Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City strategically addresses its goals to achieve neighborhood vitality and community economic development by improving economic conditions such as affordable housing, job creation, workforce training and reducing homelessness through community feedback, participation, and studies of the areas.

Current studies show economic risk in various areas throughout the City's jurisdiction. Several entities contribute to the ongoing assessment: Nevada Division of Welfare & Supportive Services, Nevada Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation, Clark County Recorder, Clark County Assessor, Clark County Comprehensive Planning, and Applied Analysis. Their inputs for unemployment insurance claims, foreclosures, residential vacancies, commercial vacancies, bank-owned properties, and TANF, SNAP, and Medicaid recipients aid in the determination of economic risk indicators.

The areas with the greatest economic risk are zip codes 89106 and 89108. Currently, 89106 is one of the City's priorities for economic development activities and will be discussed further herein. While the City works toward a building upon those community assets for micro-economic revitalization, it will also collaborate with agencies to house at risk-families, provide sustenance to senior and low-income families, strengthen education among high-risk students, perform minor home repairs for seniors, provide case management services for the underserved throughout its jurisdiction.

Zip codes 89101, 89104, 89110, and 89102 are areas within the City's jurisdiction with medium-high risk. These are communities whereby the City will engage in activities that slow economic instability. The City's contribution to strengthening these areas will be through its community partnerships, collaborations with local public entities and private investors.

There are multiple areas with medium or some economic risk. They will be the neighborhoods that will continue to experience the City's outreach efforts, be monitored closely for any changes and downward trends via its Neighborhood Economic Risk Assessment.

The ensuing discussions will delve deeper into the needs of communities and will be followed by strategic actions to meet the needs of our most vulnerable communities and citizens.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The Plan's Needs Assessment takes a deep dive into the affordable housing gap, limited access to housing supply especially for extremely low income households, and impediments to fair housing, homelessness, and other non-housing community needs

In the State of Nevada, there are currently 19 affordable housing units per 100 households. The City of Las Vegas has 55,490 units of affordable housing. The demand for affordable housing would be fully met with additional 44,392 units. The new affordable housing units would need to increase the supply to extremely low-income units and be scattered throughout the jurisdiction. Moreover, the increase in affordable housing units would decrease housing instability and reduce the likelihood of homelessness.

Every year during the last 10 days of January, communities across the county conduct comprehensive counts of the local homeless populations in order to measure the prevalence of homelessness in each local Continuum of Care, 2019 Homeless Point-In-Time Count and Survey. The top 5 barriers to housing stability were: 1) Lack of Employment; 2) Inability to Afford Rent; 3) Inability to Afford Move-In Costs; 4) Housing is Unavailable; 5) Lack of Transportation.

The process of affirmatively furthering fair housing involves a thorough examination of a variety of sources related to housing, the fair housing delivery system, and housing transactions, particularly for persons who are protected under fair housing law. The development of an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice also includes public input and review via direct contact with stakeholders and public meetings to collect input from citizens and interested parties along with actions to overcome the identified impediments.

It is a review of both public and private sector housing market contexts within the jurisdictions to identify practices or conditions that may operate to limit fair housing choice in the region. Analysis of demographic, economic, and housing data included in that review establishes the context in which housing choices are made. Demographic data indicate the sizes of racial and ethnic populations and other protected classes; economic and employment data show additional factors in influencing housing choice; and counts of housing by type, tenure, quality, and cost indicate the ability of the housing stock to meet the needs of the Southern Nevada residents.

The structure provided by local, state, and federal fair housing laws shape the complaint and advocacy processes available to residents, as do the services provided by local, state, and federal agencies.

Discussed further herein are the impediments and actions taken to address them. The impediments are defined as follows:

Impediment #1 Lack of knowledge that fair housing-related laws and fair housing resources exists among the general public and housing providers.

Impediment #2 Economic barriers due to a limited supply of adequate and accessible affordable housing especially affect protected classes.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Impediment #3 Subprime lending is on the rise and protected classes are more likely to secure subprime loans.

Impediment #4 Lack of access to transportation options reduces housing and economic opportunities.

The City of Las Vegas also assesses non-housing community needs such as food security, workforce development, educational programs, elder services, and wrap-around services for the homeless.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The evaluation of past performance is based upon the first four years of the Consolidated Plan; the years 2015 – 2018. The last year of the plan 2019 – 2020 will be evaluated by September 30, 2020.

The City of Las Vegas has met and exceeded many of its goals and leveraged federal funding $23,655,810.00 of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investments Partnerships Program (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) to carry out its community initiatives:

- Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neighborhood Revitalization for infrastructure improvement projects;
- Educational enrichment services and supportive programs
- HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
- Prevent and End Homelessness
- Provide Community and Supportive Services
- Provide Decent and Affordable Housing

In addition to leveraging federal funds, the City utilized Redevelopment Set-Aside, State HOME and Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds to aid in homeless prevention and the development of affordable housing.

During 2015 – 2018, the City and its community partners assisted a combined 41,252 households with access to food, transportation, homemaking assistance, basic needs items, housing repairs and professional counseling. Services aided in the removal of barriers for seniors to access services tailored to their individualized needs, thereby improving their well-being, reducing their food insecurity and increasing their independence. These services included, congregate meals, Meals on Wheels, housing repairs & maintenance, medical support, food delivery services, homebound senior case management, and light housekeeping services. Furthermore, actions were taken to reduce homelessness amongst families, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDs through outreach by the City's Multiagency Outreach Resource Engagement teams that serve individuals experiencing homelessness within the Downtown Area Command, Bolden Area Command and city of Las Vegas urban core. The City took actions to address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons through continued funding of non-profit community agencies to deliver direct services to this vulnerable population.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

The City also allocated ESG funds to provide rapid rehousing, intensive case management, and homeless prevention services. The services were designed to rehouse participants who have recently become homeless due to an unforeseen crisis. Homeless prevention also provided comprehensive and wrap-around services to people experiencing short-term hardship, risk of eviction, and homelessness.

In order to close the gap of affordable housing units, the City utilized its Federal and State HOME, and Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds to construct and rehab the following:

- Tenaya Senior Apartments – rehabilitation project of 280 units
- City Impact Senior Apartments - 66 new units
- Archie Grant Apartments – rehabilitation project of 125 units
- Wardell Townhomes - 57 new units

The city continues to work diligently to partner with local developers and non-profit organizations to provide decent, safe and affordable housing for our residents.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The draft 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan was made available to the public through advertisement in the local newspaper on xxx/xx/xxxx, for a 30-day public review and comment period. The draft plan was made available for review in print form at the Office of Community Services and via the City's website on the Office of Community Services webpage. The final plan will be made available to the public on the City's website at www.lasvegasnevada.gov and in print form at the Office of Community Services. The City's public hearing on the plan was held on xx/xxx/xxxx. Many components of the Consolidated Plan were built on prior plans and strategies generated through regional and jurisdictional processes (for instance, the Regional Analysis of Impediments and citywide 2050 Master plan). Each of these "feeder" plans contains their own public input and comment process. See PR-10 and PR-15 for details on the citizen participation and consultation process.

Structuring the goals of the HUD Consolidated Plan involved local and regional participation. The City of Las Vegas used data from multiple sources to aid with establishing its goals and objectives. Such as, 1) Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan that is a citywide visioning process which included a Citizens Advisory Committee, Executive Steering Committee, members from the Planning Commission and City Council, and city staff assisted by an outside consultant. Together, they conducted a public outreach, visioning, goal setting and plan development over the course of one year; 2) Annual Point In Time (PIT) Count which is an enumeration of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, completed annually over the course of one night during the last ten days of January and is required of all Continuums of Care per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Southern Nevada PIT Count identified 5,530 homeless persons in Southern Nevada; 3) The Courtyard Strategic Guidance initiative that was a grassroots outreach effort conducted an outside consultant the Moonridge Group to ensure a diverse group of community members which included 170 stakeholders comprised of downtown business owners, health and human services non-profits, faith-based organizations, governmental agencies,

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

education officials, law enforcement practitioners, and philanthropists; 4) Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice regional effort to obtain feedback and insight in the impediments within our community that facilitate barriers to fair housing choice; 5) The City contracted with the University of Nevada Las Vegas for its HOPWA Strategic Plan needs assessment. They surveyed, collected, and summarized data from 689 HOPWA clients from program records as of June 2019; 6) Utilized the Ryan White NV Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan for the 2017-2021 period that was developed in response to the guidance provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Resources and Services Administration. The workgroup included representatives from the Las Vegas TGA Ryan White Part A and Washoe County Health District. It is a statewide coordinated statement of need/needs assessment used to develop a plan and objectives for serving persons with HIV/AIDS; 7) Obtained information from the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority on Public Housing inventory and conditions.

5. Summary of public comments

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

7. Summary

The city of Las Vegas 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan aims to make a positive difference in the quality of life and opportunities for low-income individuals and families by supporting efforts including, educational initiatives, neighborhood revitalization, and ending homelessness.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 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
CDBG Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Office of Community Services (OCS)
HOPWA Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Office of Community Services (OCS)
HOME Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Office of Community Services (OCS)
ESG Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Office of Community Services (OCS)

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Questions concerning the Consolidated Plan may be directed to:

Kathi Thomas, Director

Office of Community Services

495 S. Main Street, Las Vegas, NV 89101

kgibson@lasvegasnevada.gov

702.229.1836

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) and 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

The City consults with housing and social services agencies, actively participates with the Continuum of Care, conducts community outreach, and works collaboratively with other municipalities to address strategically the intricate needs of low/moderate-income residents. In order to expand the City's reach for meeting the needs of our most vulnerable citizens, it leverages resources and partnerships with other city and county agencies, social service providers, foundations, neighborhood-based organizations, the faith-based community, colleges and universities and private developers – all of which are critical components of the City's strategic efforts.

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(l)).

- Clark County Social Services
- Ryan White Part A
- Ryan White Planning Council
- University of Nevada Las Vegas
- Southern Nevada Mental Health Coalition
- Workforce Connections
- Nevada Homeless Alliance
- United Way Emergency Food and Shelter Board
- Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority
- Nevada HAND
- Southern Nevada Health District
- US Vets
- My Brother's Keeper
- Downtown Achieves

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 Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care (SNH CoC) is multi-layered and involves numerous non-profit organizations, consumers, governmental entities, and State and Federal funding organizations. Participation in the SNH CoC is community-wide; its members include City of Las Vegas; North Las Vegas and City of Henderson. As well as directors of Clark County Social Services; Veterans Administration; Nevada Homeless Alliance; Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services; Clark County

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

School District Title I HOPE; and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department in conjunction with local agencies and providers to identify the gaps and priorities in the provision of homeless services. In turn, the SNH CoC has a subgroup whose members represent an array of stakeholders determined to end homelessness, domestic violence and other sub-populations of homelessness.

The City of Las Vegas participates in various activities of the SNH CoC including but not limited to yearly strategic planning, the annual homeless census, regional coordination, HMIS, system evaluation, HEARTH Act Implementation and other activities. The City is in partnership with various working subgroups of the SNH CoC responsible for:

- Monitoring performance measures and outcomes
- Conducting service and housing gap analyses
- Planning for the Point-In-Time count (PIT)
- Reviewing and recommending potential CoC projects

SNH CoC meetings are open to the public and the community is encouraged to attend. Some of the topics discussed include ESG funding, CoC funding, analysis of the Southern Nevada homeless service system, working groups, and projects or plans that address homelessness.

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

The Office of Community Services, the recipient of ESG funds for the City of Las Vegas, consults with the Southern Nevada Homeless Continuum of Care (SNH CoC) on ESG allocations as well as the evaluations of sub-recipients. ESG is a standing item on the SNH CoC working subgroup monthly meeting agenda. The SNH CoC working subgroup also reviews and approves ESG written standards, HMIS administration policies and procedures, and ensures that ESG sub recipients participate in HMIS. ESG grantees also work with the SNH CoC working groups ensure collaboration and maximum use of resources in the community.

The City of Las Vegas also undertook a consultation process with the SNH CoC to develop performance standards and evaluating outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds; as well as the development of policies and procedures for the operation and administration of coordinated entry.

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

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing 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
	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 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.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs 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?	SNRHA is the public housing agency for the city of Las Vegas and all jurisdictions within Clark County, NV. Staff reviewed HUD data for accuracy and provided information on related plan questions. The agency's five-year plan and annual plan were also reviewed.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Ryan White Planning Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing 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 Health Agency Other government - Federal Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The city has a seat (HOPWA Coordinator) on the Ryan White Planning Council. The outcomes of the HOPWA grant were discussed early on so that the application for funding would ensure that categories supported the needs in the community.

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

None

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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	Help Hope Home	The Southern Nevada Homelessness CoC Board is the official board acting on behalf of the Continuum of Care to take care of all related business requiring direction and/or formal actions and furthering the mission to end homelessness in SouthernNevada. The goals of the Continuum of Care to address homelessness and the prevention of homelessness are adopted in full by the city of Las Vegas.https://helphopehome.org/about-homelessness/
Regional Analysis of Impedime nts	Clark County	This document outlines the barriers (impediments) to affordable housing identified in Southern Nevada and recommendations to overcome these impediments.https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/social-service/
Southern Nevada Strong Plan	Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition	SNS is a collaborative regional planning effort, funded by a $3.5 million dollar grant from HUD, DOT, and the EPA. Projects include in-depth research and community engagement efforts to look at issues facing our community and propose collaborative solutions. The collaborative initiative worked tointegrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation options, and infrastructure to support and empower local communities. The plan was adopted in January 2015. http://sns.rtcsnv.com/connect/
LVGEA Action Plan	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-termeconomic stability.https://www.lvgea.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/2019-Annual-Report1.pdf
Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority 5 Yr	Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority	The 5-Year and Annual PHA Plans provide a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA's operations, programs, and services, and informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public of the PHAs mission, goals and objectives for serving the needs of low- income, very low- income, and extremely low- income families.https://www.snvrha.org/docs/SNRHA-5-Year-Plan-2018-2022-Final-Complete.pdf
Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan	City of Las Vegas	The Plan provides a framework for Las Vegas to achieve the desired economic, social, cultural and quality of life future vision for the next 30 years.https://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Business/Planning-Zoning/Master-Special-Area-Plans-Archive

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Vision 2045 Downtown Master Plan	City of Las Vegas	The plan revolves around the concept of mixed-use hubs, identified as the 10 catalytic areas for future investments, and the neighborhood centers for the 12 districts that constitute downtown. For each district, the plan outlines its development needs, specific projects to be carried, a summary strategy, conceptual development yields to channel, and current and future transportation and land-use working material detailed to the parcel level. This solid base allowed the city and community to promptly start some of the projects, such as bike share, multi-modal transportation capital improvements, and a reconfiguration of the downtown trails and open space network.https://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Business/Planning-Zoning/Master-Special-Area-Plans-Archive
Hundred Plan	City of Las Vegas	The area known as the historic Westside plays a pivotal and unique role in the history of Las Vegas. In the mid-1950s, the Moulin Rouge on Bonanza became the first integrated resort casino in Las Vegas, and the neighborhood culture and economy was thriving. Some 50 years later, the Historic Westside still takes pride in its rich cultural community despite economic and urban challenges. Establishing the HUNDRED (Historic Urban Neighborhood Design Redevelopment) Plan for the Westside neighborhood is a vital step in identifying the opportunities to link with the past and create a familiar bridge to the future. Presented within the Plan is a strong vision, eight (8) Big Moves envisioned with practical projects, the stories of the stakeholders and community members, improvement program ideas, and proposed regulation and zoning, which together, will transform the Historic Westside into a vibrant neighborhood.http://www.cedriccrear.com/initiatives/hundred-plan
Affordable Housing Strategic Plan	City of Las Vegas, Office of Community Services	This plan sets strategies and objectives to guide the City's affordable housing policy and funding
Homeless Strategic Plan	City of Las Vegas, Office of Community Services	The Plan outlines three strategies to end homelessness in the city of Las Vegas. Each of these strategies reviews short, mid and long-term goals with specific outcomes tied to data. In addition, each goal has outlined action steps the city and Homeless Advisory Committee subcommittees will undertake to achieve citywide goals.
HOPWA Strategic Plan	City of Las Vegas, Office of Community Services	This is a comprehensive strategic plan to increase housing resources for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS in the EMSA. The Strategic Plan thoroughly examines the difficulties faced by low-income PLWHA, strengths, and challenges in the delivery of services, and the impact of the HOPWA grant in bettering the lives of PLWHA.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Nevada Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan	Las Vegas TGA Ryan White	Nevada's plan objectives align to the three National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) goals: 1) reducing new infections; 2) increasing access to care and improving health outcomes for PLWH; and 3) reducing HIV related disparities and health inequities.

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(l))

The City worked with the SNH CoC to align our ESG goals in regards to best aiding the homeless community with available resources while further supporting the main goal of ending homelessness. The City is a participant in the Southern Nevada Consortium Meeting. The group meets six times a year and includes the following jurisdictions: Clark County, City of Henderson, city of Las Vegas, and the City of North Las Vegas, HUD, the COC and the SNRHA. These meetings are informative and allow the jurisdictions to share experiences, projects, and upcoming events. Topics include Community Development Programs, Housing Programs, Homeless Programs, Planning and Cross Cutting Regulations.

Narrative (optional):

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

The city of Las Vegas has been compiling input for several years that have assisted in the drafting of this plan through regional efforts with the Southern Nevada Strong plan, homeless and housing needs surveys, city-wide survey for input into the 2050 Master Plan, feedback from community partners and residents, and consult from the Moonridge group whom the City contracted to conduct a survey on strategic resource allocation for the Courtyard.

Annually, the City holds a public meeting for CDBG, HOPWA, and ESG participants before the Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB). The CDRB then provides recommendations to City Council which are then approved at a public hearing.

Information gathered from the multiple data points have been incorporated into the goal-setting of the Consolidated Plan. This includes priorities of homelessness, educational enrichment, special needs and low/mod income public services, affordable housing, and community facilities, infrastructure and improvements.

The Consolidated Plan was put out for a 30-day public comment period beginning March 30, 2020, through April 29, 2020, prior to the City Council adopting it at the May 20, 2020, Council Meeting.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Citizen Participation Outreach

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

1	Internet Outreach	City Residents (18+ years)	420 completed surveys	Residents Prioritize Cost of Living and Public Safety: City residents cited cost of living (#1) and public safety (#2) as the most important factors driving why they choose to live in the City, why they might consider leaving the City and what they like most about living in the City. City residents are are	All comments were accepted	https://files.lasvegasnevada.gov/planning/CLV-Master-Plan-Surveyv13.pdf

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				Generally Satisfied with Their Quality of Life: Three in four City residents (74%) said they were satisfied with their quality of life in the City. Residents are most satisfied with the City first as a place to live, then as a place to work and retire, respectively. Two in three City residents (66%) also stated that		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				they believe living in the City has provided them with quality economic opportunities. Notably, three out of four residents (74%) would recommend a friend move to the City.City Residents Have a Strong Sense of Community: Approximately half of City residents (46%) reported participatin		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				g Residents Prioritize Cost of Living and Public Safety: City residents cited cost of living (#1) and public safety (#2) as the most important factors driving why they choose to live in the City, why they might consider leaving the City and what they like most about living in the City. City residents are		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				Generally Satisfied with Their Quality of Life: Three in four City residents (74%) said they were satisfied with their quality of life in the City. Residents are most satisfied with the City first as a place to live, then as a place to work and retire, respectively. Two in three City residents (66%) also stated that		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				they believe living in the City has provided them with quality economic opportunitiies. Notably, three out of four residents (74%) would recommend a friend move to the City.City Residents Have a Strong Sense of Community: Approximately half of City residents (46%) reported participatin		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				g in community organizations at least once a month. Moreover, eight in ten (79%) reported speaking to their neighbors at least once a week. City residents generally feel at home in their neighborhoods and feel they are good places to live. Again, affordability and safety were the		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				top two elementsCity residents liked about where they live: Residents Feel Safe in Their Neighborhoods, But Less So in the City Generally Roughly two in three City residents (64%) reported feeling safe in the City while eight in ten (79%) reported feeling safe in their neighborhood. Nine in ten		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				residents (92%) believe their neighborhoods were medium or low crime areas. Roughly half residents stated (53%, 55%) that they felt the police were capable of protecting them and would respond quickly if called.Three in four residents (77%) were confident the fire department would		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				respond quickly to an emergency call. City Residents are Generally Satisfied with Infrastructure and Amenities: Generally City residents found the affordability and quality of transportation, utilities and housing to be average or above average. However, they found health care		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				and education to be wanting in the same categories. City Residents Feel Las Vegas is Open and Inclusive: Less than one in ten City residents (5%) felt that the City is not open or inclusive to individuals of a different race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender or gender		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				identity. Additionally, one in ten (9%) felt there are poor race relations in the City. Two in three residents (77%) felt that the City is a welcoming place for immigrants, but eight inten (85%) placed a high priority on the government addressing racial equity gaps. Looking Forward, Residents Prioritize		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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)
				Public Safety,Health Care, Education and Resource Availability City residents ranked public safety as the highest priority issue that the City should address in the next 30 years, followed closely by health care and education.		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

2	Street Outreach	Homeless	The 2019 Southern Nevada Homeless PIT Count identified 5,530 homeless persons in Southern Nevada. Of these persons, 40.01% (2,213 persons) were sheltered and 59.98% (3,317 persons) were unsheltered	Causes, Occurrence, and Duration of Homelessness: 57.6% 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. 1.4% of survey respondents cited aging out of foster care as their reason for	All comments were accepted	http://helphopehome.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/2019-Homeless-Census-Narratives-and-Methodology-Final-2.0.pdf

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				homelessness.45.2% of survey respondents reported that they were homeless for the first time, and 17.9% of survey respondents reported that they had been homeless four or more times in the last three years. 55.1% of the 2019 survey respondents reported that they had been homeless for a year or		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				more since their last housing situation; this is one criterion included in the HUD definition of chronic homelessness.The majority of survey respondents (68.9%) reported living in Clark County when they most recently became homeless, and the majority (55.3%) of survey respondent		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				s reported that they were renting a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless. Income, Employment, & Circumstances Preventing Permanent Housing 76.6% of survey respondents reported they were experiencing unemployment at the time of the survey. The majority of respondent		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				s cited No Job/no income (76.6%) or inability to afford rent (58.1%) as their primary obstacle to obtaining permanent housing.Utilization of Government Assistance & Programs In 2019, the most commonly used service/assistance was Free Meals (59.9%). Of the respondents receiving government assistance,		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				75.8% were receiving food stamps, 10.6% were receiving SSI/SSDI assistance, and 5.4% were receiving social security. Medical In 2019, 16.9% of homeless respondents indicated that since they most recently became homeless they had needed medical care but had been unable to receive it		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				compared to 21% that felt they were unable to receive necessary medical care in 2018. From 2018 to 2019, the number of homeless individuals reporting chronic health conditions increased from approximately 40.5% to 42.4%. 44.2% reported one or more disabling conditions.		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				According to Section 223 of the Social Security Act;, multiple physical and mental conditions are considered disabling to homeless individuals, preventing them from obtaining work or housing. These conditions include: Incarceration: 4.0% of survey respondents reported they were incarcerate		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				d immediately before becoming homeless this time, and 11.0% of respondents cited incarceration as one of the top three reasons for their homelessness. 4.6% of homeless respondents indicated their criminal record was preventing them from securing permanent housing, and 8.6%		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				indicated that their criminal record was preventing them from obtaining employmen t.The majority (69.7%) of survey respondent s had spent no nights in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey. 17.9% of survey respondent s reported spending one separate term in jail or prison		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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)
				during the 12 months prior to the survey, and 2.3% of survey respondents reported spending six or more separate terms in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey.		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

3	Street Outreach	Downtown Business Owners, Health and Human Services Non-Profits, Faith Based, Governmental, Educatio	Downtown Business Owners, Health & Human Services Nonprofit Providers, Faith-based organizations, Governmental, Education, Law Enforcement, Philanthropists	46% of survey respondents believe the primary conditions contributing to homelessness are: lack of mental health services, affordable housing, and addiction issues and 67% of survey respondents believe Downtown Las Vegas' homeless issue has not improved since the opening of	All comments were accepted	

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				the Courtyard.		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

4	Street Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing 2020.	Responses to the online survey were split between those that did know their fair housing rights (53%) and those that did not (47%). In terms of education on fair housing issues, most respondents were not aware of any fair housing or anti-discrimination education opportunities in their	All comments were accepted	https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/social-service/crm/Documents/Regional%20Analysis%20of%20Impediments%20to%20Fair%20Housing%202020-%20DRAFT.pdf

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

				community (63%), and the majority of them (87%), have never participated in any kind of educational opportunity. Stakeholders noted that people with disabilities are most likely to experience fair housing violations, particularly in the area of reasonable accommodations.		
5	Public Meeting	Non-profit agencies who	Community Development	The CDRB members are selected	All comments	

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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)
		applied for funding	Recommending Board (CDRB)	by each councilperson to represent their Wards. They provide recommendations to City Council which are then approved by City Council at a public hearing.	were accepted	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City collaborates with the State and multiple local jurisdictions annually to assess the need for additional affordable housing. Not only is there a high demand for new affordable housing units, but the City has also found that the most significant housing problem is cost burden which is experienced by both homeowners and renters throughout the City. According to PD &R's 'Worst Case Housing Needs 2015 Report to Congress', they noted in their executive summary, "Among worst case needs, most are caused by severe rent burdens – paying more than one-half of income for rent. Inadequate housing caused only 3 percent of worst-case needs." Increased rents further place very low-to-low income residents at risk who are already receiving government assistance TANF and SNAP. Trends indicate that the problem will persist and reach individuals and families with income levels between $45k - $60k if not addressed.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

As defined by HUD in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, housing problems include:

- Units with physical defects (lacking complete kitchen or bathroom);
- Overcrowded conditions (housing units with more than one person per room);
- Housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 30 percent of gross income; and
- Severe housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 50 percent of gross income.

