority/ethnic groups, seniors.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2012 and 2013
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete.
2	Data Source Name Nevada Real Estate Report 2014 Q-2
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Lied Institute for Real Estate Studies, University of Nevada, Las Vegas and the Greater Las Vegas Association of REALTORS®
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. An overview of local residential and commercial real estate conditions.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Informational for real estate agents, developers, etc.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Covers all of Clark County.

	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2nd Quarter, 2014.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>U.S. Census 2000 and American Community Survey</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Used both Census 2000 SF3 Sample Data for base year calculations. Used 2013 (most recent year available) 1-year estimates through the American Community Survey.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Informational</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2000, 2013</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Census 2000 Survey</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Clark County</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>All residents of Clark County.</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment 2014</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Ryan White Park A Las Vegas TGA through Modern Consultants LLC.</p>

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Components of data set:</p> <p>Epidemiological profile</p> <p>Assessment of survey needs (consumer surveys and focus groups)</p> <p>Assessment of unmet need/service gaps (consumer surveys and focus groups)</p> <p>Profile of provider capacity and capability (provider survey)</p> <p>Resource inventory</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Identify needs and service gaps for people living with HIV/AIDS.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Consumer In Care Survey; Consumer Out of Care Survey; Provider Survey; Focus Groups</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>273 respondents Consumer In Care Survey</p> <p>51 respondents Consumer Out of Care Survey</p> <p>6 Focus Groups</p> <p>18 Providers</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>273 respondents Consumer In Care Survey - HIV/AIDS</p> <p>51 respondents Consumer Out of Care Survey - HIV/AIDS</p> <p>6 Focus Groups - HIV/AIDS</p> <p>18 Providers - non-profit organizations</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey</p> <hr/> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office, SNRPC Committee on Homeless and BitFocus.</p> <hr/> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Census of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people, people threatened with homelessness.</p>

What was the purpose for developing this data set?

The Point-in-Time (PIT) Count is an enumeration of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The PIT is conducted annually over the course of one night during the last week of January, and is required of all Continuums of Care (CoC) per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). PIT Counts are conducted by Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide to provide unduplicated counts and statistically reliable estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations in a single night. The data collected from the PIT Counts are combined with information from the Housing Inventory Count (HIC), which is also conducted annually by CoCs nationwide. The HIC is a point in time inventory of projects within a CoC. It measures the amount of beds and units available to serve persons who are experiencing homelessness. In addition to the PIT and HIC, each CoC nationwide conducts a comprehensive annual survey. These surveys are intended to further investigate the precursors and defining characteristics of homelessness, as well as the defining characteristics of different homeless subpopulations. The information that is garnered from the PIT, HIC, and surveys is then merged to articulate the causes and characteristics of homelessness on a local, state, and national level.

Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.

January 2014

Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.

This project included a comprehensive enumeration, or Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, of the homeless population of Clark County, Nevada (hereafter referred to as Southern Nevada). This enumeration was conducted on the night of January 29, 2014. In order to optimize resource utilization, extraneous census tracts were removed from the 2014 enumeration effort. More specifically, census tracts that yielded zero enumeration in 2011 and 2013 were overlaid with data from first responder calls for homeless persons, and those census tracts that previously yielded both zero enumeration and zero first responder calls were removed from the 2014 census tract canvassing. This resulted in census tract coverage of 80%. In person survey - 948 respondents with 8 refusals Telephone survey - 1000 General population households

Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.

See above

	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>See full report at http://www.helphopehome.org/2014-FINAL-HOMELESS-CENSUS.pdf</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>SNRHA Data by Program Type</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Number of public housing units and characteristics of residents.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Update to PIC which was outdated in the eConplan.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>SNRHA is the public housing authority and operates the programs described in the table.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Data updated in February 2015 and represents current status of housing.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete data set.</p>