The need for affordable housing and housing problems in the City similarly impact renter and owner-households. The largest and most widespread housing problem is housing cost burden; specifically, housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the other problems) greatly burdens renters and owners with incomes 0%-30% AMI.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	583,756	605,095	4%
Households	204,276	215,615	6%
Median Income	$54,327.00	$50,202.00	-8%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	26,700	26,125	37,645	22,615	102,540
Small Family Households	8,090	8,745	13,050	9,075	47,770
Large Family Households	2,284	3,230	4,355	2,745	9,365
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	5,009	5,425	7,775	5,060	23,410
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,695	4,055	4,900	2,170	8,770
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	5,300	5,875	6,764	4,139	13,140

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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	420	380	305	165	1,270	40	55	100	40	235
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	545	445	670	255	1,915	25	30	85	120	260
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,265	1,780	1,215	395	4,655	185	155	455	360	1,155
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	13,070	6,535	1,725	260	21,590	3,835	3,360	3,255	895	11,345

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	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
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,005	6,460	10,615	3,025	21,105	655	2,175	4,955	3,455	11,240
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,690	0	0	0	2,690	965	0	0	0	965

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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	15,300	9,140	3,925	1,075	29,440	4,090	3,605	3,900	1,415	13,010
Having none of four housing problems	2,605	8,200	17,465	9,955	38,225	1,050	5,175	12,360	10,170	28,755
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	2,690	0	0	0	2,690	965	0	0	0	965

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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	5,495	5,700	4,915	16,110	1,345	1,685	2,865	5,895
Large Related	1,655	2,190	1,395	5,240	429	495	840	1,764
Elderly	3,525	3,145	2,450	9,120	1,855	2,670	3,120	7,645
Other	5,460	3,995	4,195	13,650	1,044	860	1,655	3,559
Total need by income	16,135	15,030	12,955	44,120	4,673	5,710	8,480	18,863

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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	5,085	2,740	585	8,410	1,185	1,090	1,050	3,325
Large Related	1,510	960	30	2,500	349	210	195	754
Elderly	3,160	1,490	415	5,065	1,505	1,530	1,200	4,235
Other	5,105	1,995	730	7,830	919	610	825	2,354
Total need by income	14,860	7,185	1,760	23,805	3,958	3,440	3,270	10,668

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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	1,570	1,890	1,495	475	5,430	200	150	325	270	945
Multiple, unrelated family households	180	210	270	200	860	10	34	220	205	469
Other, non-family households	90	160	210	4	464	0	0	0	10	10
Total need by income	1,840	2,260	1,975	679	6,754	210	184	545	485	1,424

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

	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.

Single-person households made up the second-largest group of occupants in housing units according to ACS 2011-2015 estimates. Out of the 112,181 owner-occupied housing units, 26,923 or 24.5% own their homes behind 2-person households. Single persons were the largest group of renters out of the 103,433 renter-occupied units; they comprised 35,477 people or 34.3%, which is significantly higher than 2-person households at 25.4% and 4-or-more person household at 25%.

The median income for single-person households was $29,612 in 2015 – significantly lower than that of 2-person families by 49%. Their very low-to-low income severely limits where they can live and how they live relative to the condition of homes in their price range. The CPD Maps indicates that average household sizes with 0-2 people live in zip codes 89102 and 89106. The median rents in these areas are $592 and $611 respectively. Both communities have a very high rental market well above 70%. Single

person homeowners can find affordable mortgage loans as the median home values are substantially lower than that of the City average of $277,000. The home values in these areas are $77,000 and $104,800, respectively. Homes in both zip codes where 0-2 people households reside have slightly over 50% that were built before 1980.

The homes may require significant rehabilitation, and the single person households do not make enough income to manage such expenses being that 29%-36% live in poverty. Over 60% of the population in both areas commute to work by automobile. They must maintain their vehicles to drive to and from work and remaining income, after household expenses and food, may be spent on car maintenance.

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.

The estimated number and types of families in need of housing assistance, according to the Point In Time count in 2019 is at least 5,286 which was the number of homelessness in Southern Nevada on the night of the count and it is to be noted that 14,114 persons will experience homelessness throughout the year. The types of families consisted of mostly single adults at 88%, Families with Children at 6%, Unaccompanied Youth at 22% and Veterans at 10%. 44.2% of survey respondents self-reported one or more disabling conditions: 64.7% Physical/Medical, 50.3% Mental Health, 11.1% Substance Abuse, 4.6% Developmental and .07% HIV/AIDS. Also, 81% of homeless mothers experienced multiple traumatic events with violent victimization being the most common according to a national study.

Persons with Disabilities: This section provides an overview of populations living with HIV/AIDS in the Las Vegas-Paradise Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) as of 2017: According to the Diagnosis of HIV Infection, 2017, and persons living with diagnosed HIV Infection (prevalence), year-end 2016, by metropolitan statistical area of residence - United States and Puerto Rico, there were 446 Diagnoses at a rate of 20.2 and were ranked 10. The Prevalence of diagnosed HIV infection, year-end 2016 is 7,703 with a rate of 357.2 per 100,000. The 2017 CDC HIV Surveillance Report disclosed that there were 168 individuals diagnosed with state 3 AIDS in 2017.

The City of Las Vegas conducted a HOPWA Needs assessment that provided the City a snapshot of the housing needs for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) within the local jurisdiction. As a result, the City can identify the high priority needs that will be addressed by the Consolidated Strategic Plan.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems is cost burden. According to PD &R's 'Worst Case Housing Needs 2015 Report to Congress', they noted in their executive summary, "Among worst case needs, most are caused by severe rent burdens – paying more than one-half of income for rent. Inadequate housing caused only 3 percent of worst-case needs." Several communities throughout the city are at risk of homelessness from increased rent. The areas listed below have experienced rent increases greater than 37.74%: 89143, 89131, 89130, 89106, 89107, 89104, and 89144.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Increased rents further place very low-to-low income residents at risk who are already receiving government assistance TANF and SNAP. Of the areas listed, the City's Quarterly Neighborhood Economic Risk Assessment puts 89106 as a community in high economic risk and 89104 at medium-high financial risk. The median household incomes in these communities are $29,975 and $32,567 respectively. However, an estimated 19% of households in 89106 are extremely-low income with incomes below $10,000. With the average household size of 2.89 people, most of the residents in 89104 earn well below AMI with most residents incomes between $15k - $24,999.

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

Increased rents can create dire financial circumstances for low-income groups. Although there are several areas throughout the City that have experienced cost burden, the highest concentration is located in zip code 89101. More than 58.44% of residents' income is for housing. Within the same area, 47.69%-58.44% of residents are cost-burdened. Other neighborhoods with the second-highest concentration of cost burden are 89106, 89104, and 89102.

Since the residents in 89101 experience the most severe cost burden, this discussion will delve deeper into its population and household types. The ACS from 2011-2015 stated that there were 13,617 households in 89101. The average household size was 2.63 people. Families made up 45.5 percent of households and includes both married-couple families (23.1%) and other families (22.4%). Female heads of household families with no husband present and children under 18 years are 10.4 percent of all households. Nonfamily households made up 54.5 percent with People living alone making up the highest household makeup of 45%. It is further mentioned that 1,020 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of those grandparents, 41% were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren.

The total population within 89101 was 41,265 with most of the residents being Hispanic or Latino race at 58%, White residents make up the second-largest group at 40% and Black or African Americans at 16%.

Education among residents in the area record that 62.3 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 6.7 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. It is notable that 37.7% did not complete high school. The median income of households in 89101 was $22,392. An estimated 18.6% of households had income below $10,000 a year. Although 67.8% of households received earnings, poverty and participation in government programs remains high. In 2011-2015, 36.2% of people were in poverty. An estimated 47 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 27.5 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 32.9% of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level.

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

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

In 2015, the total Point-in-Time Count was 7,509, which was a slight decrease of -.01% over the prior year. When looking at the characteristics 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, we can turn to the Causes, Occurrence, and Duration of Homelessness as well as Income, Employment, and Circumstances Preventing Permanent Housing sections of the 2015 Southern Nevada Homeless Census & Survey developed by HelpHopeHome.

According to the report, the majority of homeless individuals in Southern Nevada identified as White/Caucasian were of the male gender, and were between the ages of 51 and 60. Of the survey respondents, 53.5% cited job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness, making it the primary factor of homelessness for the majority of this population while 0.4% of survey respondents cited aging out of foster care as their reason for homelessness.

A majority of the respondents, 53.8% reported that they were homeless for the first time, and the majority, 45.7% disclosed that they were renting a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless.

As previously mentioned, job loss was the leading cause for individuals and families who were once housed. Trending illustrates that job loss has been the leading cause between 2011 – 2015. It would be beneficial to review their barriers to finding employment and their income before their homelessness. 84% of survey respondents reported they were experiencing unemployment at the time of the survey. No Transportation was the leading barrier to obtaining employment (28.7%) followed by No Permanent Address (19.5%). Other significant factors are needing training and clothing, health problems, no jobs, disabled, and no phone.

As for income, 16.1% claimed to be receiving more than $500 per month in government income benefits, and 48.6% reported to be receiving no money from government benefits. 73.7% claimed to be receiving no payment from private non-government income sources, and 94.9% were receiving $500 or less from private non-government income sources.

No job and no income remain the most commonly cited obstacle to obtaining housing in 2015 (69.9%) which was higher than in 2014 with 63.1%. 45.4% of 2015 survey respondents cited the inability to afford rent as their primary obstacle to obtaining permanent housing.

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:

Although the city of Las Vegas does not estimate at-risk populations, according to the 2019 comprehensive report published by Help Hope Home for Homelessness in Nevada, the groups at risk of

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

becoming homeless are low-income families. As stated, "For a single-earner family to afford a two-bedroom apartment at fair market rent in Nevada, they would need to earn at least $18.85/hour. The highest employment sector in the city of Las Vegas is Leisure and Hospitality with an average annual salary of <$30k annually. Further discussed herein is the city of Las Vegas' plan to rehabilitate existing affordable housing units and increase its inventory by constructing new units.

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

Housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness can be found in the 2019 Point-In-Time count and survey. Of the 5,286 persons experiencing homelessness, 68.9% lived in Southern Nevada at the time they first experienced homelessness, and 45.2% experienced homelessness for the first time. The report identifies the top 5 barriers to housing stability through its survey: 1. Lack of Employment or Income, 2. Inability to afford rent, 3. Inability to afford move-in costs, 4. Housing is unavailable, and lastly, 5. Lack of Transportation. The top 5 causes of homelessness are attributed too: 1. Lost Job or Unemployment, 2. Alcohol or Drug Abuse, 3. Mental Health Issues, 4. Asked to Leave Family or Friends’ Home, 5. Illness or Medical Problems.

Discussion

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 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 City will use the 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing report to address the Disproportionately Greater Needs sections. Like all jurisdictions that receive community development block grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the jurisdictions covered by this analysis of impediments to fair housing—unincorporated Clark County, Boulder City, Henderson, City of Mesquite, Las Vegas, and North Las Vegas—are obligated to affirmatively further fair housing. To fulfill this long-standing obligation to foster a genuinely free market in housing that is not distorted by housing discrimination, these jurisdictions have identified, analyzed, and devised solutions to both private and public sector barriers to fair housing choice that may exist within its borders. As is the case throughout the nation, the impediments to fair housing choice are both local and regional in nature—and the approaches to mitigate them necessarily have local and regional components.

Clark County, Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, and North Las Vegas are partners in Southern Nevada Strong, a regional planning effort with the purpose to build a foundation for long–term economic prosperity and community livelihood by better integrating transportation, housing, and job opportunities throughout Southern Nevada. A genuinely free market in housing undistorted by discrimination is essential to achieving this goal and reducing living costs for all Southern Nevada households. Southern Nevada Strong's regional plan, which was adopted in 2015, shows a possible future for Southern Nevada in which:

- New growth occurs in existing neighborhoods and vacant and underused sites are redeveloped.
- Multiple modes of transportation—including walking, biking, and transit—are available, safe and convenient.
- More people can live close to work because jobs, services, and schools are located within easy reach of a variety of housing types for all budgets and preferences.
- Underutilized retail and industrial land along key corridors is repurposed and attracts small businesses and companies in targeted economic industries.
- Redevelopment occurs along future transit corridors, including North 5th Street, Maryland Parkway, Flamingo Road and Boulder Highway.
- The region's downtowns provide a variety of jobs and services for local residents; dense housing combined with vibrant commercial spaces; and new employment and workforce development opportunities.
- Through regional collaboration, schools are located in walkable and bikable communities.

The Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan identifies four main challenges facing the Southern Nevada region in realizing this vision:

- Uncoordinated Growth and Disconnected Land Uses;
- Economic Volatility and Over-Reliance on Gaming, Tourism, and Construction;
- Social Disparities and Vulnerable Communities; and
- Continued Growth and Changing Demographics.

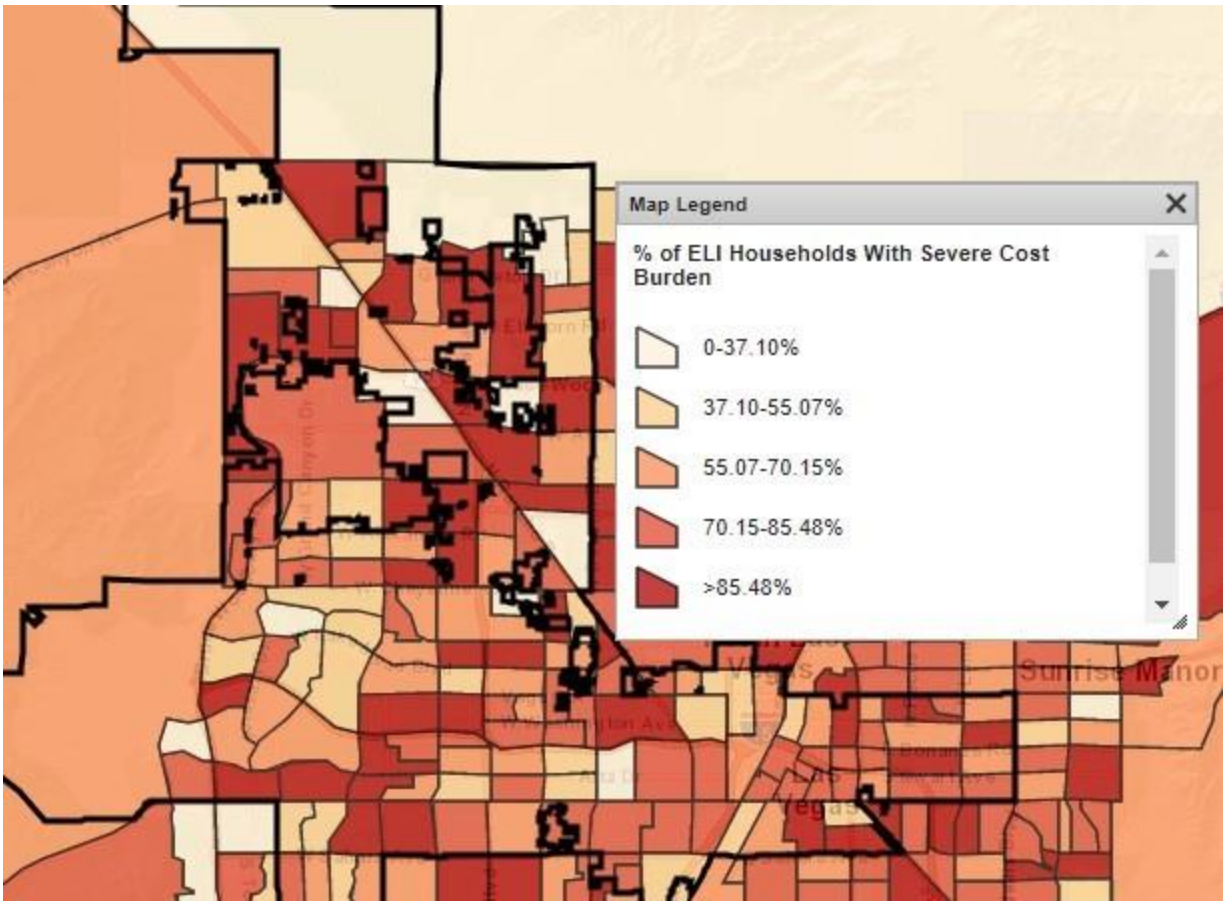
0%-30% of Area Median Income

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	21,050	1,999	3,655
White	8,495	854	1,660
Black / African American	4,840	330	910
Asian	590	175	425
American Indian, Alaska Native	189	4	8
Pacific Islander	40	0	25
Hispanic	6,060	605	550

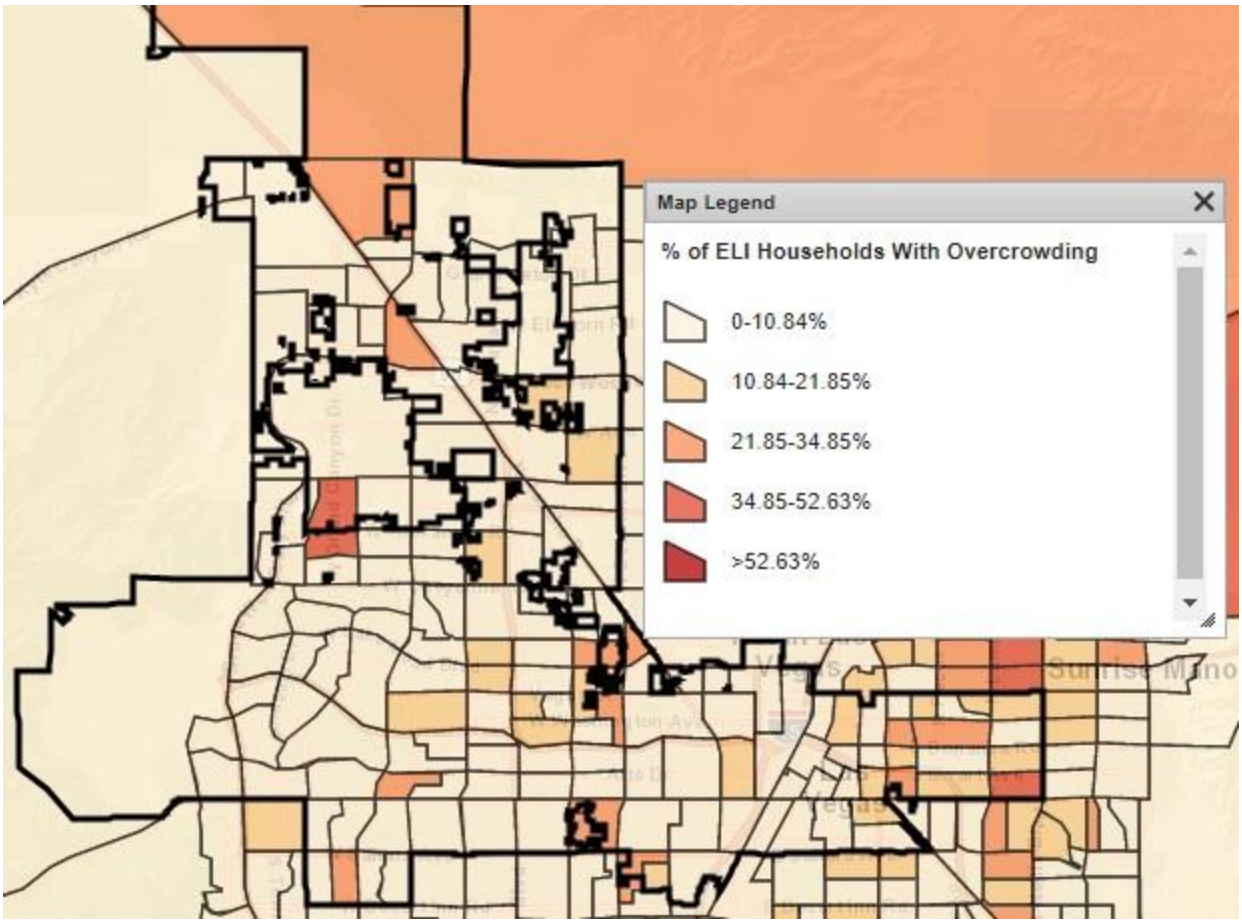
Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

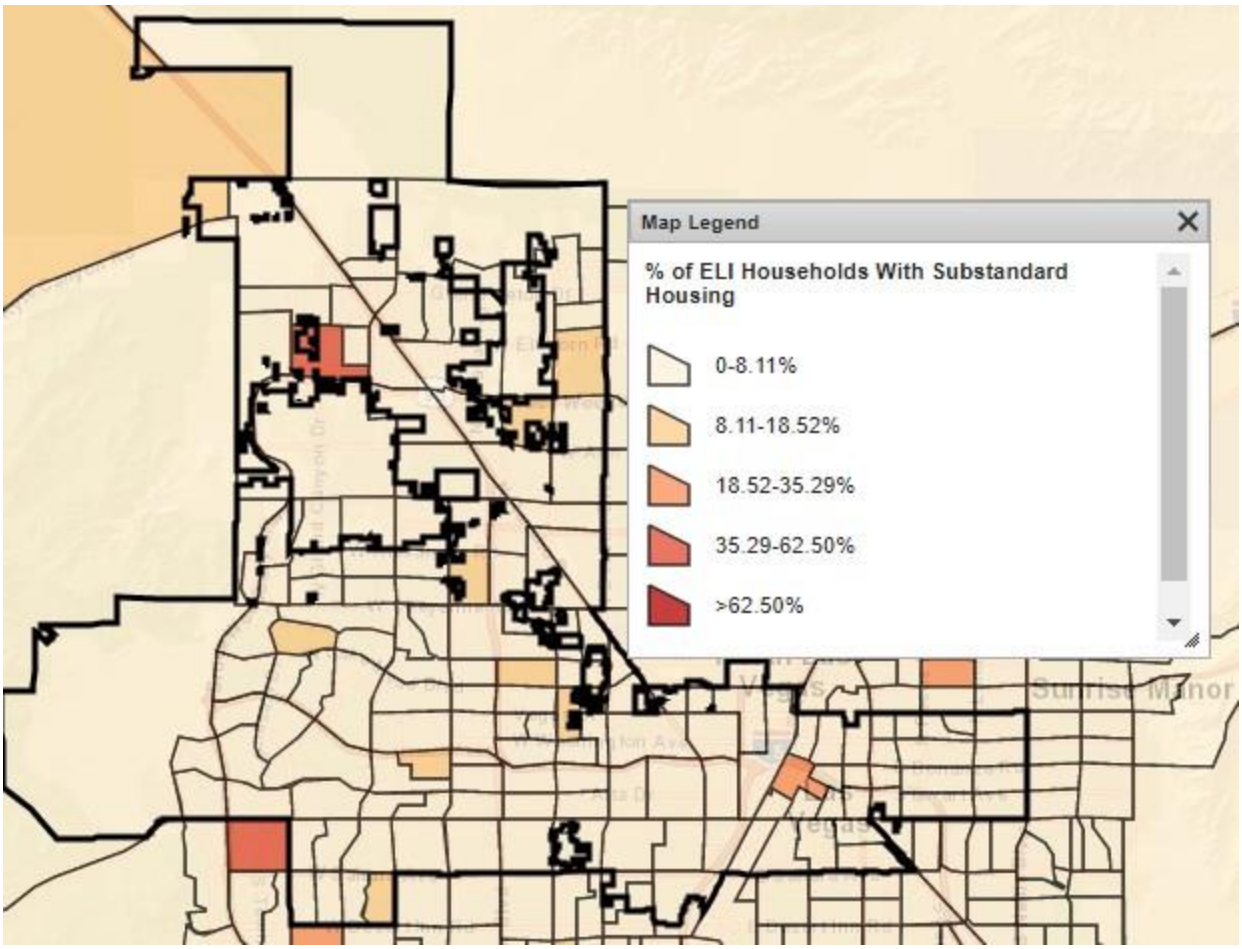
*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%



ELI Households with Severe Cost Burden



ELI Households with Overcrowding



Extremely Low Income Households with Substandard Living

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	21,385	4,735	0
White	9,145	2,650	0
Black / African American	2,770	430	0
Asian	960	400	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	55	0
Pacific Islander	215	0	0
Hispanic	7,875	1,180	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%

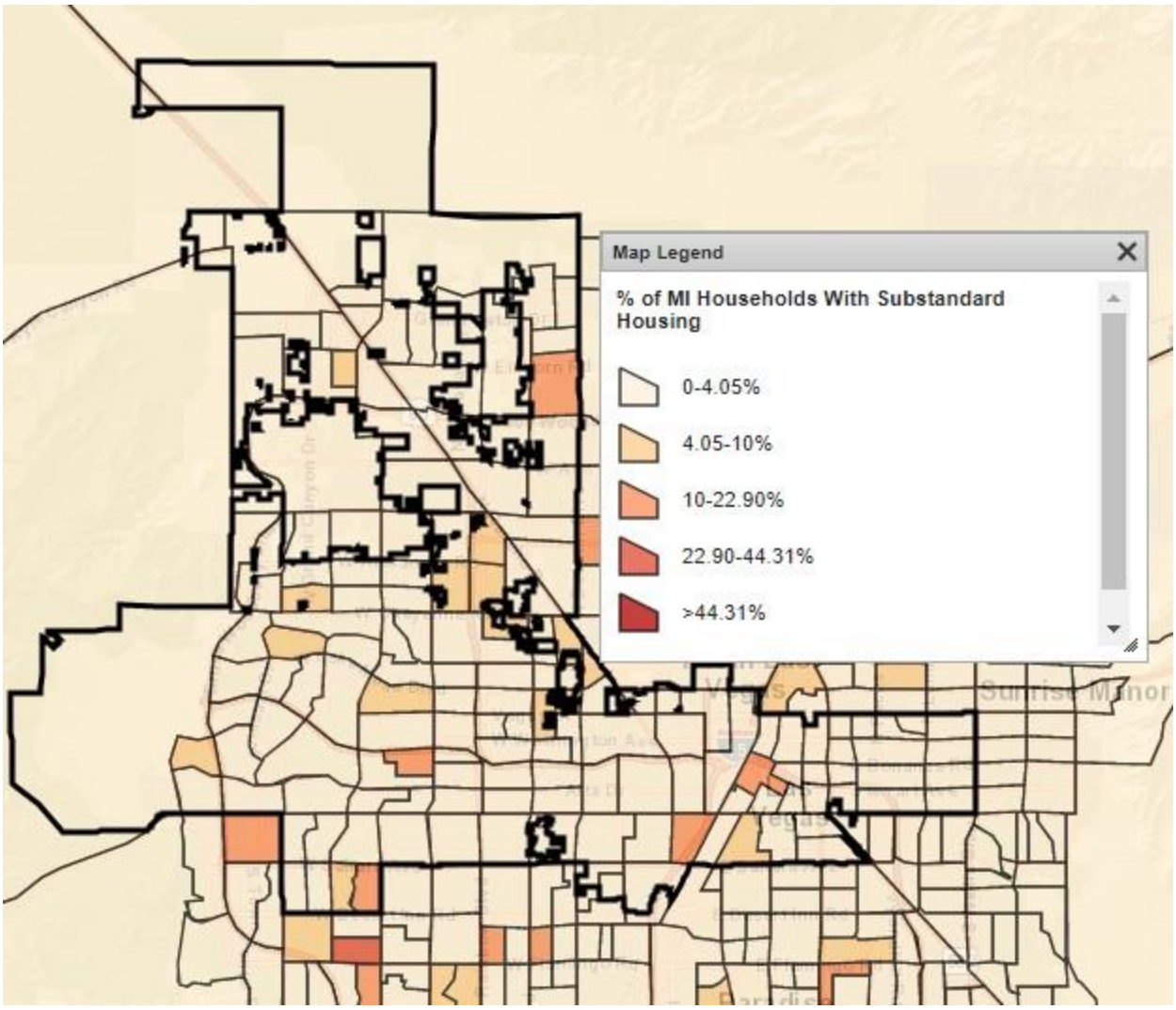
50%-80% of Area Median Income

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	23,395	14,255	0
White	11,285	6,850	0
Black / African American	3,235	1,675	0
Asian	1,135	1,095	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	64	80	0
Pacific Islander	135	95	0
Hispanic	6,915	4,160	0

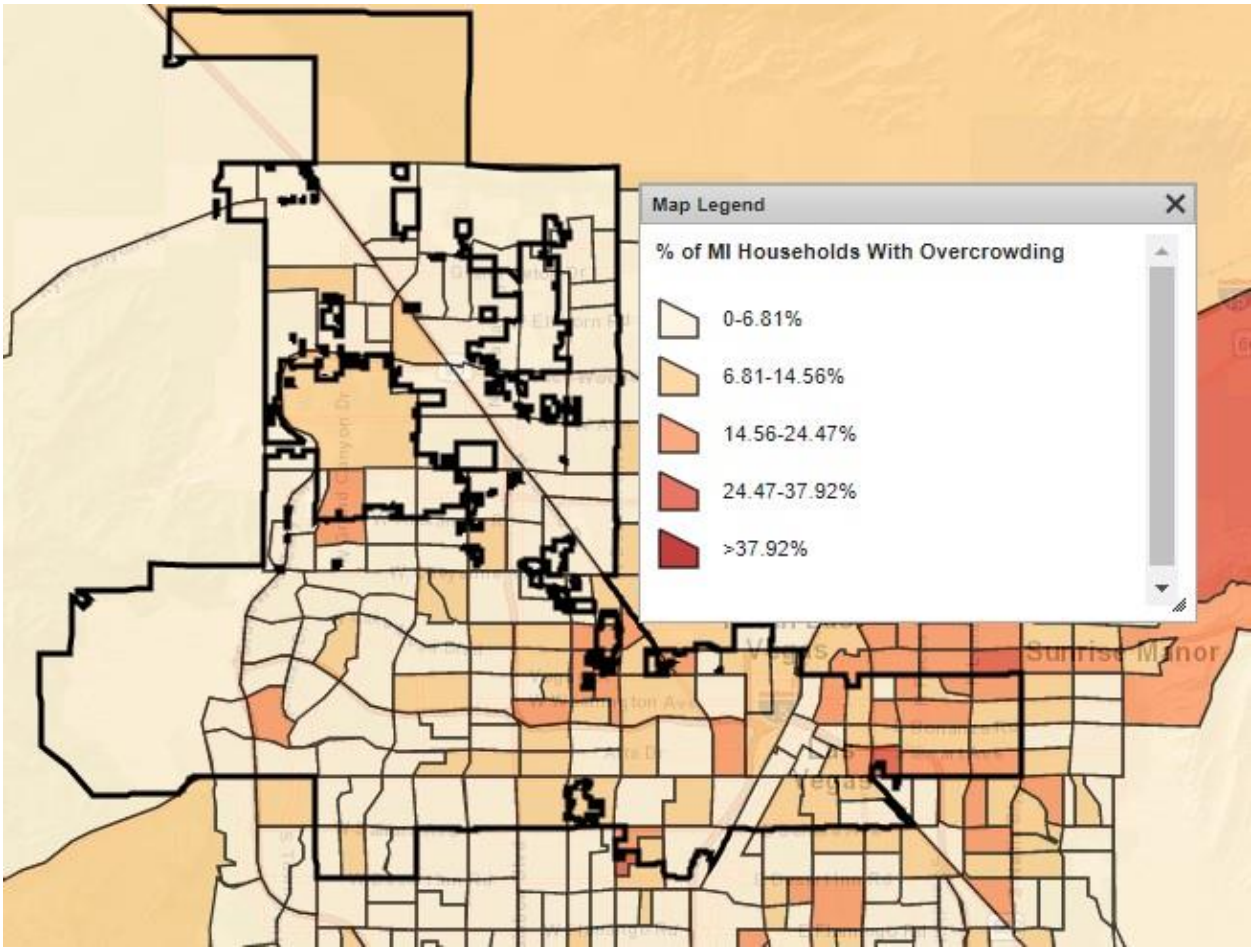
Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

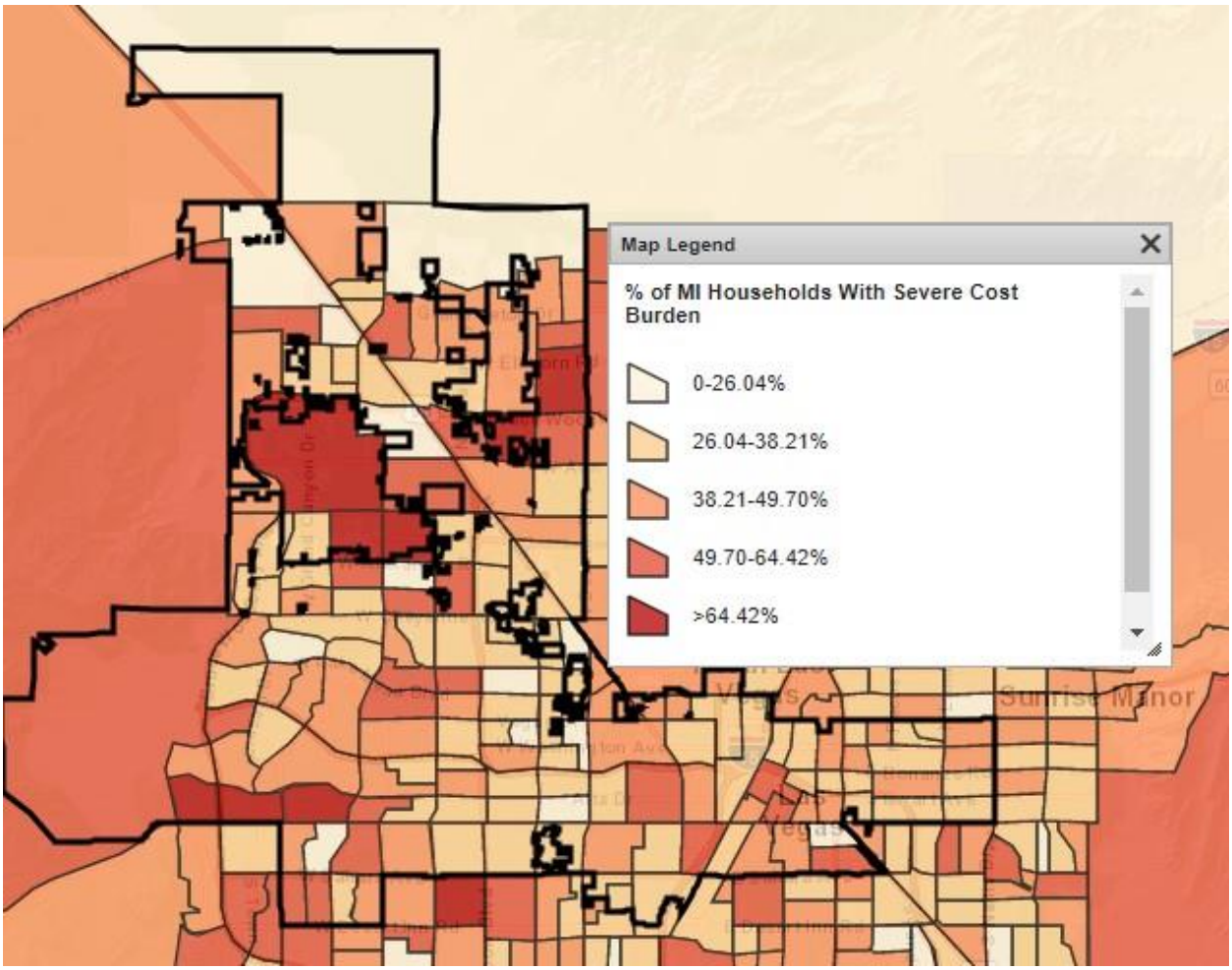
*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%



Moderate Income Households with Substandard Housing



Moderate Income Households with Overcrowding



Moderate Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

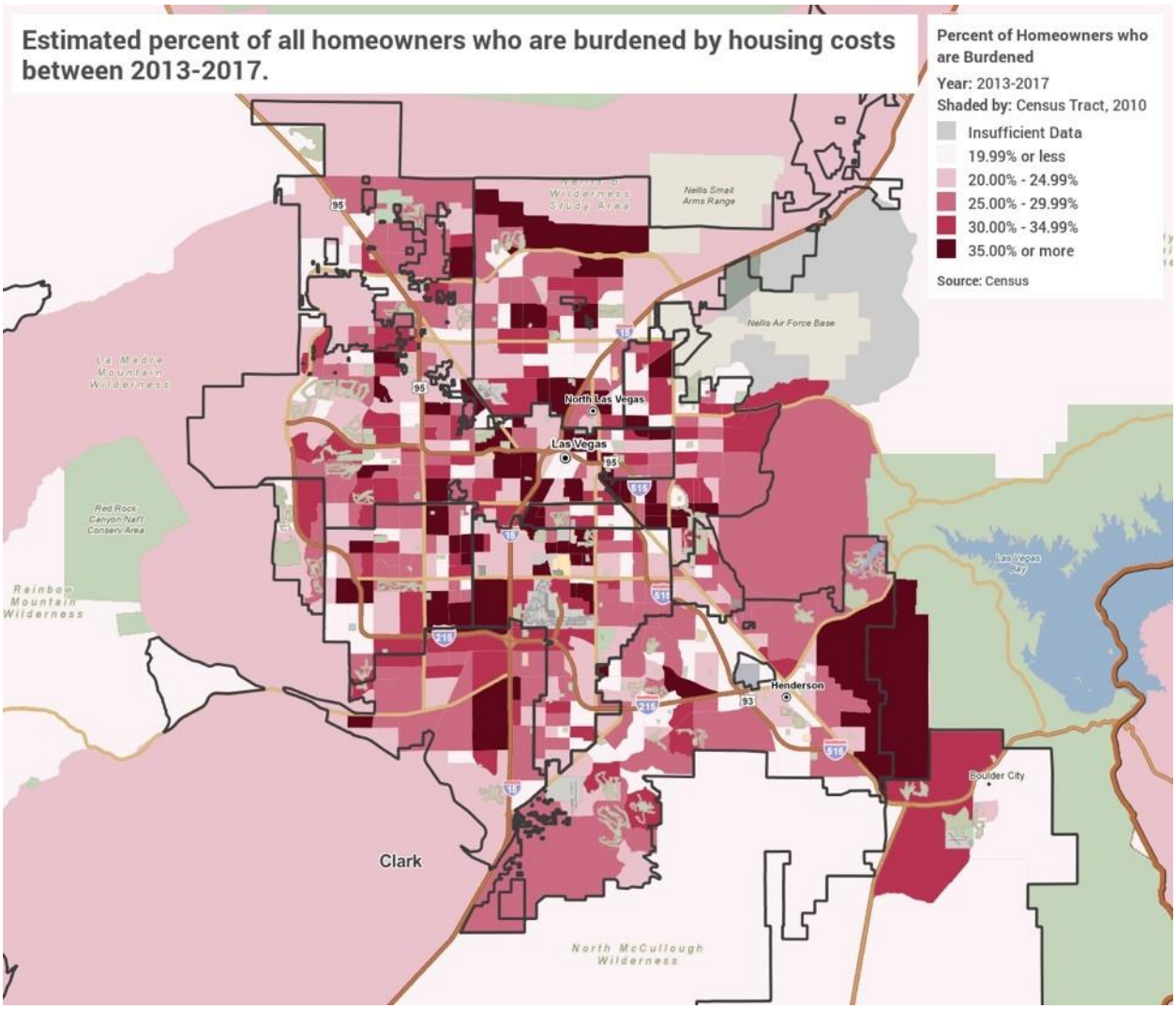
80%-100% of Area Median Income

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	8,970	13,645	0
White	5,045	6,710	0
Black / African American	1,165	1,590	0
Asian	405	755	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	50	145	0
Pacific Islander	25	150	0
Hispanic	2,090	3,980	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%



Percent of Homeowners who are Housing Cost Burdened

Discussion

The 2020 Analysis of Impediments reports that since 2000, the average home value has increased throughout the region. Local data from 2017-2019 show an increase in median home values throughout the area. According to the Greater Las Vegas Association of Realtors, the median sales price of previously owned single-family homes was $310,000 in September 2019. Though the housing market recovery in recent sales prices and value is a sign of a healthy economy, the sharp increase in prices has reduced access to the LMI population. Renter occupied housing costs have also increased substantially in the area. Between 2000 and 2010 most jurisdictions saw their rents increase by over 40%. Rent prices were relatively stable between 2010 and 2017. Local data and insight confirm the ongoing increases in rent, with a noted spike for multi-family unit rents. Given the limits of data from the US Census Bureau,

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

it is important to include additional data sources when possible. According to research by Betsy Fadali, an Economist with the Nevada Housing Division, a major factor in local rental prices is the disparity between the change in household income and the change in rent. Since 2001, rents in Nevada have increased every six out of seventeen years. The affordability gap in the state is growing in a way that is not fully apparent by looking only at the five-year averages from the US Census Bureau.

Whites represented the largest race category at 66.4%, followed by Hispanic or Latino (of any race) at 32.7% and Blacks as the third-largest group at 14% of the population. The table above for 0% - 30% income illustrates that largely the white population experienced more of the housing problems over any other group. It is important to study the degree of housing problems that exist among each race category. A Guinn-Brookings Nevada Family Economic Report published a breakdown of poverty by race and ethnicity. It revealed that relative to white Nevadans, those from communities of color comprise a larger share of people in poverty. White individuals in poverty represent 6.7 percent of Nevada's population, while those in communities of color make up 10.9 percent of the state's population. Amongst white individuals, 9.6 percent are in poverty, and amongst Asians, 8.5 percent are in poverty; these poverty rates are below the overall rate of 14.2 percent. However, amongst Latinos, 16.4 percent are in poverty, and amongst African Americans, 24.6 percent are in poverty, meaning that these groups have poverty rates that exceed the statewide rate. (Guinn Center, 2020).

Severe cost burden is markedly dominant and widespread for the extremely low-income segment. They are hardest hit compared to other low-income groups. There are high to very high concentrations of cost burden throughout the City. In the 2020 Regional Analysis of Impediments, the income breakdown of areas with high concentrations of cost burden is in East Las Vegas where the median household income is $24,999 or less. In the West and Northwest areas the median incomes are $50,000 and more. East Las Vegas residents are mostly Hispanic and mostly White in the West and Northwest parts of the valley. Cost burden is still the number one housing problem even among low-income groups although it is less concentrated than in the previous groups and is in areas with a higher White population. Low-income households experience a lesser degree of overcrowding and substandard living conditions than moderate-income groups, but more overcrowding than extremely low-income households. Cost burden is the leading house problem in this income group with the highest concentrations in North and West Las Vegas.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 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 severe housing problem most experienced by homeowners and renters is cost burden. According to the 2017 Census Bureau, there were 118,781 housing units: 83,676 with a mortgage and 35,105 without a mortgage. Of those owner occupied units, 12% of homeowners with a mortgage paid 50% or more in monthly owner costs and 5% of homeowners without a mortgage paid 50% or more in housing costs. The severe housing cost burden is felt also among renters. In 2018, according to the ACS estimates, 25,513 (23%) renters paid 50% or more in housing costs.

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	19,390	3,655	3,655
White	7,715	1,635	1,660
Black / African American	4,495	675	910
Asian	515	250	425
American Indian, Alaska Native	189	4	8
Pacific Islander	40	0	25
Hispanic	5,650	1,015	550

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	12,745	13,375	0

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
White	5,550	6,240	0
Black / African American	1,675	1,520	0
Asian	480	875	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	75	0
Pacific Islander	140	80	0
Hispanic	4,645	4,410	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%

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	7,825	29,825	0
White	3,525	14,605	0
Black / African American	1,075	3,835	0
Asian	355	1,875	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	135	0
Pacific Islander	60	170	0
Hispanic	2,655	8,430	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%

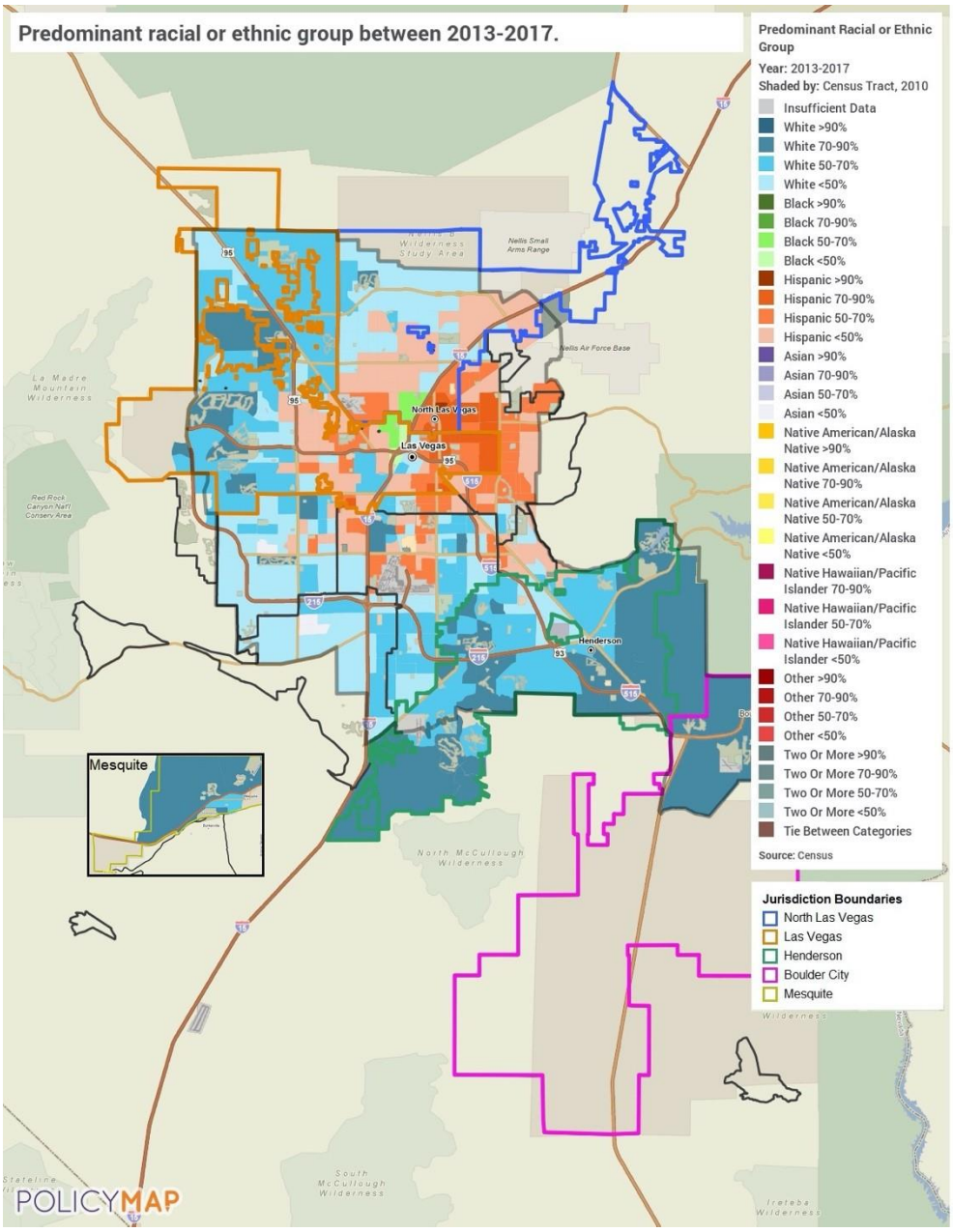
80%-100% of Area Median Income

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	2,490	20,125	0
White	1,250	10,505	0
Black / African American	220	2,535	0
Asian	75	1,085	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	170	0
Pacific Islander	25	150	0
Hispanic	790	5,275	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%



Predominant Racial or Ethnic Group

Discussion

The 2020 Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing cited that 73% of respondents reported cost of housing as the primary barrier to housing choice followed by 53% were concerned about the concentration of affordable housing in certain neighborhoods. As previously mentioned, Las Vegas's demographics are diverse with a predominantly White population at 62.7% in 2017. But the City of Las Vegas has seen a population shift that is similar to the County as a whole. Again, we see growth in the Black or African American, Asian, and residents who identify as a race other than what was available on

the Census. The Hispanic population has also grown by over 90,000 people and makeup nearly one-third of the population.

White population groups live in the newer neighborhoods of the City of Las Vegas jurisdiction while the second largest population, Hispanics, live in mostly East Las Vegas. The median rent increases in the North have increased by almost 40% or more while, for the most part, all other areas have little to no change in rent which is a good sign of some rent stability.

The average rent most are paying is between $1,000 to 1,249. The rate of rent severely burdens the extremely low-income segment more so than the other income groups and they are likely to experience overcrowding. In addition, their housing choice options are minimal.

The severe housing problems experienced by the moderate-income group is much less concentrated than the extremely low-income segment. As the map below displayed, the degree to which the White population in this income group is more concentrated in the north and south parts of the Valley. Hispanics, also have less severe cost burden. Both seem to have higher percentages of overcrowding than the previous income group.

According to the CPD Maps, between 67% - 80% of the low-income group experiences severe cost burden and is present in the North and East parts of the Valley.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 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:

Since 2000, Nevada and the Clark County area have both seen median incomes rise. The statewide median household income (MHI) grew by 24.3%, which is higher than any of the jurisdictions in the Clark County Area. The City of North Las Vegas grew more than any other City (21.2%) and the City of Boulder City grew the least (14.5%). Currently, the City of Henderson has the highest MHI by nearly $10,000 and the rest of the jurisdictions have an MHI between $53,000 and $58,000, except Mesquite. The City of Mesquite saw moderate growth in the Median Household Income, 17.9%, but has an MHI that is between approximately $5,500 and $19,000 less than other communities.

In general, the MHI in the area is not heavily dependent on geography. Census tracts with a relatively low LMI (less than $40,000) are found throughout the County, as are higher income census tracts ($100,000 or more). There is a slight trend towards higher incomes in the northwest and southeast, but it isn't highly correlated.

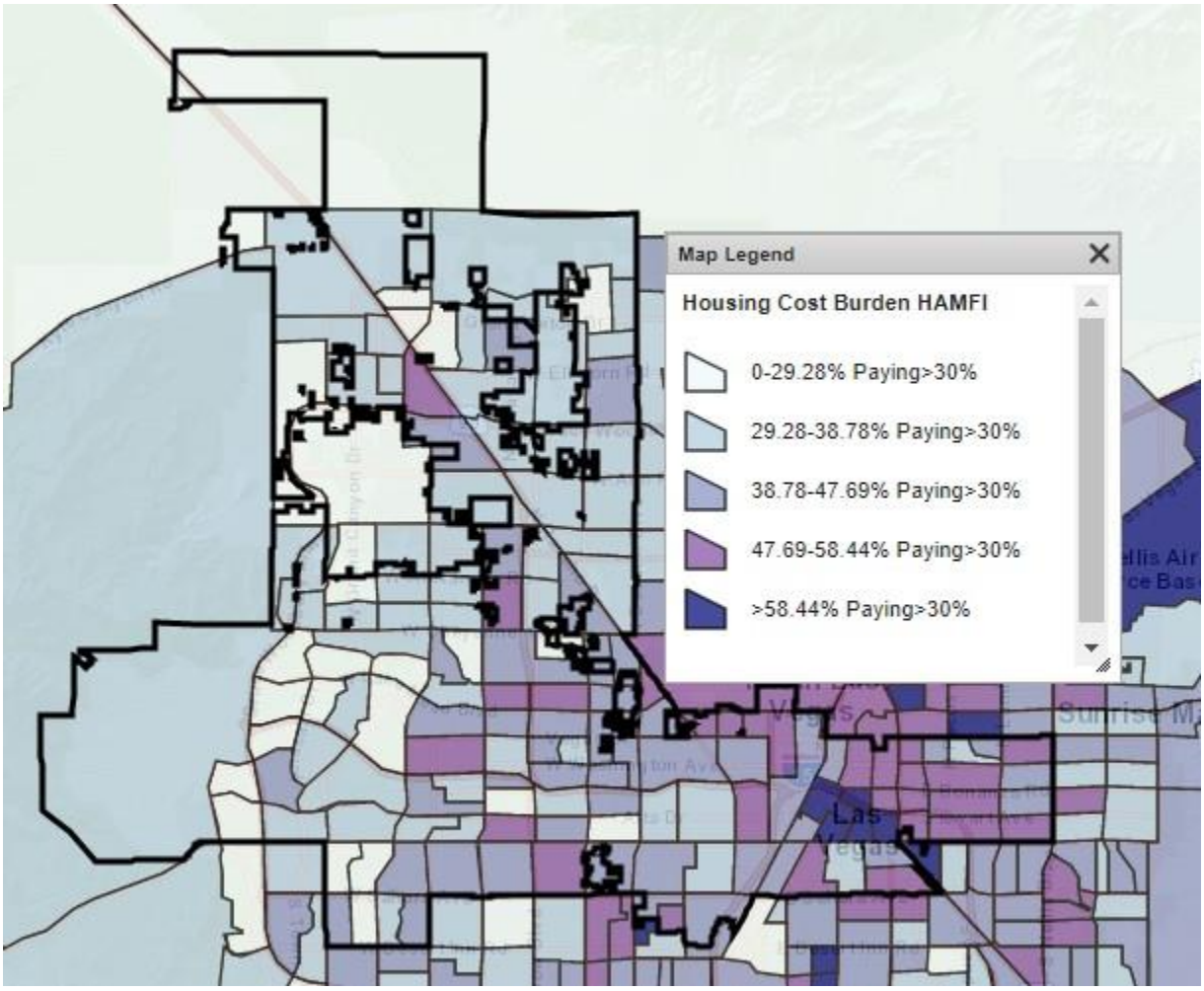
When pairing this information with the demographic data identified earlier, there appears to be a couple of different things happening. The younger, more diverse area of North Las Vegas is growing economically faster than most of the region while the older, less diverse area of Boulder City is growing more slowly or has lower incomes like Mesquite. As noted before, older residents are more likely to have a disability and/or be on a fixed income, if expenses in Boulder City or Mesquite rise faster than the MHI then residents may become cost-burdened or face substandard living conditions.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	130,600	44,170	37,105	3,750
White	77,820	22,330	17,825	1,685
Black / African American	12,034	5,510	6,905	935
Asian	8,645	2,455	1,215	425
American Indian, Alaska Native	560	125	220	8
Pacific Islander	505	275	120	25
Hispanic	27,810	12,475	9,610	590

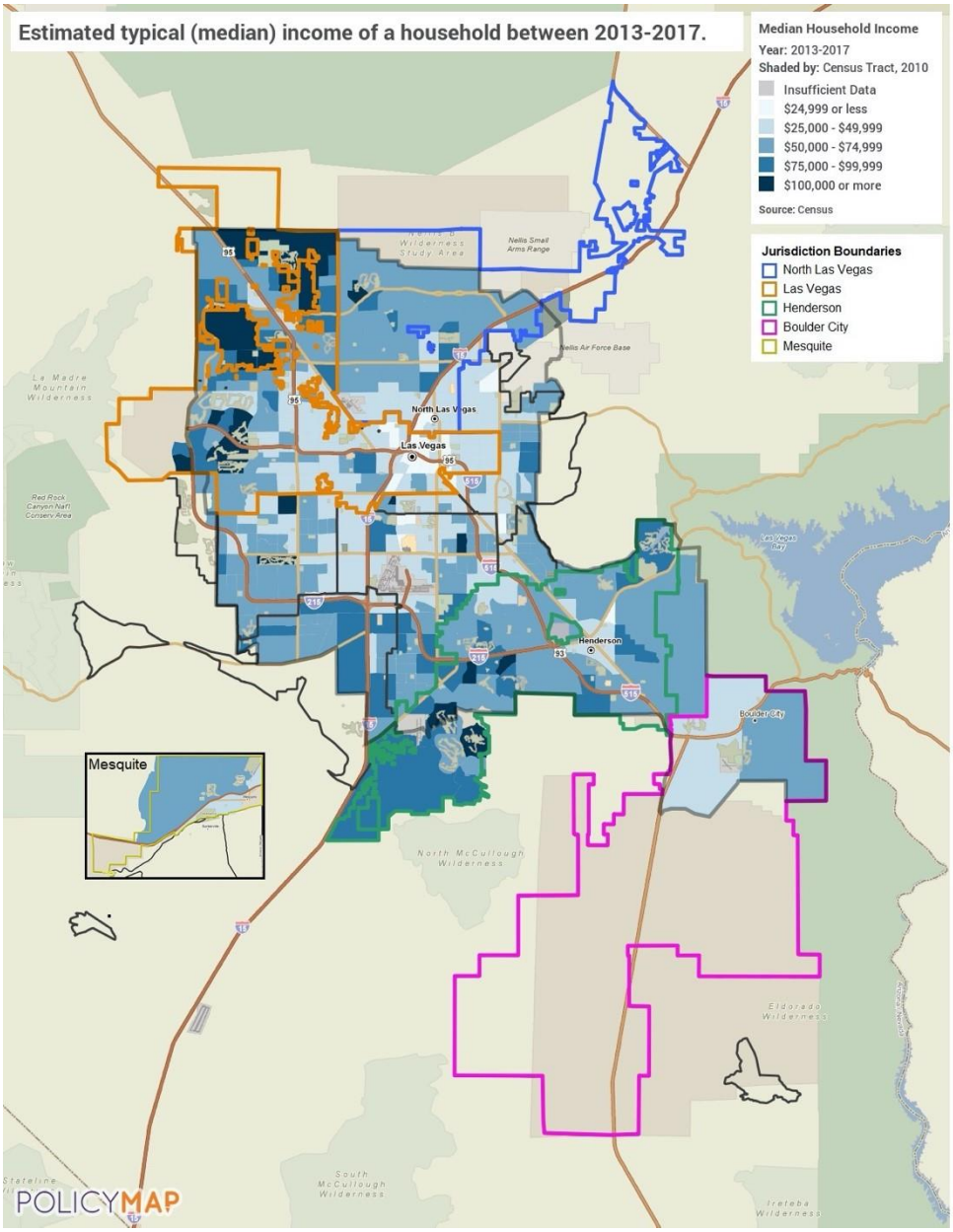
Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS



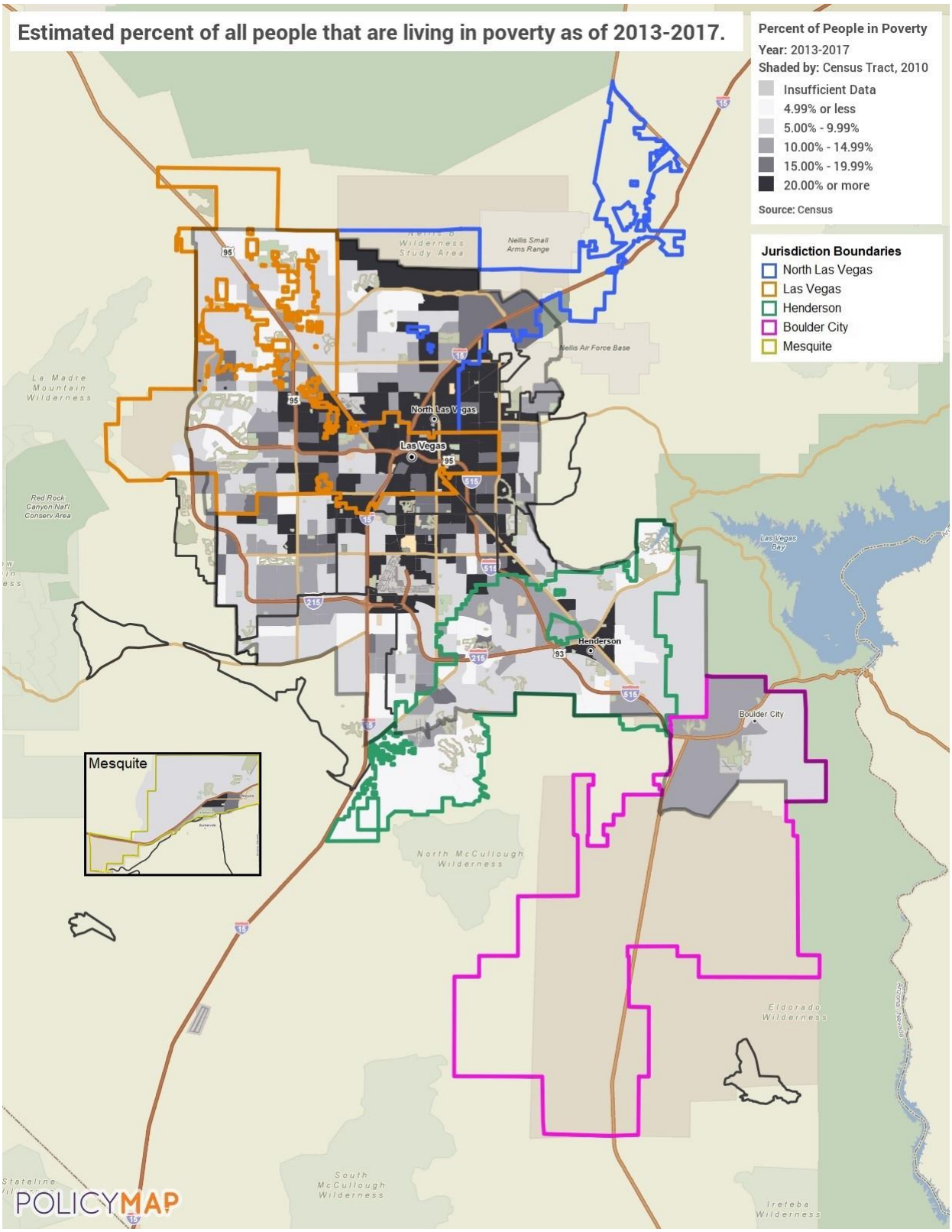
Housing Cost Burden

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)



Median Household Income

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)



Percent of People Living in Poverty between 2013-2017

Discussion:

There are similarities between the Housing cost burden map and the City's jurisdiction of where there most prominent housing problems. The Housing Cost Burden CPD Map indicates the region of the valley with the highest concentration of housing cost burden is East and Central Las Vegas where there are higher Hispanic and African American populations.

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?

There is a couple of notable difference in the economic stability of single-female households and people of color. Single-female heads of households with children is often the most at-risk demographic for homelessness or substandard living. Throughout Clark County, there are many census tracts where 20% or more of the households are the single-female heads of households with children. This household type seems somewhat more common in the central and northeast parts of the area. Focused policies and programs that promote and open access to fair and affordable housing are vital for the County to reach these households.

Like many economic indicators, race and ethnicity appear to be correlated with homeowner status. Throughout Clark County, Black or African American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander residents have lower homeownership rates than other racial or ethnic groups. White and Asian residents consistently have higher rates of homeownership. Mesquite stands out for the incredibly high homeownership rate among White residents and a low rate among all other groups.

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

As noted above, race and ethnicity are often linked to a household's economic situation. Residents who have lower incomes or less economic stability are less likely to be homeowners. In Clark County, housing tenure varies significantly by race. Black residents are much more likely to be renters than any other group. Over 70% of Black residents are renters while only 41.8% of White and 37.9% of Asian residents are not homeowners. Hispanic residents are more likely to be homeowners than Black residents but not as likely as White or Asian residents.

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

The highest concentrations of poverty are in communities with a high Hispanic and African American population which are the Central and East areas of the City of Las Vegas.

Homes in the center part of the Las Vegas Valley tend to be older than along the outskirts. This is a common growth pattern where new homes are built increasingly far away from the city center as it grows. Generally, central tracts have a median year built before 1970 while those along the edge of the Las Vegas Valley were built after 2000. The ACS 2013 - 2017 estimates illustrated that Las Vegas has 59,220 homes older than 1979 which have a risk of lead-based paint and additional remediation may be necessary when rehabilitating these homes.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

SNRHA's FY2020 Draft Plan addresses its strategy for meeting the housing needs of families in the jurisdiction and on the waiting list in the upcoming year: (1) Strategies: Need: Shortage of affordable housing for all eligible populations Strategy1. Maximize the number of affordable units available to the PHA within its current resources by: • Employ effective maintenance and management policies to minimize the number of public housing units off-line • Reduce turnover time for vacated public housing units • Reduce time to renovate public housing units • Seek replacement of public housing units lost to the inventory through mixed-finance development • Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by establishing payment standards that will enable families to rent throughout the jurisdiction • Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by marketing the program to owners, particularly those outside of areas of minority and poverty concentration • Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by effectively screening Section 8 applicants to increase owner acceptance of program • Strategy 2: Increase the number of affordable housing units by: • Apply for additional section 8 units should they become available • Leverage affordable housing resources in the community through the creation of mixed - finance housing • Pursue housing resources other than public housing or Section 8 tenant-based assistance. Need: Specific Family Types: Families at or below 30% of median Strategy 1: Target available assistance to families at or below 30 % of AMI • Exceed HUD federal targeting requirements for families at or below 30% of AMI in tenant-based section 8 assistance • Employ admissions preferences aimed at families with economic hardships • Adopt rent policies to support and encourage work Need: Specific Family Types: Families at or below 50% of median Strategy 1: Target available assistance to families at or below 50% of AMI • Employ admissions preferences aimed at families who are working • Adopt rent policies to support and encourage work Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs Page 2 of 3 SNRHA FY2019 FY2020 AP – Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs Need: Specific Family Types: The Elderly Strategy 1: Target available assistance to the elderly: • Seek designation of public housing for the elderly • Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to the elderly, should they become available Need: Specific Family Types: Families with Disabilities Strategy 1: Target available assistance to Families with Disabilities: • Seek designation of public housing for families with disabilities • Carry out the modifications needed in public housing based on the section 504 Needs Assessment for Public Housing • Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to families with disabilities, should they become available • Affirmatively market to local non-profit agencies that assist families with disabilities Need: Specific Family Types: Races or ethnicities with disproportionate housing needs Strategy 1: Increase awareness of PHA resources among families of races and ethnicities with disproportionate needs: • Affirmatively market to races/ethnicities shown to have disproportionate housing needs • Continuing implementation of the Limited English Proficiency Plan in conjunction with SNRHA's Affirmative Marketing Plan to ensure all eligible applicants/participants have equal access to all programs and services. Strategy 2: Conduct activities to affirmatively further fair housing • Counsel section 8 tenants as to

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

location of units outside of areas of poverty or minority concentration and assist them to locate those units • Market the section 8 program to owners outside of areas of poverty /minority concentrations.

Totals in Use

	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 in use	0	0	2,731	9,995	64	9,271	312	230	78

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,350	12,552	10,322	12,605	10,410	10,851
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	6	0	2
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	3	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	3	9	0	5	0	4

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	981	1,863	7	1,749	72	7
# of Disabled Families	0	0	496	2,357	8	2,118	140	34
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	2,731	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 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	1,188	3,203	20	2,834	165	121	49
Black/African American	0	0	1,397	6,533	39	6,201	137	104	27
Asian	0	0	83	113	3	104	4	1	0

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	25	64	1	58	4	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	38	82	1	74	2	3	2
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 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	542	1,073	14	997	23	23	10
Not Hispanic	0	0	2,189	8,922	50	8,274	289	207	68
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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

As of FY2020, the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority reported 38,907 families with disabilities in need of public housing. There are 545 families with disabilities on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, which is 8.8% of the households on the list. The waiting list has been closed for 38 months. There are 3,615 families with disabilities on the Public Housing waiting list, which is 19.4% of households on the list. The waiting list is closed. These households need access to transportation, supportive services for their disabled household members, food assistance, educational opportunities and access to other mainstream programs.

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The Southern Nevada Housing Authority identifies self-sufficiency and family sufficiency as an immediate need. It coordinates, promotes, and provides programs to enhance the economic and social self-sufficiency of residents. Such programs include transportation, youth career skills and training, dress for success, continuing education, debt management, utility and rental assistance, pro bono legal services, and health services.

Their Resident Opportunity & Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program assesses the needs of Public and Indian housing residents and links them to supportive services that enable participants to increase earned income, reduce or eliminate the need for welfare assistance, and make progress toward achieving economic independence and housing self-sufficiency. In the case of elderly and/or disabled residents, the Service Coordinator links participants to supportive services that enable them to age and remain in-place thereby avoiding more costly forms of care.

The ROSS program eligibility is available to any resident currently residing in a Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority Conventional Public and/or Indian Housing Development.

The agency's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program helps families establish goals and identify barriers, which could prevent the achievement of those goals. The program provides resources and services necessary for success and develops a plan with specific activities and actions needed to achieve goals. The program provides case management services, encouragement, motivation, and moral support to help families achieve their goals. It is a collaboration with local agencies and service providers to address a wide variety of family issues including career counseling, job training, education (high school diploma, GED, college), financial planning and budgeting, legal services, individual and family counseling, parenting skills, and homebuyer education.

The FSS program is open to anyone 18 years of age and older and currently residing in a Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority Public Housing development or receiving a Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8).

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

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

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) is a public agency that provides subsidized housing to low-and-moderate income individuals and families. 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 Authority continues to incorporate an assessment of specific need when considering any significant modernization, revitalization, or development initiatives. The Authority shall also increase the percentage of fully accessible units for disabled tenants as well as develop and implement a strong Affirmative Fair Marketing Plan. This Plan shall include Limited English Proficiency (LEP) strategies to ensure LEP persons have full access to housing, including homeowners and other services. All activities remain consistent with the City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, Clark County and City of Henderson Consolidation Plans.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Ending homelessness is an effort the City, in conjunction with multiple governmental and non-profit agencies, continues to pursue. This monumental, complex effort that afflicts homeless persons and consumes many large metro city officials and stakeholders, is an issue to be addressed incrementally, steadfastly, and strategically.

The 2019 Homeless Census revealed that 14,114 people would experience homelessness at some point throughout the year. Almost half of the survey respondents self-reported a disabling condition while the number one reason for housing instability was due to job loss or unemployment. Homeless persons having been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS was .07%. This special needs group cites several barriers to receiving services in addition to obtaining housing.

In order to reduce homelessness day by day and ultimately achieve an end to homelessness, the City employs its Ticket to Home program that offers homeless citizens a free bus ticket to a family or friend who will house them. Also, the City engages in larger regional efforts and partners with community agencies that provide housing and wrap-around services for homeless persons. Simultaneously, the City works toward developing and rehabbing affordable housing units that increase the availability of homes to low-income families.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	48	71	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	117	175	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,899	2,848	0	0	0	0

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	373	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	254	382	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	368	551	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	22	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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):

The 2019 Southern Nevada Homeless PIT Count identified 5,530 homeless persons in Southern Nevada. Of these persons, 40.0% (2,213 persons) were sheltered, and 60.0% (3,317 persons) were unsheltered. Households with At Least One Adult & One Child: In 2019, 61.9% (212) of the homeless population living in households with at least one adult and one child were under the age of 18, 10.5% (36) were between the ages of 18- 24, and 27.5% (94) were over the age of 24.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Households without Children: In 2019, 18.01% (880) of the homeless population living in households without children were between the ages of 18-24, and the remaining population was over the age of 24.

Households with Only Children: In 2019, there were 304 people in households with only children (under 18). Youth Households in 2019, 21.41% (1,184 persons) of the entire point-in-time count total (5,530 persons) were Unaccompanied Young Adults (between ages 18-24) and Unaccompanied Children (under age 18). Out of the 33 Parenting Youths (youth parents only) enumerated, all were between the ages of 18 and 24. There were 34 children with these parenting youth, collectively. The 919 Unaccompanied Youth Households (1,184 total persons) were comprised of 304 Unaccompanied Children (under age 18) and 880 Unaccompanied Youth (ages 18- 24).

Veterans: 10.1% (557 persons) of the entire PIT Count total (5,530 persons) were veterans. There were only 2 households with one adult veteran and one child (0.4%) included in this total, the remaining were households without children (99.6%). 418 (75%) veterans were sheltered during this count, while 139 (25%) were unsheltered. 5.8% (20) of survey respondents were veterans. This is less than the percentage of veteran respondents in 2018 when 8.0% of survey respondents were veterans. The majority of homeless veterans reported they are White/Caucasian (50.1%) and 94.9% of veteran respondents are Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino. 55% reported at least one disabling condition.

Chronically Homeless Individuals: On any given night in 2019, it is estimated that Southern Nevada has approximately 622 chronically homeless individuals. This is a 23.1% (117 persons) increase since 2018 (505). The estimated number of chronically homeless individuals in Southern Nevada in 2019 represents 11.2% of the total 2019 Southern Nevada point-in-time homeless population.

Of the 5,530 homeless individuals counted, 347 participants respond to survey questions concerning their frequency and length of homelessness:

- 157 or 45.2% experienced homelessness for the first time
- 245 or 70.6% responded that they had been homeless only once during the last 12 months, 36 responded they had been homeless at least two times during the last 12 months
- 203 or 58.5% responded they have been homeless only one time in the last 3 years followed by 45 or 13% who have been homeless 2 times within 3 years

When asked how long they have been homeless at the time of the count, 17.3% or 60 responded they had been homeless more than 3 years, 15% or 52 responded they had been homeless 1-2 years, 13.3% or 46 responded they had been homeless for 12 months. The homeless census

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

survey also revealed that 192, 55.3% of respondents were renting a home or apartment immediately before they became homeless this last time.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source Comments:

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

The 2019 Homeless Point In Time Count and Survey estimated that 14,114 people would experience homelessness at some point throughout the year. In 2019, there were 119 households with at least one adult and one child; homeless veterans comprised 1.6% of this population. There were 4,747 households without children; homeless veterans included 11.5% (548 families) of this population. There were 292 households with only children (under the age of 18). There were 26 Parenting Youth Households, and 919 Unaccompanied Youth Households totaling 1,184 persons in 2019.

Most of the homeless individuals and families need employment assistance as a majority, 57.6%, cited job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness, making it the primary circumstance. Meanwhile, 45.2% reported that they were homeless for the first time. These individuals may benefit from rapid rehousing and homeless prevention services. Nearly 18% were chronically homeless and may require more intensive case management services; they suffer from mental illness or substance abuse.

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

The majority of homeless identified their racial group as White/Caucasian (55.7%) and 33.1% identified as Black/African American. The fewest number of respondents identified as Pacific Islander or Asian (1.7%). 15.2% of the homeless identified their ethnic group as Hispanic/Latino. 84.8% identified their ethnic group as Hon-Hispanic/Non-Latino.

Affordable Housing and the cost burden associated with increasing rents and home prices affect all races and ethnicities. Nevada has the greatest of affordable housing for extremely low-income households in the nation.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2019 annual estimate for the number of homeless people in Southern Nevada is 14,114. This number represents a 15.19% decrease (2,527 persons) from the 2018 annual estimate of 16,641 persons. Unsheltered homeless represented 59.98% of the entire homeless population (3,317 persons) while 40.01% or 1,670 persons were in emergency shelters, 524 were in transitional housing, and 19 persons were in Safe Haven.

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	0
Area incidence of AIDS	168
Rate per population	8
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	0
Rate per population (3 years of data)	10
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	0
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	357
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	446

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments:

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons with HIV/AIDS: Clients in the Las Vegas Paradise Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) face a number of barriers in achieving self-sufficiency including extreme poverty, lack of affordable housing options, cultural barriers and systematic barriers such as poor credit. These issues often require the coordination of several systems including medical and health services; employment rehabilitation services; support services such as substance abuse treatment; and non-HOPWA funded housing programs.

The affordability gap between FMR rates and income has also increased the housing cost burden experienced by low-income PLWHA. HOPWA in the EMSA has experienced prolonged client usage in

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

long term programming and decreased client turnover. The lack of affordable housing stock in the region has resulted in the lack of capacity to accommodate new clients into the system.

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

Persons with HIV/AIDS: This population needs a variety of supportive services to maintain their physical health and self-sufficiency. Ryan White and HOPWA participants acknowledge that it could be confusing or difficult at times to access services, particularly when first diagnosed with HIV. Some commonly mentioned issues included the burden and duplication of paperwork for eligibility for the different services; lack of one-stop shops for needed services (in southern Nevada); transportation issues; needing more HIV providers and specialists; and more dentists to serve PLWH. Among the most sought after HOPWA services by persons with HIV/AIDS are rental assistance, permanent housing placement and transportation.

HOPWA participants that participated in the HOPWA needs assessment were asked to identify the barriers that kept them from accessing or maintaining stable housing. More than one third of respondents faced limited income (37.5%) and disability (35.6%), and just under one third indicated that poor physical health (31.5%), credit (31.4%), and the inability to pay bills on time (28.2%) were barriers to stable housing. About one in five indicated that mental health (22.2%), evictions (18.6%), wait lists (18.3%), and criminal records (18.3%) had prevented stable housing. A smaller percentage indicated that pets (10.3%), substance use (8.5%), and other barriers (7.0%) had kept them from accessing or maintaining stable housing.

HOPWA participants that participated in the HOPWA needs assessment were asked which HOPWA services they had utilized in the last year, as well as which they needed, but were unable to access. Over half (53.4%) used rental assistance, nearly one in four (23.3%) used utility assistance, 8.2% used emergency/transitional housing, and 1.4% used mortgage assistance. The 37.0% of respondents who indicated use of other services typically used transportation assistance/bus passes or used this category to indicate they had received none of these services.

However, more than a quarter (29.0%) of respondents indicated that they weren't able to access rental assistance and almost one in five (18.8%) weren't able to access utility assistance. A smaller percentage weren't able to access emergency/transitional housing (14.5%), mortgage assistance (2.9%), or other services (5.8%).

Top HIV Care services needs for people living with HIV/AIDS were also noted in the Nevada Integrated HIV Prevention Care Plan 2017-2021:

- Medical care
- Dental care
- Vision care
- Food assistance
- Medication
- Transportation
- Case management
- Nutrition services
- Mental health care
- Specialty care

- Referrals for health care/supportive services
- Treatment adherence counseling
- Support groups
- Health insurance assistance
- Emergency financial assistance
- Housing services
- Legal services
- Substance abuse help
- Early intervention services
- HIV and health classes
- Outreach

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

The EMSA reflects a relatively large geographic area at 7,891 square miles and consists of a diverse mix of jurisdictions. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the estimated population for the EMSA in 2018 was 2,231,647 with 749,858 identified households. The median age is 36.9. Of the total population 69% identified as White and 22% were foreign-born. In addition, 50% of the population were female.

Although the median income in 2017 according to the U.S. Census Bureau was $ 54,882, 14% of the people qualified as living in poverty. 28% of the population reported receiving Social Security as the primary source of income. Additionally, 33% of the total households in the EMSA were single women with children under 18 years of age living in poverty.

Persons with HIV/AIDS in the Las Vegas-Paradise (EMSA):

Refer to Tables in NA-10 for an overview of populations diagnosed with HIV (Figure 1 HIV Diagnosis in the Las Vegas-Paradise EMSA, 2017 CDC HIV Surveillance Report), diagnosed with HIV Stage 3 (AIDS) (Figure 2 HIV Stage 3 (AIDS) Diagnosis in the Las Vegas-Paradise EMSA, 2017 CDC HIV Surveillance Report) within the City's jurisdiction.

Discussion:

The Las Vegas Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area is in the top 10 MSA's for the rate of adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection, as of 2017.

This speaks volumes to the growing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS in the EMSA.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public Facilities paired with efficient staffing and case management services will provide support to various individuals in need regardless of their unique situations and/or experiences. Individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness are in need of services that will support their path to achieving economic stability. Services such as computer use, telephone use, identification, and document assistance, resume advice, connection to employment, benefits, and insurance assistance, legal support, pet services, medical services and assistance, all-encompassing family services, LGBTQ centered servicing, women's health servicing, clothing, shoes, and food assistance are essential for individuals to be motivated to achieving their own self-sufficiency.

As it relates to primary care, mental health and behavioral health services, the city of Las Vegas, through its extensive and growing work with the homeless population in the region, determined that a recurring and critical need for health centers was necessary for the success of individuals receiving services. The 2019 Homeless Point-In-Time Count and Survey reported that 44.2% of survey respondents self-reported one or more disabling conditions. Of that number, 64.7% reported a physical or medical condition; 50.3% reported a mental health condition; 11.1% reported a substance abuse condition; 4.6% reported a developmental condition, and .07% reported a diagnosis of HIV/AIDS. Additionally, as it related to unsheltered individuals three of the aforementioned conditions were among the top five causes for homelessness – alcohol/drug abuse; mental health; and illness or medical problems. At the time of the count, 5,286 individuals were experiencing homelessness and it was projected that 13,871 would experience homelessness in the southern Nevada community at some point in 2019.

The city of Las Vegas has provided primary health care services and limited behavioral and mental health care services on a rotational basis through its partnerships with regional agencies. However, as the number of persons receiving services in the City's designated resource center for homelessness has grown, the need for fixed services to support those individuals have grown more apparent to promote a transition from homelessness to self-sufficiency. As research was conducted to examine the relationship between primary care, mental health, and behavioral health, it was discovered that affordable and free health care services in low-income areas of the jurisdiction were needed.

How were these needs determined?

Homelessness: Based on the services utilized currently at the Homeless Resource Center, including demographics shown within HMIS, it is shown that these services are needed to support the various individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness. In addition, the City relies upon the data from the Point in Time Count that reports the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals counted. In addition, the high demand for specific services such as identification/document retrieval, family housing support, etc is critical and the number of agencies within Southern Nevada that support these services determines the need.

As it relates to primary health care, mental health, and behavioral health services in the jurisdiction, the city of Las Vegas consulted the Environmental Protection Agency's EJ Screen to determine the proximity of affordable health care services in the immediate vicinity of both identified health care sites (1425 N. Main Street in Las Vegas). The nearest health clinic that serves individuals is nearly two miles from both identified sites. Additionally, the city of Las Vegas consulted with Nevada Primary Care Association regarding the proximity of Federally Qualified Health Care Centers (FQHCs) for a more detailed determination of health care centers that can provide health care to low and no-income individuals; though there are FQHCs in the city, there were none in walking distance or in close proximity to the City's homeless resource center located at 1425 N. Main Street or to the other area located at 451 E. Bonanza, which is very close to veteran's housing and other low-income areas. Because a lack of health, mental and behavioral health services contributes to homelessness, this jurisdiction determined that the provision of these services could very possibly divert individuals from homelessness or could assist with transitioning an individual from homeless to self-sufficiency.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The city of Las Vegas Office of Community Services along with Public Works is conducting assessments on Public Improvements on the Historic Westside. Several public improvements in Ward 5, the surrounding area of the Historic Westside have taken place such as:

Bonanza Village:

- Constructed new decorative gates and replaced old damaged gates at road closures on Goldhill and Comstock
- Made minor repairs and painted perimeter wall as part of community wall painting program
- Executed agreement to transfer median island improvements to City of Las Vegas
- Transferred to Community Services block grant funds for partial payment of expenses
- Upgraded irrigation, completed component painting, and added new landscaping, trees, metal figurines, boulders and landscape rock in public medians on Comstock and Mills Circle
- Cleaned and added landscape rocks in transition strip on Tonopah
- Attended Neighborhood meetings to review concerns with residents, who are very happy with the upgrades
- As requested at last meeting will convert median island rock to standard grey, add 2 more solar lights and add 2 no littering signs, which will be completed this month

Doolittle Baseball Fields:

- Added new grass infield w/irrigation on south field
- Completed backstop repairs
- Replaced benches
- Completed chain link fence repairs

- Removed unused concrete in the parking lot, added curbing and asphalt to restore 4 parking spaces
- Fabricated metal baseball player figurine and add that along with two oversize baseballs as entry amenity

How were these needs determined?

Public Improvement needs are determined through the annual CIP budgeting process through department requests, citizen input, and Council & Mayoral priorities as well as the upcoming City of Las Vegas Master Plan. The Master Plan will identify current issues and needs in the community and address various aspects of urban and suburban development, including conservation, historic preservation, housing, land use, public facilities and services, recreation and open space, safety, and transportation.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City of Las Vegas' focus areas includes youth, seniors, homelessness and special needs populations.

Youth - Promoting education enrichment opportunities to residents in their formative years.

Seniors - Supporting community programs that support senior citizens aging in place.

Homelessness - Supporting community programs and community partners to prevent homelessness and provide permanent housing opportunities for the community

Special Needs - Supporting programs that focus on providing services low-to-moderate-income persons and include abused children; battered spouses; the severely disabled; illiterate adults; and the mentally ill.

How were these needs determined?

Emphasis on citywide strategic priorities, Consolidated Plan, community-wide dialogue and input, selection of projects and activities that best reflect community needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry, Housing Division publishes an Annual Housing Progress Report, mandated by Nevada Revised Statute 278. It compiles the information contained within jurisdictional reports, analyzes trends to the degree possible, and highlights notable efforts to establish and maintain affordable housing. The ensuing discussion for the Housing Market Analysis Overview is from the report.

Just before the enactment of NRS 278.235 in 2007, housing prices were rapidly escalating. There was a concern that families were being priced out of single-family homeownership. Then, from the high of August 2006 to the low point in March 2012, the Case-Schiller index of housing prices for Las Vegas dropped 62% to levels last experienced in 1996. Similar price movements occurred in most areas of the state. Although unemployment sky-rocketed, the Great Recession produced a glut of housing, much of it affordable to middle and low-income households. Since then, Nevada home prices have been rebounding, with the Las Vegas Case-Schiller index increasing 61% over the lows of March 2012 and nearly back to price levels that occurred in early 2004. This increase reflects better economic conditions in Nevada but has decreased affordability to some extent.

Price increases were particularly rapid in 2013 and 2014, with Nevada, the number one state for median home price increases. 2015 saw a slowing in home price increases with an increase in Las Vegas of about 5% from December 2014 to November of 2015. The housing opportunity index from the National Association of Home Builders gives the share of homes sold that were affordable to the median income family. At the peak of the housing boom in 2006, this share was only 15% in Reno-Sparks and 13% in Las Vegas-Paradise. As prices plummeted, the percentage rose to 87% in Reno-Sparks and 89% in Las Vegas-Paradise. Currently, the affordability of single-family homes has once again decreased, and the index stands at 64.7% for Las Vegas-Paradise and 54.9% in Reno/Sparks. A tighter real estate market in Reno is reflected in a lower opportunity index as compared to Las Vegas.

Some remarkable changes took place in Nevada's housing market throughout the housing boom and bust. One notable difference is homeownership decreased from a high of 65.7% in 2006 to 56.0% in 2014. At the same time, the proportion of renter households that are experiencing rent burden has increased. A severe rent burden occurs when a tenant pays more than 50% of its income for gross rent. For example, in the 2000 Census, 31% of Nevada's very low-income households (households with incomes between 30% and 50% of median income) experienced a severe rent burden. Estimates from the five year 2008 to 2012 American Community Survey indicate that 51% of Nevada's very low-income households were experiencing severe rent burden. A study from the Joint Center for Housing Studies projects the proportion of American families with severe rent burden will continue to increase for the next decade under all but the most optimistic scenarios.

As for accessible units, Southern Nevada Strong's 2015 AFH report cited www.gosection8.com listing 115 out of 924 accessible units available for use by Housing Choice Voucher participants on January 26, 2015. The SNRHA has units designed for persons with mobility, sight and hearing impairments, referred to as accessible units. No non-mobility-impaired families will be offered these units until all eligible mobility-impaired applicants have been considered.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

In 2013-2017, Las Vegas city, Nevada had a total of 252,912 housing units. Of these housing units, 65.8 percent were single-family houses either not attached to any other structure or attached to one or more structures (commonly referred to as "townhouses" or "row houses"). 32.9 percent of the housing units were located in multi-unit structures or those buildings that contained two or more apartments. 1.2 percent were mobile homes, while any remaining housing units were classified as "other," which included boats, recreational vehicles, vans, etc.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	150,960	60%
1-unit, attached structure	11,475	5%
2-4 units	21,845	9%
5-19 units	40,140	16%
20 or more units	22,609	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,250	1%
Total	***250,279***	***100%***

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	565	1%	5,040	5%
1 bedroom	975	1%	20,640	20%
2 bedrooms	19,105	17%	37,690	36%
3 or more bedrooms	91,535	82%	40,065	39%
Total	***112,180***	***101%***	***103,435***	***100%***

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The City maintained and added 388 affordable housing units throughout its 2013-2018 Housing Plan. The target income is <=80% AMI and was housing for seniors, special needs (assisted living, homelessness with case management services) and multi-family units. The City leveraged its HOME Entitlement funds with Bonds, CDBG, HOME State and LIHTF dollars to support the projects.

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

The City reported a loss of 590 (270 low income, 320 very low income) units during 2013-2018 due to the expiration of the project's period of affordability. The City does not anticipate additional losses within its affordable housing inventory.

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

The availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population. According to the 2015 Annual Housing Progress Report, there still exists an affordable housing need. Their analysis indicates a total affordable housing need of 53,455 units, which is the second-highest need behind Clark County at 78,005.

The Southern Nevada Housing Authority has a long waitlist for the Non-Elderly Disabled population and families needing public housing and Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As home prices rise, rents increase and wages are slower to catch up, affordable and public housing remain in high demand.

The 2015 total affordable housing need of 53,455 include types of housing that are all types of tax credit properties, private or non-profit properties with property-based HUD rental assistance, public housing, USDA Rural Development housing, properties owned by regional housing authorities, and some properties built or assisted with HOME, Low-income Housing Trust Funds or Neighborhood Stabilization Program funding as well as a small number of properties with other miscellaneous financing. To be included on the list, the units must either have property-based rental assistance, or deed restrictions or other agreements restricting income levels of occupants or rent levels. There are several areas throughout the City experiencing a cost burden with the highest concentration in zip code 89101. The following areas are at moderate to severe economic risk: 89104, 89110, 89102, 89106, and 89108. These areas have seen significant HOME funds multifamily affordable housing development, housing from LIHTC, and some public housing.

The Southern Nevada Housing Authority outlined several housing needs in its 5-year plan:

- Shortage of affordable housing for all eligible populations
- Very low to low-income families have limited housing options
- Shortage of public housing special-purpose vouchers for the elderly
- Lack of sufficient housing options for families with disabilities
- Disproportionate housing needs for certain race and ethnicities
- Need expansion of public housing options in high opportunity areas

Discussion

While the Southern Nevada Housing Authority plans to expand public housing options in high opportunity areas and increase its resources to it very low to low-income population, the City may embark on opportunities to rehab rental units built before 1980 as the housing cost burden is highest in those areas.

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

Introduction

According to the ACS 2011-2015 estimates, median home values have decreased since 2000 by 39%. However, the City's Transparency data as of July 2019, illustrates that existing home median closing prices is $275,000, which squares the city's current median home prices with that of the year 2000 values. Home prices and rents are outpacing wages leaving very low, low, moderate-income groups experiencing housing cost burden throughout the City of Las Vegas.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	275,100	168,800	(39%)
Median Contract Rent	841	826	(2%)

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	12,775	12.4%
$500-999	61,094	59.1%
$1,000-1,499	25,130	24.3%
$1,500-1,999	3,330	3.2%
$2,000 or more	1,100	1.1%
Total	***103,429***	***100.0%***

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	3,115	No Data
50% HAMFI	15,935	6,660
80% HAMFI	59,009	22,824
100% HAMFI	No Data	36,294
Total	***78,059***	***65,778***

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is insufficient housing for extremely low and low-income households. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, no state is worse than Nevada when it comes to the availability of affordable homes for extremely low-income people. But, Las Vegas fared even worse than Nevada as a whole in 2018 as the metropolitan area had just 10 affordable homes available per 100 extremely low-income renter households.

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

When housing supply fails to keep pace with housing demand, prices can rise rapidly. As prices climb, households must spend larger shares of income on basic housing needs, leaving less income for other, often essential, goods, and services. Several years of fast-paced population, growth has absorbed much of the excess housing supply. Although there has been new housing construction, there has been a shrinking housing inventory coupled with rising land prices. These two factors resulted in a significant price increase on new homes and apartment rents; effectively, pricing the newest inventory beyond the affordability levels. Population, employment, and other growth metrics have rebounded to rank among the fastest in the nation, generating a period of extended in-migration and increased housing demand. Expanded work among many middle-income occupations, including those in leisure and hospitality, will increase demand for affordable housing. Demand for housing has been outpacing incremental supply, creating upward pricing pressures for both homeowners and renters. Another factor in rising housing costs has been the escalation of pricing for newly built homes and apartments. Newer properties are being priced higher as builders attempt to recoup rising construction and land costs.

Housing affordability shortages for lower-income ranges mean those households must pay more for housing; thereby, creating a domino effect as they compete with middle-income families for a finite pool of affordable housing. Applied Analysis looks at the Las Vegas Metro market as a whole through a Housing Equilibrium Model. Renter-Occupied households making up to $49,999, just outside of HUD's middle-income limits, will experience further diminishing affordable housing units in 2026. Low-income families will be hardest hit with declining affordable housing inventory for households earning up to $39,999. Median household incomes up to $44,999 will experience decreased housing options by 60%,

and median household income at $49,999 may have a reduction of 37%. [Source: Nevada Hand Housing and Neighborhood Development]

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

The distance between HOME, FMR and AMR rents has widened over the last several years. The Area Median Rent for Las Vegas for a two-bedroom apartment is $1,153 (as of April 2019), which is an 11% increase over the previous year when the average was $986.00. Low HOME rent for a two-bedroom is $788.00 while the FMR average is $979.00. With the cost of housing increasing faster than household income, it exacerbates the cost burden to families which causes families to make choices between housing and other essential services such as healthcare, transportation, and food.

The first strategy is to increase the inventory of affordable rental units, which can be accomplished through two different methods. One method is to construct new, affordable rentals. A second method is through the acquisition of former market rates or mixed rental rate units usually located in apartment complexes. Such purchases will typically entail some level of rehabilitation. Acquisition and rehabilitation projects, especially by collaborating non-profit agencies, generally provide the opportunity to restrict the rent levels for longer periods than can be achieved with new construction projects by for-profit developers.

The second strategy is to preserve the existing supply of affordable housing units. Policy mandates that units built with public assistance remain affordable for a minimum of 20 years. As the housing stock continues to age, the City is vigilant about those units approaching the end of the Affordability Period. The current number of affordable housing units must remain in the affordable inventory rather than converting to market-rate units. Many affordable housing units also benefit from investments in upgrades to ensure lower utility and maintenance costs. The City constantly investigates additional programs to enhance the affordability of existing housing units.

Discussion

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

Introduction

HUD has defined housing conditions as housing problems that 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, and 4) cost burden greater than 30%. According to the 2011-2015 CHAS estimates, 20% of owner and renter-occupied homes have one or more of the selected housing conditions.

Definitions

The city of Las Vegas adopted and enforces the 1994 Uniform Housing Code (UHC), adopted and referenced in Chapter 16.20 of the Las Vegas Municipal Code. The City defines substandard housing as any building or portion thereof which is determined to be an unsafe building in accordance with Section 102 of the Building code: or any building or portion thereof, including any dwelling unit, guest room or suite of rooms, or the premises on which the same is located, in which there exists any of the conditions referenced in this section to an extent that endangers the life, limb, health, property, safety or welfare of the public or the occupants thereof shall be deemed and hereby are declared to be substandard buildings. There is no specific definition for "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation."

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	33,025	29%	48,925	47%
With two selected Conditions	690	1%	5,105	5%
With three selected Conditions	105	0%	270	0%
With four selected Conditions	8	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	78,355	70%	49,130	48%
Total	***112,183***	***100%***	***103,430***	***100%***

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	31,275	28%	25,054	24%
1980-1999	56,943	51%	51,390	50%
1950-1979	22,584	20%	24,985	24%
Before 1950	1,375	1%	1,995	2%
Total	***112,177***	***100%***	***103,424***	***100%***

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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	23,959	21%	26,980	26%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	27,035	24%	11,365	11%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 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 38 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

According to the 2011-2015 ACS estimates, the city of Las Vegas had 250,279 housing units of which 86% or 215,614 were occupied. 104,654 or 42% of the housing units were built before 1989. Using the CPD Maps, many of them are located in central and east Las Vegas with the highest concentrations in zip codes 89101, 89102, 89104, 89106, 89107, 89108, and 89145 where most homes, greater than 81.98%, are in need of rehabilitation.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

The majority of the homes built before 1980 are located in the urban core of the city of Las Vegas. These areas are also some of the lowest income areas of the City. According to the Table: Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard, 12 percent of homeowners and 17 percent of renter-occupied homes have families living with potential LBP hazards. To receive direct housing assistance, the City requires that all housing units constructed prior to 1978 be inspected for lead-based paint hazards by a U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) certified Lead Risk Assessor. The City's agreements are subject to the regulations described in 24 CFR Part 35, prohibiting the use of lead-based paint poisoning and elimination of lead-based paint hazards. The City's funded agencies must utilize a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) certified Lead Risk Assessor or Inspector Technician to examine and test all pre-1978 housing construction. The City requires its funded agencies to abate lead-based paint when encountered during

housing rehabilitation utilizing a USEPA certified abatement contractor and a certified Lead Risk Assessor or Clearance Technician to conduct clearance examinations and submit Lead Clearance Reports. All Housing Quality Standards (HQS) Inspections include an assessment of lead-based paint. City housing rehabilitation staff meets on a bi-monthly basis to review the status of all lead-based paint activities and review any new policies and/or programs regarding lead-based paint hazards. The city of Las Vegas 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 City requires that all housing units that are subject to the rules of its programs are lead-paint tested, which is documented in each file.

Discussion

Of the communities listed, particularly 89101, 89104, 89106, and 89108, have medium-high to high economic risk. These communities, in comparison to the City's average, have a higher reliance upon government assistance, an alarmingly higher rate of residential vacancies, and a greater degree of employment instability as indicated by the number of residents receiving unemployment insurance.

Both homeowners and tenants alike are cost-burdened in these communities. An average of 45% of homeowners pays 30% or more of their income on housing costs while an average of nearly 50% of renters is housing cost-burdened.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority manages the region's public housing. It continues to construct new units of public housing while focusing on preserving existing inventory.

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	2,871	9,875	30	9,845	1,879	803	7,381
# of accessible units									
***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**									

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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 strong and continued demand for Affordable Housing, including public housing developments, in the Las Vegas Valley is well documented. The Clark County, North Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Mesquite HUD Consolidated Plan (HCP) 2015 – 2019 identifies both rental housing serving very low-income and extremely low-income households and housing for persons with special needs, including elderly, as priorities

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) continues to utilize its Capital Fund Program (CFP) for the required capital improvements. The SNRHA CFP Funds is one of the financing tools to fund comprehensive modernization and new construction under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program and Mixed Finance Program.

Following the ECT Master Plan the SNRHA submitted in May 2018 a 9% Low Income Housing Tax Credits Application and a Mixed-Finance Proposal to HUD and the NV Housing Division to develop one of the vacant lots. The Wardelle Street Townhouses Project entails the financing for the new construction of approximately (57) family units, and a Community Center/Management Office/Maintenance. The financing closed in December 2019 and construction began in early 2020.

Building to be located on a portion of the site of the former Ernie Cragin Terrace (NV210/AMP305portion off) public housing development located at the corner of Wardelle and Bonanza APN Nos 139-25-410-039, 139-25-410-041, 139-25-410-040 totaling 7.73 acres. Approximately 1.5 acres fronting Bonanza Road or Harris Street will be available for future construction of the City of Las Vegas proposed Early Childhood Education Center. The City of Las Vegas has recently named this future center as the Strong Start Academy at Wardelle. The unit mix will be 24-1 bedroom units, 23 2-bedroom units and 10 3-bedroom units which includes 20 public housing, 23 project-based vouchers (9 <30%, 14 < 50%), and 14 project-based voucher/HOME units (<50%). The creation of these townhomes will help meet the need for affordable housing in the City of Las Vegas and will complement the City's proposed plan for an early childhood educational facility and the County's new East Las Vegas Branch public library opened in April 2019 on the adjacent parcel. The proposed Wardelle Street townhomes will serve as a stimulus for other developments in the vicinity and promote a more vibrant neighborhood environment. SNRHA will self-develop this project.

A Request For Proposal was issued in February 2019 for General Contractor Construction Management Contract for the Comprehensive Modernization of a 200 Unit Senior Housing Complex at James Down Towers. Currently looking at issuing vouchers and possibly entering a partnership with Nevada Hand and George Gekakis Inc to relocate residents from James Down Towers to new apartments planned for construction on the vacant lot east of James Down Towers.

The SNRHA has issued a Request For Qualifications for a Master Developer For Mixed-Income Re-Development of Marble Manor. The developer will be required to provide a master plan, entitlement and environmental assessment for the redevelopment of the Marble Manor public housing site

consistent with the UNLV HUNDRED YEAR Plan for the Historic Westside Community final report dated May 2016 and the City of Las Vegas Downtown Master Plan Vision 2045. This proposed redevelopment will occur on a site over 35 acres and introduce mixed-income housing and related facilities adjacent to the downtown of the City of Las Vegas.

The SNRHA is coordinating with Clark County to request funding for the installation of six (6) manufactured homes at Dorothy Kidd and Rulon Early Mobile Home Park using NSP Funds.

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

Resident Service Coordinators are in place to serve the residents of SNRHA's properties to help them reach their economic and self-sufficiency goals. The Service coordinator's main objective is to help the residents to continue to live in place, independently with easy access to resources.

As residents move into the units, the Service Coordinator assesses their needs to determine what services may help them to meet these goals. They proactively identify services in the community for individual residents free of charge.

Resident Coordinators work with various partner organizations to provide financial literacy and planning workshops, Family Self-Sufficiency programs, and career workforce/job training.

In addition, residents have participated in such as a six-week cooking nutrition program and domestic violence awareness training. Coordinators also provide referrals to healthcare services, including mental and behavioral services.

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

This section describes facilities, housing, and services that meet the needs of homeless persons in Southern Nevada.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	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)	246	132	17	689	0
Households with Only Adults	1,020	0	539	1,871	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	1,545	0
Veterans	57	0	398	1,680	0
Unaccompanied Youth	24	0	12	2	0

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

HUD 2018 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
Housing Inventory Count Report

Important Notes About This Data:This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care in the 2018 Continuum of Care application and has not been independently verified by HUD. CoCs were instructed to collect data for a point-in-time during the last week of January 2018. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange web site (https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/). In some cases, a community may have listed a program in the Housing Inventory Count but did not provide sufficient information/detail for HUD to understand the number of beds/units available and the target population served. Those programs have been removed for the purposes of this report.

CoC Number: NV-500

CoC Name: Las Vegas/Clark County CoC

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

								Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	**94**	**263**	**1,584**	**36**	**1,883**	**336**	**132**	**n/a**	**355**	**183**
Emergency Shelter	85	246	1,020	24	1,290	336	132	n/a	57	57
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	25	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Transitional Housing	9	17	539	12	568	n/a	n/a	n/a	298	126
Permanent Housing	**413**	**1,175**	**2,078**	**2**	**3,255**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**1,896**	**89**
Permanent Supportive Housing*	266	689	1,871	2	2,562	n/a	n/a	1,545	1,680	41
Rapid Re-Housing	147	486	176	0	662	n/a	n/a	n/a	191	42
Other Permanent Housing**	0	0	31	0	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	6
Grand Total	**507**	**1,438**	**3,662**	**38**	**5,138**	**336**	**132**	**1,545**	**2,251**	**272**

HUD 2018 Continuum of Care

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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

The City utilizes its ESG, CDBG, and HOPWA funding to award community agencies whose programs provide wrap-around services to homeless persons that improve their employability addresses their mental health needs and helps them obtain housing. Discussed below are a few of the community partnerships the City relies upon to carry out mainstream services targeted to homeless persons.

The City's CDBG Public Services:

Tech Impacts CXWorks' purpose is to increase access to education, technical training, and employment opportunities for young adults and veterans who are underemployed or unemployed, disconnected from work and school, and face significant economic or social barriers to advancing in their careers and life.

The Salvation Army provides vocational training services to homeless individuals. By providing employment services to eligible clients, the Salvation Army will assist them in accessing employment resources and opportunities to develop the skills needed to secure employment.

St. Jude's Ranch for Children's New Crossings Homeless Youth Families Program works with individuals one-on-one with the staff career coach to help them identify barriers to employment and learn how they can obtain successful employment.

Community Counseling Center conducts intake assessments, provides crisis intervention and support and provides both group and individual therapy sessions to disadvantaged and at-risk adolescents referred to Community Counseling Center.

ESG and HOPWA Funding: Service activities provided by the nonprofit segment include counseling, case management, employment training, mental health, and substance abuse treatment, HIV care, and access to available government service. Additional services provided through other local agencies include housing-related activities, prevention activities among other services. The series of related supportive services offered to the homeless population to assist them in making an effective transition from homelessness to independent and supportive living.

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 SNH CoC working subgroup will monitor the progress being made toward this objective during their quarterly review of the APR's and performance reports generated from HMIS. 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.

The City of Las Vegas is an active participant in the CoC, the CoC EWG, SNH CoC Board, and CoC providers will continue to build working relationships and partnerships with job readiness and employment/training programs. Homeless clients will be job-ready should economic upturn occur.

The City's Homeless Resource Center provides onsite referral to medical services such as, but not limited to, Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield, Clark County Social Services, Department of Welfare and Social Services, Hope Christian Health Center, HPN, Silver State Medical, Silver Summit Health Plan, Southern Nevada Health District, Westcare, and referrals to various behavioral/mental health services and programs. Other services include employment services for assistance with job search and application, assistance with work cards, referral to job fairs, referrals to staffing agencies, referral to vocational training and education program, and employed through connection with external partnered agencies and/or internal department referrals.

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 City collaborates with multiple dedicated community agencies who provide services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons in addition to the City's Courtyard Resource Center. The discussion below describes the services performed and facilities provided for this targeted population.

CDBG Public Services:

Boys Town Nevada provides family-centered case management services to homeless families that have been identified as needing additional support to stabilize their family unit. Services aid in equipping families to successfully transition from homelessness to a home of their own, building protective factors and accessing health services, thereby increasing their self-sufficiency, well-being, and safety.

Family Promise The Bridge Home, provides intense case management, client advocacy, and referrals to wrap-around services. The program provides basic needs; daily showers, hygiene products, clothing and access to weekly laundry services. Transportation to and from overnight shelters, as well as daily bus passes for travel to job search appointments and other important appointments.

HELP's Rapid Rehousing Program provides short to medium-term rental assistance & intensive case management to eligible households. Home visits are conducted and provide coaching on housekeeping, time management, problem-solving, and Activities of Daily Living.

Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada (CCSN)'s case management team engages with clients and introduces them to services through the Renewing Hope program, an intensive case management program for men, designed to break the cycle of homelessness by introducing life skills and job readiness education. Moving Homeless Closer to Self-Sufficiency provides clients the opportunity to

eliminate barriers to employment. Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada (CCSN) provides homeless outreach/client engagement.

Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth conducts multi-pronged outreach to prevent youth homelessness, provide life-sustaining supplies to youth living on the streets, educate the community, and advocate on behalf of homeless youth.

ESG and HOPWA funding, the City of Las Vegas has a broad network of non-profit organizations, services providers, and agencies involved in providing emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing options for homeless families and individuals as well as emergency rental assistance, eviction prevention services, and other related services.

The following are some of the ESG funded organizations and facilities that provide housing and supportive services activities to the homeless population within the City of Las Vegas:

- HELP of Southern Nevada – Emergency Resource Services
- HELP of Southern Nevada – Shannon West Homeless Youth Center
- Lutheran Social Services of Nevada – Family Empowerment Program
- Salvation Army of Nevada – Rapid Rehousing Program
- The Shade Tree – Emergency Shelter
- St. Jude's Ranch for Children – Crossings

All of these organizations are part of the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care (SNH CoC) and committed to the goal of ending homelessness. Two projects were dedicated to emergency shelter, two for rapid rehousing programs and the other two were for homeless prevention. In the past year 2018, 1261 persons were served.

The City's resource center utilizes Flexible Housing Program, Shannon West Youth Center, Veterans Village, Shade Tree, Olive Crest, Las Vegas Rescue Mission, Hopelink, Family Promise, US Vets, and the VA Medical Center as community partners in further assisting the homeless.

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

Introduction

Among the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families group, access to affordable, reliable transportation services is a top priority, as well as aging in place and independent living, and housing stability.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	0
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	0
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

Table 42– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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

Among this group, access to affordable, reliable transportation services is a top priority, as well as aging in place and independent living. Therefore, the City's Homeless Resource Center refers homeless with limited mobility to housing units that are accessible and include special accommodations. In addition, they are referred to housing and programs located in areas where hospitals, grocery stores, department stores, local transit, social services departments, and libraries are accessible with no trouble.

The City of Las Vegas CDBG program funds various agencies that provide services to support these needs such as:

Helping Hands of Vegas Valley provides transportation to senior clients to medical appointments, the grocery store, and other necessary errands. Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada delivers seven nutritious frozen meals to home-bound seniors. LSSN also provides other supportive services to aid these seniors with remaining or increasing their independence.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS:

Through the Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) program, the City of Las Vegas has served over 1,180 households in the fiscal year 2018 alone. By providing housing information and referrals, housing case management, mental health, and substance abuse treatment and counseling, rental and operating assistance for an emergency, transitional and long-term housing targeted to lowing-income persons living with LIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Rent, supportive services, and permanent housing placement are the top three housing resources that are offered through this program. Supportive services offered under HOPWA address needs like transportation, case management, employment assistance, legal documents, counseling and mental health and substance abuse treatment. Currently, there are 37 permanent affordable rental units which are operated by three Project Sponsors. AFAN and HELP of Southern Nevada provide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) HOPWA households, in addition, AFAN also provides Short-Term Mortgage Utility Assistance (STRMU). In the past year 2018, 37 households were provided with permanent housing, 47 with TBRA and 25 with STRMU.

Housing stability has a direct correlation to improved health among PLWHA. However, there are over 6,000 people diagnosed with HIV/AIDS within the Las Vegas Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) and less than 1% of permanent housing dedicated to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

The affordability gap between FMR rates and income has also increased the housing cost burden experienced by low-income PLWHA. HOPWA in the EMSA has experienced prolonged client usage in long term programming and decreased client turnover. The lack of affordable housing stock in the regions has resulted in a lack of capacity to accommodate new clients into the system.

Clients in the Las Vegas-Paradise Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) face a number of barriers in achieving self-sufficiency including extreme poverty, lack of affordable housing options, cultural barriers and systematic barriers such as poor credit. These issues often require the coordination of several systems including medical and health services; employment rehabilitation services; support services such as substance abuse treatment; and non-HOPWA funded housing programs.

Ryan White and HOPWA participants acknowledge that it could be confusing or difficult at times to access services. Among the most sought after HOPWA services by persons with HIV/AIDS are rental assistance, permanent housing placement, and transportation.

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

In Las Vegas, 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 Las Vegas, North Las Vegas 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 all SAPTA certified programs. Whenever feasible, they work diligently to reconnect clients with 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.

The City's Homeless Resource Center Programs engages with community agencies that offer housing partnered with medical supportive services; have programs that offer intensive case management and transportation to medical/mental health appointments; offer technology assistance to keep individuals up to date with their appointments; provides benefits support and assistance to eligible individuals; SOAR for families; assists with getting families with disabled children assisted with disability insurance; and those programs that promote efficient coordination between mental/physical health institutions and housing providers.

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)

Not applicable

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))

The City will fund other types of public services to special needs populations, such as transportation, case management, supportive services and rehabilitation for homeowner's repairs and employment training programs.

Counseling will be offered to disadvantaged and/or at-risk adolescent clients to assist with development of strategy and techniques to manage mental health symptoms and/or substance use issues.

Teens and young adults with autism will gain the job readiness skills required for a successful transition into paid working positions and other areas of adulthood.

The HOPWA program is in the process of redesigning its program to meet the needs of the region's current population living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). The City's HOPWA program is focusing on employment and allocating a portion of HOPWA funds each year to secure access to units in affordable housing developments for occupancy by HOPWA-eligible PLWHA households.

The City will also fund other types of services using ESG funding, such as the MORE team that is an homeless services outreach team, and City of Las Vegas Courtyard.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Although the Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice notes no public policies that have negative effects on affordable housing and residential investment, it does discuss trends of displacement and gentrification which is a critical element when redeveloping deteriorating communities.

An analysis of displacement and gentrification in the jurisdiction between 2010 and 2017 found several census tracts that experienced racial displacement, but none that crossed the threshold of gentrification or segregation. Ten tracts showed racial displacement.

For the purpose of this analysis the following definitions were used:

Eligible Tract: Any tract who was in the 40th percentile in both median household income and median home value in 2010.

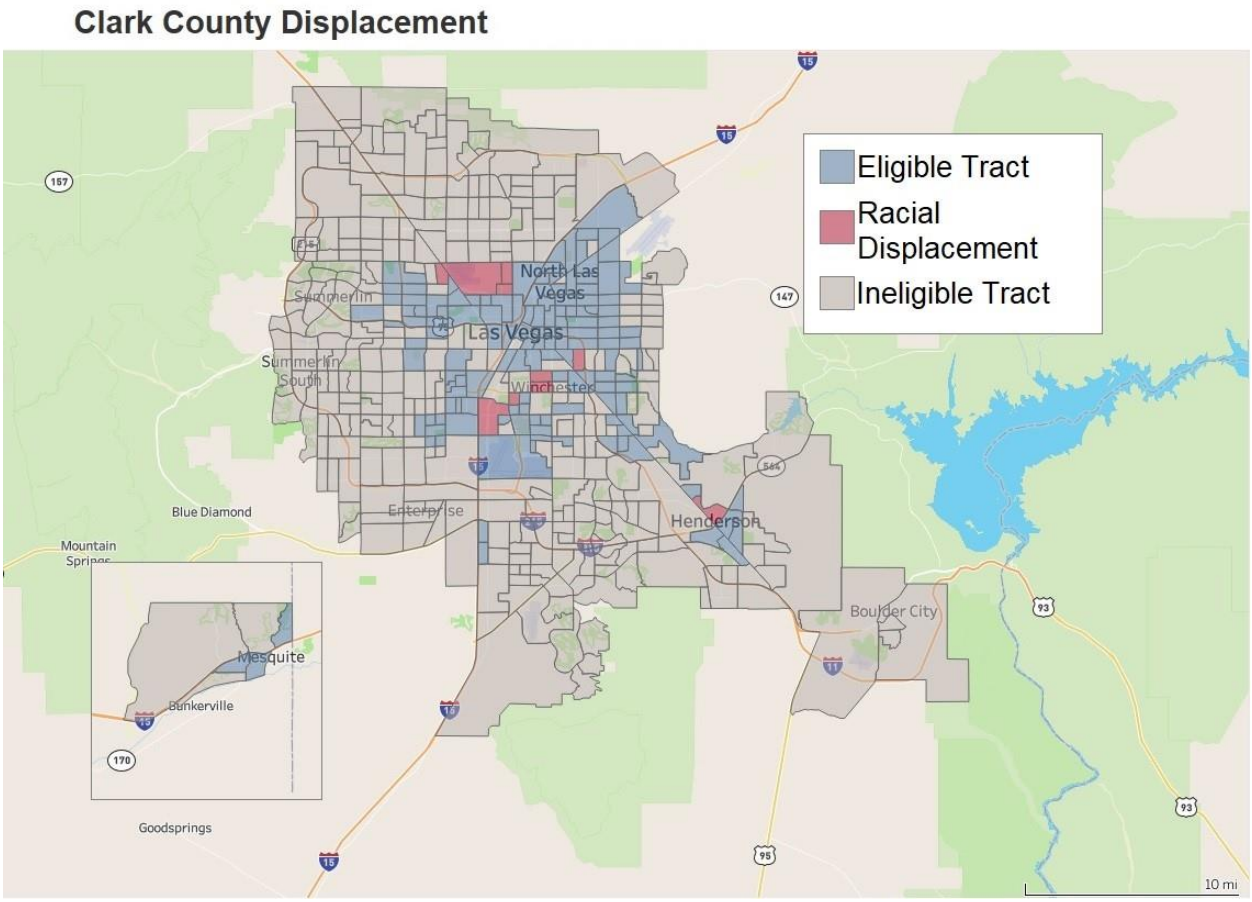
Experience Gentrification: Any eligible tract that was in the 60th percentile in both median home value and college-educated population in 2017.

Racial Displacement: Any eligible tract that saw a 5% reduction in the non-White population between 2010 and 2017.

Segregation: Any eligible tract that displayed both gentrification and racial displacement.

The largest change was tract 6700 with 19.5%. The non-White population was nearly reduced by half. This tract surrounds the intersection of S Las Vegas Blvd and Flamingo Road.

Three other tracts saw the non-White population decreased by over 15%, tract 3500 in Vegas Heights, tract 5438 on the north side of the Boulder and Lake Mead intersection in Henderson, and 5703



Clark County Displacement

Tract	Non-White Population (2010)	Non-White Population (2017)	Change
32003001502	44%	37.5%	-6.5%
32003001901	48.2%	41.8%	-6.4%
32003001902	40.1%	26.6%	-13.5%
32003002403	44.4%	38.7%	-5.7%
32003003427	45.3%	32.5%	-12.8%
32003003500	87.9%	71.8%	-16.1%
32003003616	75.2%	63.9%	-11.3%
32003003617	72.0%	63.8%	-8.2%
32003005438	40.0%	24.0%	-16.0%
32003006700	41.7%	22.2%	-19.5%

Table 43 - Table 1 - Tracts Showing Racial Displacement Between 2010 and 2017

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The city of Las Vegas produced an online survey to learn about residents' attitudes, impressions, expectations and concerns relative to conditions in the City's to inform an update to the City's Master Plan. Participants were asked a series of questions spanning a number of community-related topics, including perceptions about cost, safety, amenities, public services, facilities, transportation and more. The objective of the survey was to better understand public perception and potentially identify areas where conditions should be preserved or modified. There were 420 completed surveys by City residents 18 years and older.

In brief, City residents are generally satisfied with their quality of life. Three in four City residents (74%) said they were satisfied with their quality of life in the City. Residents are most satisfied with the City first as a place to live, then as a place to work and retire, respectively. Two in three City residents (66%) also stated that they believe living in the City has provided them with quality economic opportunities. Notably, three out of four residents (74%) would recommend a friend move to the City.

Albeit a high level of confidence from the survey participants, the City's Quarterly Neighborhood Economic Risk Assessment identifies sub-regions that are at the greatest and most sizable risk. Economic Risk is determined by employment, neighborhood, and household instability. Factors include unemployment insurance claims, foreclosures, residential vacancies, commercial vacancies, bank-owned properties, TANF, Medicaid, and SNAP recipients. There are six communities in the City with medium high-high economic risk whereby the City can focus its resources for workforce training and development and housing assistance. The City collaborates with outside agencies using its CDBG dollars to carry out such activities to eligible participants within the community. In addition to the many partnerships, the City has cultivated with its CDBG dollars for workforce development and training, the City's Youth Development and Social Innovation Department initiative 'Ward 5 Works' aims to increase economic mobility for low-income and/or less-educated workers through partnerships and career pathways within targeted high demand sectors. Ward 5 Works will be a tech center that focuses on training in the following sectors: Building and Trades/Construction, Healthcare and Technology.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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	756	39	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	72,292	41,576	36	25	-11
Construction	13,168	5,895	6	4	-2
Education and Health Care Services	25,808	33,142	13	20	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	13,217	13,840	7	8	1
Information	3,412	3,672	2	2	0
Manufacturing	5,790	1,884	3	1	-2
Other Services	6,533	6,627	3	4	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	17,754	16,573	9	10	1
Public Administration	2	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	29,858	32,500	15	20	5
Transportation and Warehousing	8,831	4,666	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	5,910	2,879	3	2	-1
Total	203,331	163,293	--	--	--

Table 44 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	300,085
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	264,640
Unemployment Rate	11.81
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.13
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.92

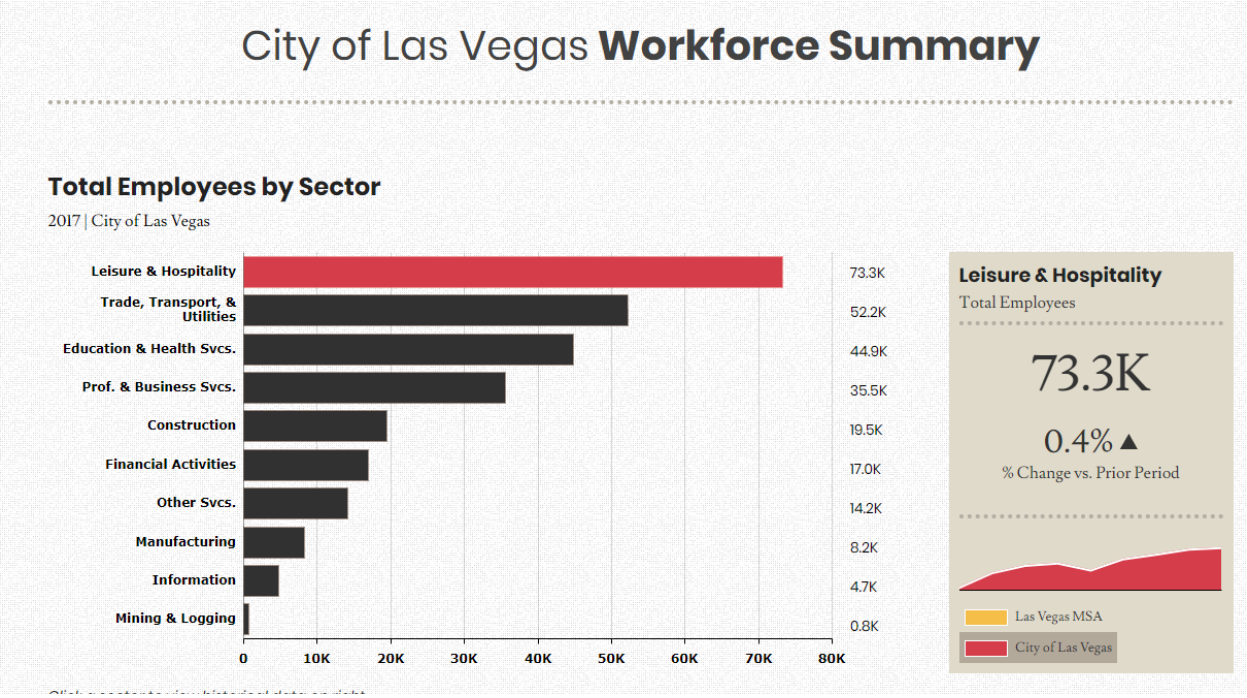
Table 45 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	48,545
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	12,400
Service	38,508
Sales and office	70,570
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	20,800
Production, transportation and material moving	12,475

Table 46 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS



CLV Workforce Summary

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	158,895	63%
30-59 Minutes	83,395	33%
60 or More Minutes	11,900	5%
Total	***254,190***	***100%***

Table 47 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	31,330	5,185	17,045
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	58,880	8,745	23,215
Some college or Associate's degree	74,110	8,365	23,370
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,815	3,210	11,665

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,055	4,400	6,470	11,415	6,545
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10,490	10,600	8,520	12,165	7,370
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	19,730	25,225	22,860	42,885	23,680
Some college, no degree	17,480	22,005	20,050	38,675	20,560
Associate's degree	1,805	6,880	6,815	12,430	4,505
Bachelor's degree	2,430	12,385	12,605	22,240	11,470
Graduate or professional degree	300	4,155	6,505	12,580	8,045

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	41,751
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	63,541
Some college or Associate's degree	81,352
Bachelor's degree	119,864
Graduate or professional degree	159,344

Table 50 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The major employment sectors based upon the business activity table above are Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations at 36% (72,292) of total number of employees, Retail Trade 15% (29,858) follows with and Education and Health Care Services 13% (25,808).

The City's Workforce Summary as of 2017 illustrates the same major employment sector trends from 2011-2015. Leisure and Hospitality continue to remain the dominant employment sector with 73,000 employees, which is up about 1% from the 2011-2015 CHAS estimates. This trend may continue as casinos expand and the Las Vegas economy diversifies to include sporting events.

Retail Trade and Education and Health Care Services see a wider divide than was the case in 2011-2015. The labor force in Trade, Transport and Utility remarkably increased from 2015 from 29,858 to 52,200, a 43% growth. The Education and Health Care Services industry also realized significant growth in 2017 to 44,900 employees.

The City's Business Activity Report reflects employer businesses located within the City's boundaries as reported by the Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation. According to the report for quarter 2 in 2017, there was a gain of 1,824 employer businesses in the three highest employment sectors.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The City participates in Southern Nevada Strong, a regional collaborative effort to plan, create and sustain neighborhoods where residents can have access to quality education, a variety of housing choices, good-paying jobs and transportation options.

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.

The volatility of Southern Nevada's decade long economic boom and deep recession in 2008 with the housing crisis exposed the impacts of the region's uncoordinated growth. This was evidenced by limited choices for housing and transportation, unhealthy neighborhoods, fewer living-wage jobs, and widespread impacts from the sharp decline of the residential construction market and gaming industry. Consequently, one of the regional goals is to improve economic competitiveness and education. This calls for matching land use and transportation plans with regional economic development plans.

The City's response is multifaceted. Plans include supporting community stakeholders for regional educational and medical assets that support economic growth and diversification; developing quality housing and transit near existing medical facilities, schools and training programs to increase access to local medical providers; providing opportunities for residency programs in order to get doctors to stay in the region, and identifying how and where medical and educational institutions can be integrated into mixed-use developments in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods to stimulate economic vitality while offering needed services.

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

According to the ACS 2011-2015 statistics, of the employed individuals 16 years and older, 61% have attained a high school diploma or have some college or Associates degree. 31,330 or 14% of the labor force have not graduated high school or received a high school equivalent, while 25% or 54,815 employed individuals have a Bachelor's degree.

Nevada's Governor's Office released an In-Demand Occupations Regional Analysis report that illustrates the level of education of the current workforce is proportionate to the number and types of jobs in demand. Southern Nevada's heavy service industry creates opportunities for lower educated individuals to obtain employment. In 2017, there were 1,026,901 jobs throughout Southern Nevada and the highest education level for 82% of occupations was an Associates's Degree. Most of the positions required none or less than 5 years of experience and provided on the job training. The median wage was $23.22.

However, a deeper assessment indicates a minimum level of education level for a majority of the top 25 occupations in demand, which are highly specialized, is a Bachelor's degree. Yet, the availability of jobs are well below the national average. The average wage across the top 25 jobs was $39.00 with no on the job training.

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.

In addition to the community partnerships, the City forms to provide job training and development for low-income citizens, the City's Youth Development and Social Innovation (YDSI) Department is embarking on Ward 5 Works. The goal of this initiative is to increase economic mobility for low-income and/or less educated workers through employer partnerships and career pathways within targeted high demand sectors. To carry out this effort, YDSI will oversee the construction of a Building and Trades/Construction, Healthcare and Technology Center in West Las Vegas.

Because businesses and contractors in these areas seek individuals, who are work ready, Ward 5 Works will serve as a workforce intermediary, making strategic connections between employers and Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act training/service providers, to ensure that Ward 5 residents have greater access to the resources needed for employment success. Furthermore, it will use community navigators to build a talent pipeline. The community navigators will help unemployed, low-income or less educated individuals access training opportunities that will lead to gainful employment. Using the housing and employment navigator model, established by Building Changes and sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor/ Workforce Innovation Fund, community navigators will work one-on-one with participants to identify employment barriers and other circumstances that interfere with their economic mobility. Navigators serve as a coach and develop cross-system partnerships that include, but not limited to, the Department of Health & Human Services, Workforce Connections and Affordable Housing agencies. Community navigators often have backgrounds in social work or human services, and are skilled motivators and problem solvers.

The City, additionally, addresses lack of employment amongst its homeless population through its Resource Center or popularly known as, The Courtyard. The Courtyard is a starting point where homeless individuals can go to access resources all in one place within the Corridor of Hope. It is a one-stop shop for homeless to access medical, housing and employment services through a variety partners.

Other workforce training agencies the City works with to address lack of employment for special needs population are Nevada JobConnect that oversees and provides workforce development services to employers and job seekers of Nevada. For employers, Nevada JobConnect offers recruiting, retention, training and retraining, and outplacement services, as well as valuable information on labor law and labor market statistics. For job seekers, Nevada JobConnect offers career development information, job search resources, training programs, and, as appropriate, unemployment benefits; The College of Southern Nevada's Division of Workforce & Economic Development was established to meet the training needs of Southern Nevada's workforce and employers. The Division is an entrepreneurial and self-supporting arm of CSN that works with the region's business and key industry sectors in the assessment, design, and implementation of customized curricula and training programs. It also provides services to students, employers, employees and adult learners seeking education opportunities, new skills, and career advancement; and University of Nevada, Las Vegas Division of Educational Outreach works with instructors, deans, and faculty across campus to make learning more accessible to students in Las Vegas and beyond. They also work in conjunction with employers to develop and implement company and business-specific training and conduct research at the community, state, and national levels.

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

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.

The City of Las Vegas participated in regional discussions, led by the Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance (LVGEA) for the successful completion and adoption of the November 2016 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Southern Nevada.

Discussion

Part of the City's efforts to strengthen infrastructure needs in the business community is continuing to invest in public infrastructure to support the redevelopment of downtown Las Vegas. The City will achieve this objective by 1) promoting the development of increased office and residential space in the downtown area to support its emergence as a residential and employment center for the region, and 2) incentivize the provision of telecommunications, transportation, and other utility infrastructure in downtown.

The City is currently accomplishing this objective by comprehensively reviewing zoning standards in 12 downtown districts to institute the Form-Based Code. This review includes blocks in the Historic Westside. Analysis of the zoning standards within the Historic Westside, a predominantly low-income neighborhood, is suitable for the City's intent to construct a mixed-use, mixed-income development in 5 years. The new zoning codes provide for compact, walkable, urban areas in which revitalization, investment is encouraged, and that serve multiple districts with commercial, retail, office, and civic uses in a range of building types.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Although the City has not adopted a formal definition for ‘concentration’ that encapsulates the predominate ratio of minority and low-income groups across its communities, the CPD maps below illustrate the highest percentage for which income levels are clustered throughout its jurisdiction. According to the percentages of representation in the CPD maps below, the concentration of extremely low to moderate-income groups is in the East and West parts of the city of Las Vegas. Nevertheless, households with multiple housing problems spread widely throughout the jurisdiction, even in communities with lower ratios of low-income groups. For instance, the present-day West Las Vegas (not to be confused with the Historic Westside) has a low percentage of low-income groups, however, over 80% of the households experience any four severe housing problems, particularly, 59.52% experience severe cost burden. Median contract rents in West Las Vegas start from $948 to $1,654.

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

The City uses the 2013-2017 ACS estimates for the closest association to the demographic geography plotted by the CPD maps. During that period, the total population of the city of Las Vegas was 621,662. Of the entire population, the three largest race and ethnic groups were White alone at 44.4%, Hispanic or Latino of any race at 32.7%, and Black or African American alone 11.7%.

More than 58% of residents identifying as White alone reside in the newer West Las Vegas/southwest areas. The lower-income groups are aggregated in East Las Vegas where there are higher Hispanic and African American race and ethnicities. Over 71% of residents of Hispanic origin and over 50% of residents identifying as Black or African American reside in East Las Vegas.

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

The median home value in the newer West Las Vegas is $282,400 and in the southwest is $266,000. These areas are made up of predominantly Caucasian neighborhoods and where most who identify as White alone resides.

Newer West Las Vegas: There were 370 unoccupied homes for sale. The asking price starts at 50,000 and goes up to 749,000. However, according to the 2013-2017 ACS estimates, most buyers ask between 300,000 – 399,000. Many of the homes, 46%, of the total housing inventory of 26,359 in this area were built between 1990-1999, are single-family homes and have a median of 5.1 bedrooms.

Southwest Las Vegas: This area is made of up predominantly Caucasian residents as well. There were 250 unoccupied units to sell. The asking prices range widely from 35,000 to over $2MIL. But the majority

of homebuyers see a price between 200,000 – 249,000. The total housing inventory is 12,723 and 80% were built between 1990 – 1999, 81% are single-family homes and have a median of 5.6 bedrooms.

The next two markets are in East Las Vegas where most residents of Hispanic origin live.

The communities with predominantly Hispanic origins reside is in zip codes 89101 and 89110. There were a total of 355 unoccupied homes for sale. The median home value is respectively, 95,300 and 149,500. These home values are less than the city's overall median home values at 209,000. There is a wide range of incomes within 89101 as the asking price reached up to $2MIL while in 89110, the asking price topped out at 499,000. But a majority of the homeowners ask for 300,000 – 399,000 and 125,000 – 149,000 respectively. In the 89101 community, 32.2% of the homes are multi-family with 20 or more units and in 89110, 62.2% of the homes are single-family homes but are valued at significantly less than those in 89101. The median number of bedrooms is 3.5 in 89101 and 5.1 in 89110.

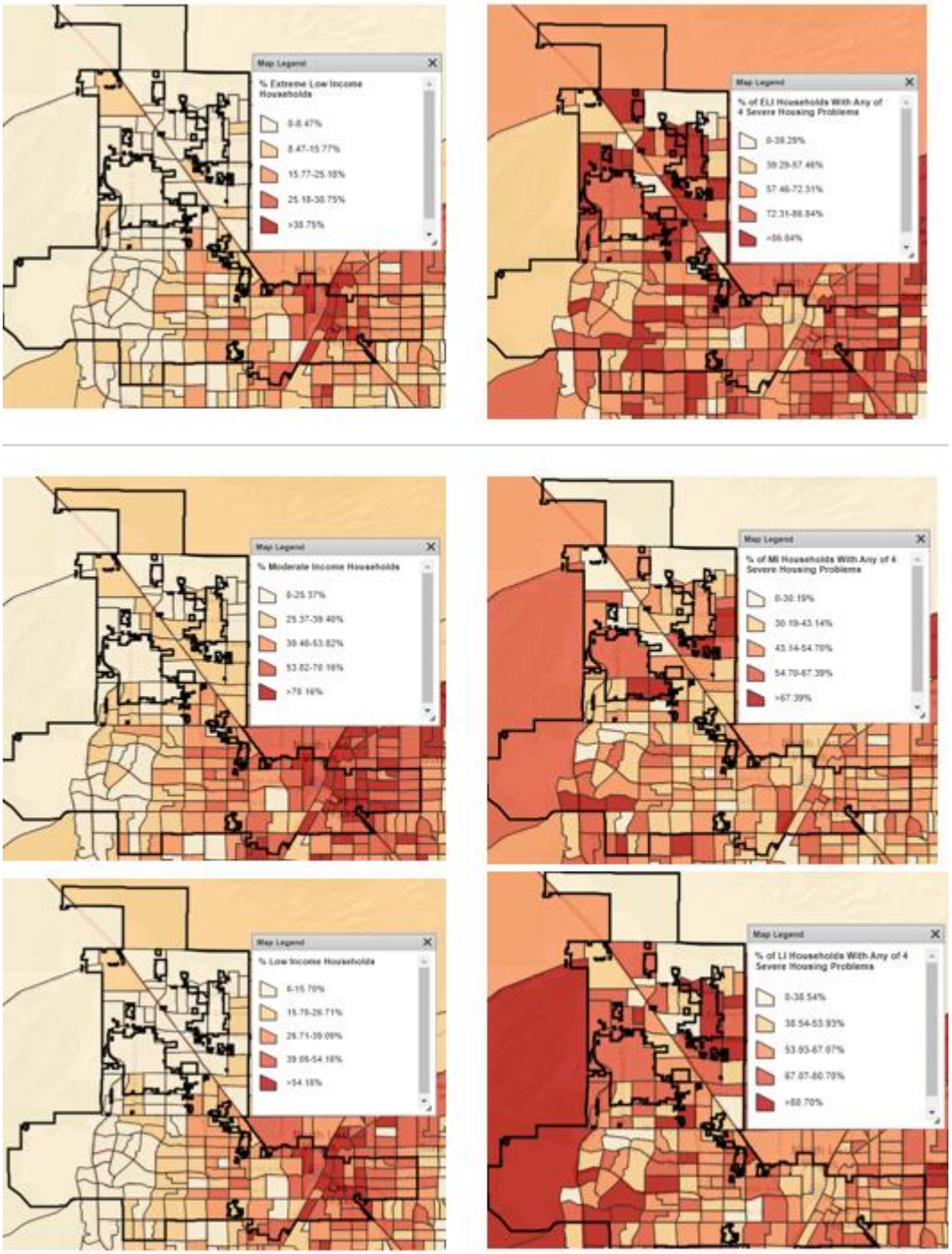
The third-largest race and ethnic group in the City of Las Vegas are residents who identify as Black or African American most of whom live in 89106. There are 117 unoccupied units for sale. The median home value is 149,500 which is also lower than the median value throughout the City of Las Vegas. The asking price climbed to $2MIL but a majority of the homebuyers sought between 175,000 – 199,999. There are 10,221 homes of which 48.8% are single-family homes and have median of 4.5 bedrooms.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

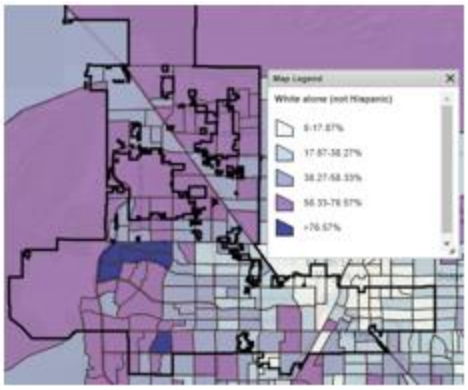
There are many community assets in and around East Las Vegas. Further East Las Vegas where predominantly residents of Hispanic origin reside, there is a plethora of amenities including restaurants, parks, community centers, churches, multiple housing options, grocery and convenience stores, convenient and easy access to public transit, and retail that cater to the Hispanic community. Moving toward downtown Las Vegas where there is a more concentrated makeup of Black and African American residents, there, too, exists a great many community assets, rich African American culture, nearby major recent developments such as a performance art center, downtown hotels, and churches. Nevertheless, this older, historic community currently experiences blight and deterioration, vacant lots and abandoned homes.

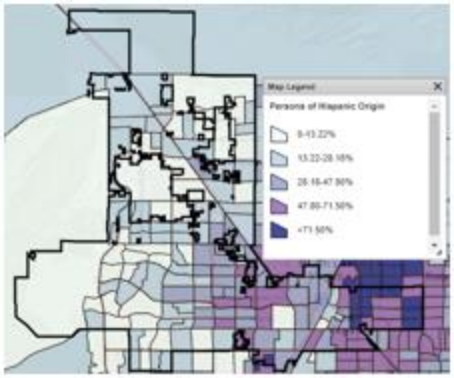
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City has identified 89106 –The Historic Westside - as an area for revitalization. It is part of a citywide effort to engage the community to deliver direct economic benefits for the people in the community. Plans are underway for meaningful change through an advanced mix of housing types for different incomes, cultivated social enterprises, the implementation of appropriate zoning standards, improved transit access, historic preservation, a museum, workforce development campus, a vertical farm and food co-op.



Concentration of Households with Multiple Housing Problems





Ethnic and minority concentrations

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

The 2018 ACS estimates illustrate that 94.3% (600,598) of the Las Vegas population of 636,684 has a computer in their households. 84.3% has a broadband internet subscription while 10% of those with a computer do not pay for the internet. Among the 10.9%, residents 65 years and older do not have an Internet subscription and 10% of residents between 18-64 do not pay for Internet service. There are an estimated 34,493 households or 5.4% who do not have a computer within their household. However, they may have opted out of using a computer if they have smartphones. Within this group, persons 65 and older make up 11.4% and 10% of households aged 25 years and older that have less then a high school diploma are 10 percent.

The city of Las Vegas is very well positioned to meet the demand for broadband service for it hosts over 20 businesses that provide broadband internet service and is home to SWITCH. SWITCH is built on the intelligent and sustainable growth of the Internet, connects Nevada's rural schools to the Internet by extending fiber connectivity, partners with the government to develop its economic and business climate, and attracts talent to local economies. In addition, the City has partnered with LV.Net for Las Vegas Downtown Connect free Wi-Fi. It is one of the nation's largest free Wi-Fi networks with over 100+ devices over a number of square miles. LV.Net's wireless network covers around three square miles in Downtown Las Vegas. Another three square miles of the Downtown corridor is also served. One square mile of coverage uses about 90 Wi-Fi hotspots.

Because the City has the capacity within its business community and internal Information Technology Department, there are opportunities to update the technological infrastructure within its older communities such as the Historic Westside. Revitalization of the Historic Westside is a citywide effort. As a part of the revitalization strategy, the City plans to install conduit and fiber during street improvements or wireless hops for enhanced and updated Wi-Fi access throughout the Historic Westside.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

The city of Las Vegas hosts over 20 businesses that provide broadband internet services through fiber, DSL, cable, and satellite. The internet providers offer a wide range of pricing models depending upon data allowance and download speeds.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

The City of Las Vegas is vulnerable to Climate Change and particularly sensitive to three natural phenomena related too: Drought, Extreme Heat, and Extreme Precipitation Events. To combat those phenomena, the City instituted a robust Sustainability Resource plan:

Water conservation: The primary source of water for the Las Vegas region is the Colorado River. The city plays a crucial role in the conservation and management of the water supply for its residents and businesses by supporting regional management efforts by the Southern Nevada Water Authority. Since 2008, water consumption has been reduced from 1.47 billion gallons to 1.18 billion gallons in 2016. These savings were achieved through the replacement of more than 40-acres of grass with synthetic turf at city sports fields and parks. More than 75 million gallons of water per day have been recycled at the city's wastewater treatment plants and used at golf courses around the valley or returned to Lake Mead.

In the community, water use has declined from approximately 350 gallons per person per day (GPCD) in 1990 to less than 220 GPCD today. Southern Nevada will soon surpass the region's 2035 goal to reduce consumption through conservation to 199 GPCD. Overall Colorado River water consumption has decreased 40 billion gallons despite an increase of 500,000 residents over the last decade and more than 40 million visitors annually.

Renewable Energy: The city has invested $70 million in renewable energy and energy efficiency upgrades:

- In 2016, city facilities used 125 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 1.3 million therms of natural gas. Of the energy consumed, approximately 30 percent is from wastewater treatment operations, 40 percent from buildings and facilities and 30 percent from streetlights. The resulting costs come to approximately $10 million per year, a reduction from $15 million annually in 2008.
- Green buildings provide benefits through construction that is resource-efficient and environmentally responsible. As a part of its Green Building Resolution in 2006, the city utilizes the U.S. Green Building Council's green building rating system, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), for newly constructed or renovated buildings to at least the LEED Silver Certification level.

Waste and Recycling: The city is committed to improving our environment by reducing, reusing and recycling. Community involvement is vital to the city's success in reaching our waste diversion goals. The city regulates the collection, transportation and transfer of waste and recycling, which is handled by Republic Services of Southern Nevada. In 2013, the city introduced single-stream recycling at all facilities, including parks, which have reduced the city's waste expenses by more than $300,000 from

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

$821,000 annually. As a result, the city reduced the amount of waste sent to the landfill by 30,000 cubic yards (yd3) from 68,000 yd3, and increased its diversion rate to 55 percent.

Land Use & Mobility: The city develops plans for alternative transportation, includes development standards for streets, bike lanes, and paths, and adopts and enforces other plans, codes, and land use policies to help reduce sprawl, provide a diverse mix of land uses preserve open space, ensure good air quality, and create compact, walkable communities.

The city works closely with the Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada to plan, construct, and maintain transportation networks in the region, including complete streets that allow for multiple modes of transportation.

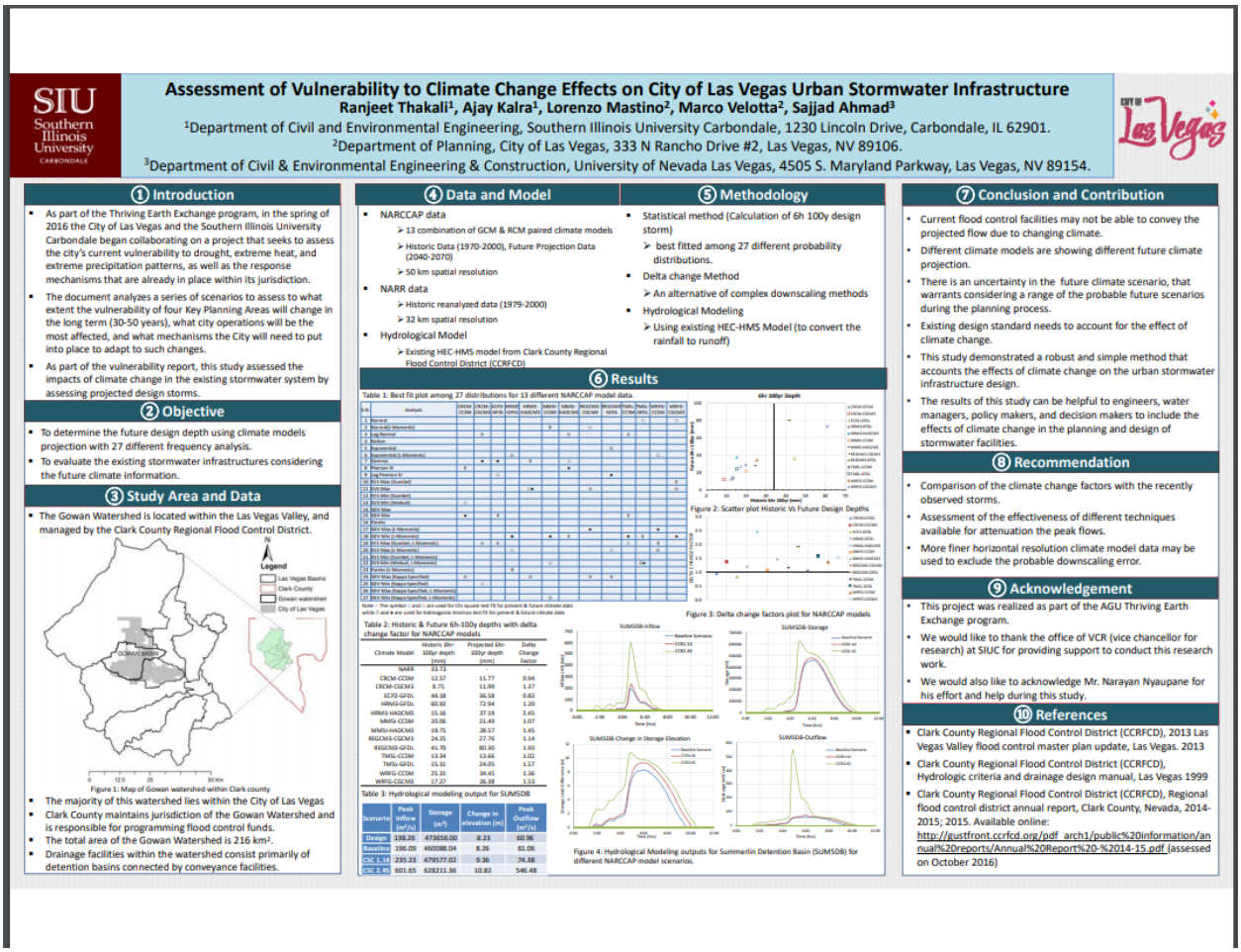
Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

The Nevada Current released a publication by the Fourth National Climate Assessment. The vulnerability identified to these risks of housing occupied by low and moderate-income households is low-income people are the ones who will be hit the hardest. The report further states that they have a lower capacity to prepare for and cope with extreme weather and climate-related events and are expected to experience greater impacts.

Climate researcher, Robert Kopp who contributed to the National Climate Assessment, has found in past research that damages from climate change are systematically larger in low-income communities.

“Poorer people in the U.S. tend to be concentrated in warmer areas that are more likely to experience negative impacts from climate change,” Kopp said. “You can think of ways in which spending money reduces your vulnerability, but if you’re poor you can’t spend the money.”

What this means is increasing hot temperatures in the region will mean increased air conditioning, pressuring demands on the energy infrastructure that can lead not only to higher utility bills but power outages and blackouts. The Climate Assessment explains these changes strain household budgets, increase people’s exposure to heat, and limit the delivery of medical and social services. Climate susceptibility varies by neighborhood, housing situation, age, occupation, and daily activities. People without access to housing with sufficient insulation and air conditioning (for example, renters and the homeless) have greater exposure to heat stress. Children playing outside, seniors living alone, construction workers, and athletes are also vulnerable to extreme heat.



Assessment of Vulnerability to Climate Change Effects on City of Las Vegas Urban Stormwater Infrastructure

Ranjeet Thakali[1], Ajay Kalra[1], Lorenzo Mastino[2], Marco Velotta[2], Sajjad Ahmad[3]

[1]Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, 1230 Lincoln Drive, Carbondale, IL 62901.

[2]Department of Planning, City of Las Vegas, 333 N Rancho Drive #2, Las Vegas, NV 89106.

[3]Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering & Construction, University of Nevada Las Vegas, 4505 S. Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89154.

① Introduction

- As part of the Thriving Earth Exchange program, in the spring of 2016 the City of Las Vegas and the Southern Illinois University Carbondale began collaborating on a project that seeks to assess the city's current vulnerability to drought, extreme heat, and extreme precipitation patterns, as well as the response mechanisms that are already in place within its jurisdiction.
- The document analyzes a series of scenarios to assess to what extent the vulnerability of four Key Planning Areas will change in the long term (30-50 years), what city operations will be the most affected, and what mechanisms the City will need to put into place to adapt to such changes.
- As part of the vulnerability report, this study assessed the impacts of climate change in the existing stormwater system by assessing projected design storms.

② Objective

- To determine the future design depth using climate models projection with 27 different frequency analysis.
- To evaluate the existing stormwater infrastructures considering the future climate information.

③ Study Area and Data

- The Gowan Watershed is located within the Las Vegas Valley, and managed by the Clark County Regional Flood Control District.

Figure 1: Map of Gowan watershed within Clark county

- The majority of this watershed lies within the City of Las Vegas
- Clark County maintains jurisdiction of the Gowan Watershed and is responsible for programming flood control funds.
- The total area of the Gowan Watershed is 216 km².
- Drainage facilities within the watershed consist primarily of detention basins connected by conveyance facilities.

④ Data and Model

- NARCCAP data
  - 13 combination of GCM & RCM paired climate models
  - Historic Data (1970-2000), Future Projection Data (2040-2070)
  - 50 km spatial resolution
- NARR data
  - Historic reanalyzed data (1979-2000)
  - 32 km spatial resolution
- Hydrological Model
  - Existing HEC-HMS model from Clark County Regional Flood Control District (CCRFCD)

⑤ Methodology

- Statistical method (Calculation of 6h 100y design storm)
  - best fitted among 27 different probability distributions.
- Delta change Method
  - An alternative of complex downscaling methods
- Hydrological Modeling
  - Using existing HEC-HMS Model (to convert the rainfall to runoff)

⑥ Results

Table 1: Best fit plot among 27 distributions for 13 different NARCCAP model data.

Figure 2: Scatter plot Historic Vs Future Design Depths

Figure 3: Delta change factors plot for NARCCAP models

Table 2: Historic & Future 6h-100y depths with delta change factor for NARCCAP models

Climate Model	Historic 6hr-100yr depth (mm)	Projected 6hr-100yr depth (mm)	Delta Change Factor
NARR	12.73	-	-
CRCM-CCSM	12.57	11.77	0.94
CRCM-CGCM3	8.75	11.99	1.37
ECP2-GFDL	44.18	36.58	0.83
HRM3-GFDL	60.92	72.94	1.20
HRM3-HADCM3	15.16	37.19	2.45
MM5I-CCSM	20.06	21.49	1.07
MM5I-HADCM3	19.75	28.57	1.45
REGCM3-CGCM3	24.25	27.76	1.14
REGCM3-GFDL	41.70	80.30	1.93
TMSL-CCSM	13.34	13.66	1.02
TMSL-GFDL	15.31	24.05	1.57
WRFG-CCSM	25.31	34.45	1.36
WRFG-CGCM3	17.27	26.38	1.53

Table 3: Hydrological modeling output for SUMSDB

Scenario	Peak Inflow (m^3/s)	Storage (m^3)	Change in elevation (m)	Peak Outflow (m^3/s)
Design	198.26	473656.00	8.23	60.96
Baseline	196.09	460088.04	8.26	61.06
CGC 1.34	235.23	479577.02	9.36	74.38
CGC 2.45	601.65	628211.36	10.82	546.48

Figure 4: Hydrological Modeling outputs for Summerlin Detention Basin (SUMSDB) for different NARCCAP model scenarios.

⑦ Conclusion and Contribution

- Current flood control facilities may not be able to convey the projected flow due to changing climate.
- Different climate models are showing different future climate projection.
- There is an uncertainty in the future climate scenario, that warrants considering a range of the probable future scenarios during the planning process.
- Existing design standard needs to account for the effect of climate change.
- This study demonstrated a robust and simple method that accounts the effects of climate change on the urban stormwater infrastructure design.
- The results of this study can be helpful to engineers, water managers, policy makers, and decision makers to include the effects of climate change in the planning and design of stormwater facilities.

⑧ Recommendation

- Comparison of the climate change factors with the recently observed storms.
- Assessment of the effectiveness of different techniques available for attenuation the peak flows.
- More finer horizontal resolution climate model data may be used to exclude the probable downscaling error.

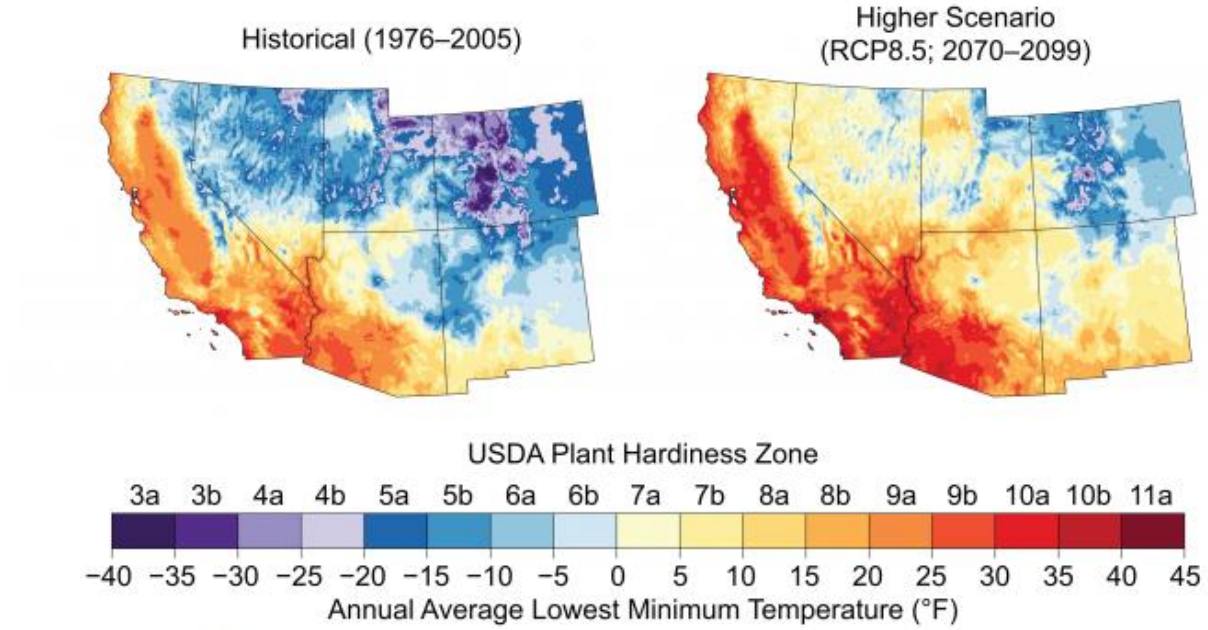
⑨ Acknowledgement

- This project was realized as part of the AGU Thriving Earth Exchange program.
- We would like to thank the office of VCR (vice chancellor for research) at SIUC for providing support to conduct this research work.
- We would also like to acknowledge Mr. Narayan Nyaupane for his effort and help during this study.

⑩ References

- Clark County Regional Flood Control District (CCRFCD), 2013 Las Vegas Valley flood control master plan update, Las Vegas. 2013
- Clark County Regional Flood Control District (CCRFCD), Hydrologic criteria and drainage design manual, Las Vegas 1999
- Clark County Regional Flood Control District (CCRFCD), Regional flood control district annual report, Clark County, Nevada, 2014-2015; 2015. Available online: http://gustfront.ccrfcd.org/pdf_arch1/public%20information/annual%20reports/Annual%20Report%20-%2014-15.pdf (assessed on October 2016)

Vulnerability of Climate Change on City of Las Vegas



Source: Fourth National Climate Assessment

Climate Change in NV

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This section contains the Strategic Plan for housing and community development that will guide the city of Las Vegas's investment of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and Account of Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF) funding during the 2020-2025 planning period. The city of Las Vegas's priority needs, goals and deliverables were developed directly through priority needs identified through extensive research and outreach, including 2011 – 2015 ACS estimates, updated reports and surveys regarding housing sales and development, comments from citizen participation meetings, City Council priorities (Citywide Strategic Plan), City reports/studies, and discussions with housing and service providers. Priority needs were identified in five categories: homelessness; youth (with an emphasis on education); special needs (including people with HIV/AIDS) and low/mod income public services; affordable housing, and community facilities, infrastructure, and improvements. All needs and goals were identified through the context of eligible uses of HUD federal funds. The City will use its available CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and AAHTF resources to fund activities that will achieve the goals and address the priority needs identified in the plan. Additionally, the city will utilize part of its Redevelopment Set Aside and General Funds to assist projects/programs that provide housing and shelter.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 51 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	**Area Name:**	CITY LIMITS
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

The City's allocation priorities are based upon data supplied by HUD and the City, ongoing studies that illustrate our neighborhoods' economic risk, and designated low-income census tracts and block groups. The HOPWA program targets the Paradise EMSA as the city is the Entitlement agency for those funds that encompass all of Clark County. As previously mentioned, the City will be including a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) plan for the redevelopment of the Historic Westside. Funds from the sale of the City's Neighborhood Stabilization Program rentals will allow for significant development in the NRSA; possibly along with CDBG funds for needed infrastructure improvements.

Homeless programs and funding sources are targeted primarily in the Downtown Area, which is bounded by Charleston, Martin L. King, Maryland, and Owens with an emphasis on the Corridor of Hope and Fremont Street.

As previously mentioned, the City will be including a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) plan for the redevelopment of the Historic Westside. Funds from the sale of the City's Neighborhood Stabilization Program rentals will allow for significant development in the NRSA Please see the NRSA proposal for more details.

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

Priority Needs

Table 52 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth 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	CITY LIMITS
	Associated Goals	Prevent and End Homelessness HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Description	The 2019 Homeless Point In Time Count and Survey estimated that 14,114 people would experience homelessness at some point throughout the year. In 2019, there were 119 households with at least one adult and one child; homeless veterans comprised 1.6% of this population. There were 4,747 households without children; homeless veterans included 11.5% (548 families) of this population. There were 292 households with only children (under the age of 18). There were 26 Parenting Youth Households, and 919 Unaccompanied Youth Households totaling 1,184 persons in 2019. Most of the homeless individuals and families need employment assistance as a majority, 57.6%, cited job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness, making it the primary circumstance. Meanwhile, 45.2% reported that they were homeless for the first time. These individuals may benefit from rapid rehousing and homeless prevention services. Nearly 18% were chronically homeless and may require more intensive case management services; they suffer from mental illness or substance abuse.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Ending homelessness is an effort the City, in conjunction with multiple governmental and non-profit agencies, continues to pursue. This monumental, complex effort that afflicts homeless persons and consumes many large metro city officials and stakeholders, is an issue to be addressed incrementally, steadfastly, and strategically. The 2019 Homeless Census revealed that 14,114 people would experience homelessness at some point throughout the year. Almost half of the survey respondents self-reported a disabling condition while the number one reason for housing instability was due to job loss or unemployment. Homeless persons having been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS was .07%. This special needs group cites several barriers to receiving services in addition to obtaining housing. In order to reduce homelessness day by day and ultimately achieve an end to homelessness, the City employs its Ticket to Home program that offers homeless citizens a free bus ticket to a family or friend who will house them. Also, the City engages in larger regional efforts and partners with community agencies that provide housing and wrap-around services for homeless persons. Simultaneously, the City works toward developing and rehabbing affordable housing units that increase the availability of homes to low-income families.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Educational Enrichment
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth 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	CITY LIMITS
	Associated Goals	Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs
	Description	The City partners with community agencies to deliver educational enrichment to economically disadvantaged students that are multi-focused on early childhood education, family engagement, financial literacy that improve student performance and advance quality educational opportunities for all children and their families.

	Basis for Relative Priority	In September 2019, the Las Vegas Associated Press reported that Nevada is next-to-last in Education Week's latest Quality Counts report card. While the state no longer ranks last, the Nevada state schools Superindent Jhone Ebert is quoted "We are in no way satisfied and we know we have a long way to go. But, we set a goal to become the fastest-improving state in the nation." The report said Nevada made the largest gain of any state, improving 1.8 percentage points to a score of 66.9. However, proficiency rates in fourth and eighth grade, although improved, still remain below 31%. Improving the academic achievement of economically disadvantaged children and families is paramount because the needs of the families as a whole require a greater degree of attention. Therefore, the City places a high priority on partnering with agencies who have evidenced-based practices for reducing achievement gaps amongst lower socioeconomic status families and children. The learning environment and support increase a child's chances of graduating and achieving the many long-term economic benefits that go along with academic success.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Priority Level	High

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth 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 Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY LIMITS
	Associated Goals	Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs Provide Community and Supportive Services HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Description	The City partners with agencies who provide supportive services to the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug additions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. The services provided by our partnering agencies range from meal delivery services to the elderly to housing assistance for people living with HIV/AIDS.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The City has programs in place and partners with agencies dedicated to providing services to low-income individuals and families with growing needs for access to transportation, meal delivery services, nutrition assistance, and housing assistance. If basic needs in these households go unmet, many would experience greater food insecurity, unable to obtain identity resources for employment opportunities, and be at-risk of homelessness.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence 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	CITY LIMITS
	Associated Goals	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Description	The City will leverage its Federal HOME dollars with State HOME and the Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund to form public-private partnerships to rehabilitate older multi-family units and construct new units of affordable housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	According to the State of Nevada Annual Housing Progress Report published by the Housing Division, there is a shortage of 55,000 units of affordable housing throughout Nevada. In addition, the 2011-2015 ACS estimates, 104,654 housing units in Las Vegas were built prior to 1989. In using the CPD maps, many of them are located in central and east Las Vegas where most homes, greater than 81.98% are in need of rehabilitation. Furthermore, cost-burden is the greatest housing problem and impacts both renter and owner households throughout Las Vegas.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth 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	CITY LIMITS
	Associated Goals	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital
	Description	The City of Las Vegas' Capital Improvement Plan is part of the City's vision to world-class, vibrant, affordable, economically and ethnically diverse, progressive city where citizens feel safe, enjoy their neighborhoods and access their city government. Its mission is to provide residents, visitors and the business community with the highest quality municipal services in an efficient, courteous manner and to enhance the quality of life through planning and visionary leadership. As the city continues to develop into a “World Class City,” part of the ongoing planning process includes the preparation of the CIP.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City's focus areas that leverage federal funding and general funds include the Corridor of Hope Courtyard and a health and wellness facility to be constructed using general fund dollars.

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 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)	
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	
New Unit Production	There is insufficient housing for extremely low and low-income households. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, no state is worse than Nevada when it comes to the availability of affordable homes for extremely low-income people. But, Las Vegas fared even worse than Nevada as a whole in 2018 as the metropolitan area had just 10 affordable homes available per 100 extremely low-income renter households.
Rehabilitation	According to the 2011-2015 ACS estimates, the city of Las Vegas had 250,279 housing units of which 86% or 215,614 were occupied. 104,654 or 42% of the housing units were built before 1989. Using the CPD Maps, many of them are located in central and east Las Vegas with the highest concentrations in zip codes 89101, 89102, 89104, 89106, 89107, 89108, and 89145 where most homes, greater than 81.98%, are in need of rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	

Table 53 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

In order to receive HUD funding, the city of Las Vegas must develop and submit a Consolidated Plan every five years to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The City anticipates receiving an annual allocation of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA 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 City. Detailed information on the resources the City expects to receive and the activities to be undertaken to meet the priority needs are identified in the Annual Action Plan. The following section summarizes the major sources of funding available to carry out housing and community development activities. Additionally, the City receives HOME (State), Low-Income Housing Trust Funds (LIHTF) and Redevelopment Set Aside (RDA) funds from the Nevada State Housing Division. These funds are used to promote and support affordable housing projects, programs, and initiatives.

The City is in the process of selling its 72 Neighborhood Stabilization Programs 1 and 3 long-term rentals. Program income from the sale of these properties will be wholly utilized for the substantial redevelopment of a mixed-use, mixed-income development and housing in the Historic Westside (see NRSA for further details).

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	5,239,630	0	2,017,992	7,257,622	20,958,520	Community Development Block Grant Funds are issued by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development on a formula basis for housing, community development, and supportive services that meet a national objective and serve low-income groups up to 80% area median income.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,255,102	0	1,623,831	3,878,933	9,020,408	HOME Investment Partnership Program will be used toward the development and preservation of affordable housing for low-income individuals and families. These funds are leveraged with State of Nevada HOME and Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,929,464	0	1,111,578	3,041,042	7,550,198	Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids will be used to increase housing and service options for PLWHA, improve coordination of such services through improved provider capacity and enhance the overall system of care through effective management of the HOPWA program.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	445,898	0	0	445,898	1,783,592	Grants are awarded to non-profit providers to provide essential services and shelter to homeless families and individuals through ESG. 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.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	863,818	0	0	863,818	3,455,272	The funds from the Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund is distributed by the State of Nevada and will be used to fund low-income housing activities and to serve as a match credit for required federally funded programs. Eligible activities include downpayment assistance, homeowner rehabilitation programs, acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction of rental housing, and tenant-based rental assistance.
Other	public - state	Acquisition Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	391,278	0	0	391,278	1,565,112	Construct and preserve affordable housing and commit a minimum of $200,000 for Community Housing Development Organization activities.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - local	Admin and Planning Housing Permanent housing placement Public Services Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services	1,900,000	0	0	1,900,000	7,600,000	Redevelopment Set Aside funds are received from the City of Las Vegas Redevelopment Agency and used for housing and shelter programs.

Table 54 - 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

The City's federal funds will continue to be leveraged with General Fund dollars, State HOME, and the State Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF). Those state and local financing mechanisms, along with the City's federal dollars, will be used to support its jurisdictional and regional efforts in reducing homelessness, building and rehabilitating affordable housing, meeting the special needs of persons with HIV/AIDS, and linking with agencies that provide critical services to at-risk homeless, and low-income households.

Specifically, the City utilizes its AAHTF funds to meet the matching requirements 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 City receives approximately $1.1 million per year in State Redevelopment funds which are used to support programs for housing and homeless initiatives.

Matching requirements are required for the City's ESG and HOME programs. The City's non-profit organization partners receiving ESG Program funds will satisfy the matching requirement from private donations, other federal and state funding and volunteer time. While the HOME program enables us to leverage the State of Nevada Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF). AAHTF is used entirely for the development of Affordable Housing. One hundred percent of the AAHTF dollars are used to meet the 25% match requirement for the HOME program.

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

Discussion

The City of Las Vegas strategically addresses citywide issues such as affordable housing and homelessness with its federal, state, and general fund dollars. In addition, the City strives to partner with non-profit agencies to provide supportive community services to low-income households, youth, seniors, and the homeless. The City's initiatives are itemized in this report's Goals and Outcomes.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 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 Homelessness Continuum of Care	Continuum of care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Rental public services	Region
CITY OF LAS VEGAS	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority	PHA	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental public facilities public services	Region
NEVADA HOUSING DIVISION	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental	State

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Ryan White Planning Council	Regional organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Rental	Region
Silver State Fair Housing Council		Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Rental	Other

Table 55 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City has community partners, selected through an annual RFP process, as part of its institutional delivery system to carry out activities under its CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funding initiatives. In addition, the City leverages other non-federal dollars from private donations in the Mayor's fund, Redevelopment Set-Aside State funds, and local neighborhood partnership grants to further its homeless and neighborhood revitalization efforts. The City constantly seeks opportunities for public-private partnerships for its outreach programs and other economic development activities.

The City identified in its 2015-2020 consolidated plan the need to strengthen its capacity building for its local non-profit partners. Since then, the City has followed through on developing programs and seminars, workshops and other ways to assist partnering agencies with improving their capacity to administer their programs successfully and according to federal regulations, local laws, and City agreements.

However, therein lies one of the greatest strengths in the City's institutional delivery system, its partnerships with a wide range of public and community social service agencies to meet and address the various needs of the community. The City will continue its active participation in the Consortium and Southern Nevada CoC meetings and is dedicated to allocating all grants funding in a manner that is socially responsible and efficient.

In addition, the Office of Community Services has extended its grant cycle from one year to two years to allow for continued, uninterrupted support. Awarded grantees will be re-evaluated at the end of year one to determine if additional funding will be awarded. This eliminates the need for a second round of competitive funding and creates a more efficient funding process; agencies can allocate more time and resources to continually improving their service delivery rather than starting and stopping each year; it allows agencies to use the more stable funding pattern to better plan for multi-year efforts.

In summary, gaps in the institutional delivery system can be identified by the lack of affordable housing and strain on funding and resources needed to meet the demand for shelters and increased beds to house the homeless; these are further discussed below. Yet, the City continues to identify suitable organizations, landlords, and developers that can provide scattered-site housing with support services for the homeless. As mandated, the City continues to use ESG funds to support the area's HUD-mandated Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to link those in need to those social service agencies that serve the homeless.

We know that homelessness and joblessness are inextricably linked. Climbing out of homelessness is virtually impossible for those without a job. For those with limited skills or experience, opportunities for jobs that pay a living wage are very limited. The lack of access to technology also serves as a handicap for the homeless searching for work. In this job market, some knowledge of computers and technology is essential for every field. Although there are computers available through public access, some homeless individuals lack basic computer knowledge. (National Coalition for the Homeless).

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	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X		
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Other			
Street Outreach Services	X	X	X

Table 56 - 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)

The services described herein continue to meet the top 5 barriers to housing stability and causes of homelessness noted in the unsheltered survey during the 2019 Southern Nevada PIT count: 1) lack of employment, 2) inability to afford rent, 3) inability to afford move-in costs, 4) unavailable housing, and 4) lack of transportation.

The 2019 Point-In-Time count identified over 5,500 persons experiencing homelessness in Southern Nevada; 88% were single adults, 6% were families with children, 10% were veterans, and 22% were unaccompanied youth. There are several access points and a variety of services to meet the needs of homeless persons in Southern Nevada including crisis hotlines, outreach, food pantries, clothing, transportation, legal assistance, relocation services, shelters, showers, education programs, employment services, disability, senior, veteran, youth and family services, as well as addiction and medical counseling and treatment.

Also, the shortage of affordable and low-income housing in Las Vegas remains one of the major obstacles to ending homelessness in our community. A 2016 survey of homeless individuals in Las Vegas found that 45% of respondents felt rental assistance could have prevented them from becoming homeless. 30% of respondents in the same survey cited job training as a service that could have prevented them from becoming homeless.

The City's participation in the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care, the annual Point in Time Count, and jurisdictional services provide several access points for the homeless to receive services. The primary goal of the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care (CoC) system is to identify and eliminate gaps in service and develop a regional service plan. Membership includes a public housing agency, law enforcement, faith-based organizations, businesses, affordable housing developers, social service providers, mental health agencies, homeless or formerly homeless, organizations that serve homeless and formerly homeless veterans, a university, health care providers, emergency medical services, workforce investment, and emergency food and shelter programs.

Moreover, the City proactively addresses homeless by reaching out to at-risk homeless through its multiple community partnerships that provide prevention and diversion services in Southern Nevada. Outreach services in Southern Nevada help connect individuals and families to emergency shelter and other appropriate services through the use of Mobile Street outreach teams and resource centers.

In addition, the city provides some services, including mortgage, rental and utility assistance; transportation and case management to address assist at-risk families living in affordable and low-

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

income housing. At-risk homeless receive referrals to providers through the City for various training services, medical and mental health, substance abuse counseling and other services.

The City partners with several non-profit agencies that provide services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services. Agencies provide services that address the need of homeless adults to obtain an income, find permanent housing, prevents families with children from being evicted from their place of residence, offers homeless youth and young interrelated services to help youth achieve housing stability, economic independence, and connection to support systems, and national outreach, education, and referral programs that provides easily accessible crisis intervention services to abused, neglected, abandoned, and other children and teens in need of immediate help and safety.

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 City recognizes that the services available in the community for persons experiencing homelessness must be increased. Housing assistance in the form of rental, utility and mortgage assistance is available through programs throughout the community, but with increasing housing prices, the service need increases. Under the city of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to End Homelessness, services provided at the Courtyard will be expanded to develop and strengthen prevention programs to assist families with income and those at risk of becoming homeless. The city will continue to secure master leases to provide transitional housing opportunities for at risk populations and families. Additional services at the Courtyard Homeless Resource will be increased to address workforce training, medical and transportation needs, and linkages to child care.

The Southern Nevada Homeless Continuum of Care (SNH CoC) has a robust homeless system of care. The CoC consistently improves its system-wide performance outcomes, including using successful targeting strategies, integrating innovative and evidence-based approaches, like coordinated entry (CE), and utilizing a highly adaptable system. In 2014, the SNH CoC integrated mainstream health services with housing services, which has allowed them to maximize care coverage to ensure effective coordination of supportive services and housing. The Nevada Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) has enabled better data sharing and cross-system collaboration with local hospitals, law enforcement, fire and rescue, and the state Health Information Exchanges; and is regularly evaluated with systems improvement implementations (Gaps Analysis, 2017).

Strengths: The strength in the delivery system for persons experiencing homelessness is the coordinated intake and assessment process and the level of communication among service providers. Homelessness and joblessness are inextricably linked. Climbing out of homelessness is virtually impossible for those without a job. For those with limited skills or experience, opportunities for jobs that pay a living wage are very limited. The lack of access to technology also serves as a handicap for the homeless searching for work. In this job market, some knowledge of computers and technology is essential for every field.

Although there are computers available through public access, some homeless individuals lack basic computer knowledge. (National Coalition for the Homeless).

The coordinated efforts of the SNH CoC have shown results in almost every subpopulation of individuals experiencing homelessness in the region. Since 2009, the number of persons experiencing chronic homelessness has decreased dramatically in the area (73.85%) compared to the decline at the federal level (19.66%). (Help Hope Home Plan, 2017) The total number of individuals counted during the Southern Nevada PIT Census also decreased by 9% between 2018 and 2019. (Southern Nevada PIT Count, 2019)

Gaps of Service: The Gaps Analysis report is designed to help the region identify critical unmet needs in the housing and services system and focuses on specific sub-population and geographic and overall needs. It also considers the functioning of the system as a whole and identifies strategies to improve system-level effectiveness and efficiency. Information for this report is gathered through a variety of surveys, client focus groups, meetings, interviews and other public data and information.

The following outlines the 2017 gaps in service noted by consumer and stakeholders in Southern Nevada: High demands for rental assistance, housing subsidies, and financial assistance, High needs for affordable housing, Behavioral health linkages, Housing navigation and coordination among service providers, Life skills and employment training, Financial management and literacy programs, Transportation assistance.

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 City of Las Vegas Office of Community Services will continue to collaborate with community organizations to identify community needs and identify solutions to address these needs, as well as support community organizations in their efforts to assist homeless, at-risk homeless, and other special needs populations.

The city of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to End Homelessness focuses on three areas to overcome gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for homeless individuals. The first strategy, “hired,” seeks to address barriers people experiencing homelessness face in acquiring work. This includes goals to increase access to job training opportunities, increase eligibility for federal and state benefits programs, connecting families to quality child care and more. An expansion of the Courtyard Homeless Resource Center’s services and utilization will increase access to transportation for clients who need the means to travel to job interviews and jobs.

The second strategy addresses gaps in housing for individuals experiencing homelessness. The Courtyard Homeless Resource Center currently provides services to assist clients with legal, rental and utility assistance. Key goals of the “housed” strategy are to expand the services and increase utilization of the Courtyard Homeless Resource Center, continue working with regional efforts to expand the

number of affordable/homeless housing opportunities and supportive services, improving the overnight shelter system, among others.

The third strategy is “healthy“focusing on homeless individuals’ access to health care. Goals under this strategy involve integrating primary and behavioral health care services with homeless assistance programs and housing, increasing access to detox and mental health services and reducing the number of frequent users of public services. Case management and medical referrals are currently available on-site at the Courtyard Homeless Resource Center, but an expansion of services will increase the availability of medical services to this population.

The city of Las Vegas Multi-Agency Outreach Resource Engagement (MORE) Teams provide outreach in the community and offer services to individuals experiencing homelessness. There are currently three teams operating in the city of Las Vegas, which will be expanded to address the needs of the population. Teams are made up of Las Vegas Metropolitan police officers, city of Las Vegas Marshals, case managers, and outreach workers.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Prevent and End Homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness	CDBG: $1,423,235 ESG: $2,229,490	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 161830 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 440 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 1130 Persons Assisted
2	Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG: $1,026,765	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 425 Persons Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG: $2,000,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 975 Persons Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit Homelessness Prevention: 1000 Persons Assisted
4	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	CITY LIMITS	Affordable Housing	HOME: $12,899,341 Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund: $4,319,090 State HOME: $1,956,390	Rental units constructed: 1500 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 2000 Household Housing Unit

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements	CDBG: $23,766,142	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 Households Assisted
6	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing	HOPWA: $10,591,240	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 10405 Household Housing Unit

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

1	**Goal Name**	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Goal Description	The City of Las Vegas will continue its homeless services through its Courtyard and participate in the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care and prioritize goals and strategies identified by the SNH CoC. Activities include, but are not limited to, homeless prevention, shelter, and transitional housing, wraparound services, and rapid rehousing. The City of Las Vegas will use up to 60% of its ESG funding for Street Outreach to connect the homeless population to housing, supportive services and transport them to facilities where they can receive immediate assistance. In year 1 of the Action Plan, ESG funds will conduct street outreach to approximately 48,336 homeless and therefore, uses the GOI of Homeless Person Overnight Shelter.
2	**Goal Name**	Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs
	Goal Description	The city of Las Vegas is dedicated to improving the educational experience of young people through partnerships with the Clark County School District, non-profit agencies and before and after school programs. The City Council has made education a priority through programs like Safekey, Downtown Achieves and the Las Vegas My Brother's Keeper Initiative. Key city priorities such as neighborhoods all hinge on whether children enter kindergarten ready to succeed, develop to their full capacity during the school years and graduate from high school prepared for postsecondary education and a career. The city of Las Vegas has committed to addressing the achievement gap of students in the urban core by developing impact zones to prove what's possible for students when funding, policy, community engagement, and school leadership align.
3	**Goal Name**	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Goal Description	The city of Las Vegas will provide needed community and supportive services for low/mod income people, seniors and people with special needs. These may include but are not limited to, job training, life skills, transportation assistance, counseling, health care, food, job readiness, shelter, and housing.
4	**Goal Name**	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The city of Las Vegas will address the affordability, availability, and sustainability of both owner and renter housing. These may include, but or not limited to new construction of rental housing, special needs housing, rehabilitation of rental housing, acquisition, rehab, resale or rental, new construction of owner housing.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

5	**Goal Name**	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital
	Goal Description	The city of Las Vegas will annually identify capital and infrastructure improvements to fund and two are on the horizon: The Corridor of Hope Courtyard and a Health and Wellness Center
6	**Goal Name**	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	The city of Las Vegas will work with the local Ryan White Board to identify needs and provide services to meet them. HOPWA provides Short Term Rental, Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU), Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), supportive services, permanent housing placement, housing operations, and permanent affordable housing.

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 State of Nevada Annual Housing Progress Report dated February 2019 estimated a remaining affordable housing need of 55,490 units within the Las Vegas jurisdiction. The City will produce 300 new units of Affordable Housing for each year of the plan, for a total of 1500 units of housing for seniors and families; 150 Senior-Housing Units per plan year (750 total) and 150 Multi-Family Units per plan year (750 total).

The greatest need for rental housing is for households earning less than 50% AMI. In order to meet this need, the City will leverage a portion of its HOME funds to provide gap financing for this target population.

In addition, the City realizes there is a growing need for affordable units for households earning up to 80% of AMI. If trends in home and rental prices continue their upward trend, more households will be cost burdened. The City will continue to develop incentives that promote producing units in this income range. The City also applies a blended approach where developers can get access to incentives by producing mixed-income developments. These mixed-income developments could include market-rate units along with units affordable to households earning less than 30% AMI all the way up to 80% AMI.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 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. [Source: SNRHA]

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 [Source SNRHA]

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not Applicable. [Source: SNRHA]

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Although the Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice notes no public policies that have negative effects on affordable housing and residential investment, it does discuss trends of displacement and gentrification which is a critical element when redeveloping deteriorating communities.

An analysis of displacement and gentrification in the jurisdiction between 2010 and 2017 found several census tracts that experienced racial displacement, but none that crossed the threshold of gentrification or segregation. Ten tracts showed racial displacement.

For the purpose of this analysis the following definitions were used:

Eligible Tract: Any tract who was in the 40th percentile in both median household income and median home value in 2010.

Experience Gentrification: Any eligible tract that was in the 60th percentile in both median home value and college-educated population in 2017.

Racial Displacement: Any eligible tract that saw a 5% reduction in the non-White population between 2010 and 2017.

Segregation: Any eligible tract that displayed both gentrification and racial displacement.

The largest change was tract 6700 with 19.5%. The non-White population was nearly reduced by half. This tract surrounds the intersection of S Las Vegas Blvd and Flamingo Road.

Three other tracts saw the non-White population decreased by over 15%, tract 3500 in Vegas Heights, tract 5438 on the north side of the Boulder and Lake Mead intersection in Henderson, and 5703

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The purpose of fair housing planning and analysis is to foster a careful examination of the factors restricting fair housing choice. This update to the AI builds upon the previous studies, surveys and public input. It analyzes data and identifies the private and public sector conditions that foster housing discrimination and provides recommended actions to overcome the effects of the fair housing issues identified. Several of these actions address multiple impediments and linkages among them are noted.

It is the goal of the jurisdictions to undertake actions that can help reduce and eliminate existing housing discrimination and prevent its reemergence in the future, as well as to address other impediments to equal housing opportunity. While the jurisdictions cannot control systemic issues related to fair housing

and fair housing choice challenges, they can work to coordinate actions that improve fair housing, encourage coordination among disparate public entities, encourage stakeholders to act and report on fair housing issues, analyze existing data sources, report progress on fair housing issues, highlight findings from data analyses, and encourage meaningful action and cooperation at community levels.

Given these constraints, the jurisdictions will undertake actions each year aimed at addressing fair access to housing and fairness of housing choices for the region's residents. These may include some of the actions outlined below, or other actions that may be subsequently identified as relevant and potentially effective in combating and eliminating impediments to fair housing choice. Specific activities that may support those actions are itemized as well.

Action #1 *Address Lack of Knowledge of Fair Housing*

- Support fair housing training and education opportunities throughout the region, specifically for rental properties that will be directed to housing service providers, management companies, and rental residents.
- Ensure training opportunities for rental residents to clearly inform this population on their rights and responsibilities, particularly in the area of disabilities. Ensure these trainings are offered in English and Spanish.

Action #2 *Address Disproportionate Housing Problems and Economic Barriers*

- During the grant allocation process give special consideration to rental housing development which includes at least 10% accessible units and single-family housing which includes universal design.
- Consider the placement of development funding by the jurisdictions to enhance access to opportunities for low-income residents.
- Provide homebuyer education using HUD-approved counselors. Ensure training is available in Spanish and English.

Action #3 *Educate on and deter subprime lending*

- Offer or partner with providers to educate the community on subprime lending through financial literacy courses. Ensure courses are available in Spanish and English.

Action #4 *Address Lack of Access to Transportation Options Reducing Housing and Economic Opportunities*

- Explore options for coordinating transportation across the region.
- Locate affordable housing along transportation routes.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to End Homelessness seeks to develop the resources in the community to provide services to those who seek help. Our objective is to ensure efficacy of homeless services provided by the city of Las Vegas, guaranteeing connections with regional collaborative efforts. Each strategy highlights goals and action steps to achieve the strategy, promoting efficacy of services, accountability and performance measures, and collaborative tools of community engagement. These three strategies are hired, housed and healthy. Each strategy sets out goals and action steps to expand services and increase homeless individuals' access to these services in order to attain self-sufficiency. The Courtyard Homeless Resource Center expands access to homeless services and housing placement by filling existing service gaps in the city's urban core. By offering a predictable, routine location for service delivery, this project increases existing outreach efforts and decreases homelessness through an enhancement in upstream service provision. The Courtyard also serves as a "safe zone" where homeless individuals and families can seek respite during the day, and rely on a safe and respectful location to spend the night.

The City of Las Vegas contracts with several non-profit agencies to conduct homeless outreach services in the Downtown Las Vegas area. The MORE (Multi-agency Outreach Resource Management) teams are designed to connect unsheltered homeless individuals and families staying in places not meant for human habitation, to housing and supportive services, by providing information on available resources, and transportation to facilities where homeless individuals can receive immediate help. Interventions are also conducted when encampments arise and typically include collaboration among PD, Code Enforcement, and homeless service providers, with prioritizing homeless encampment residents for placement in housing.

The City of Las Vegas partners with the Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth (NPHY) that conducts multi-pronged outreach to prevent youth homelessness, provide life-sustaining supplies to youth living on the streets, educate the community, and advocate on behalf of homeless youth. Through NPHY's partnerships with local businesses and government agencies, youth in Southern Nevada can access a Safe Place site by walking into one of over 170 designated locations, hopping on a bus for a free ride to a Safe Place site, or by calling our 24/7/365 toll-free crisis hotline. Another one of City of Las Vegas' partnerships is with Family Promise of Las Vegas sends staff to the City of Las Vegas Courtyard – Homeless Resource Center, 1 day a week to conduct Coordinated Intake Assessment appointments with clients and families who may be eligible for programming.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

We have a comprehensive Street Outreach team. This Outreach program goes to local areas where homeless and potentially homeless persons might congregate malls, food pantries, tunnels, city parks,

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

etc.. in seeking out these individuals we can engage them in services and connect them with the local shelters and other housing programs. =

All eligible persons who do not qualify for diversion, homeless prevention or rapid re-housing will be referred to shelters (or are given motel vouchers when shelters are full) to address their emergency need of having a safe place to stay. According to the 2019 HIC data, the Southern Nevada CoC had 1,306 emergency shelter beds and 578 transitional housing beds available year round.

An in-depth participant assessment will examine the factors that led to homelessness and determine if the participant is suitable for rapid re-housing or permanent supportive housing. As the number of homeless persons continues to rise, the CoC is challenged by a shortage of emergency shelter beds. In addition, due to a lack of subsidized and affordable housing units, many homeless remain in shelters.

Transitional housing is best suited to those in transitional life stages such as transition-age youth, families with young children, persons fleeing domestic violence, ex-offenders etc. Rapid re-housing typically targets families and individuals who are in a crisis state of homelessness and who should be able to sustain themselves after a minimal amount of assistance. Rental assistance is typically provided for one month, along with security deposits and housing inspections. Case management is also provided with linkages to other mainstream services.

The city of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to End Homelessness emphasizes the need for affordable and low-income housing and provides action steps to fill the gaps in our community. Goals to address housing gaps include: expanding the services and increasing utilization of the Courtyard Homeless Resource Center, which can help homeless persons access emergency and transitional housing; working with regional partners to expand the number of affordable/homeless housing opportunities and supportive services; improving the community's overnight shelter program in collaboration with regional partners; pursuing alternate funding sources to support the development of affordable/homeless housing; increasing public engagement in addressing homelessness; increasing the number of property owners willing to house people with tarnished rental histories and/or criminal backgrounds; and preserving the existing affordable housing inventory and encouraging new developments to add affordable housing units to their developments.

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.

Many people who are homeless or at-risk, in particular, those who are suffering from a disabling condition, are in touch with one or more of the City's public institutions and systems of care, including hospitals, mental health programs, detoxification and treatment programs, foster care and the criminal

justice system. As such, these institutions have an essential role to play in identifying people who need assistance to maintain their housing or who are homeless and need help regaining it. Through the comprehensive transition or "discharge" planning, these individuals, upon release, can be linked with the housing, treatment and services they need to facilitate ongoing stability and prevent future homelessness.

The Southern Nevada CoC works with its partners to resolve, reduce and remove barriers homeless persons' experience during their transition to permanent housing and independent living by establishing coordinated assessment process to reduce barriers to program entry, implementing the housing first model, connecting program participants to resources such as: income; utilities, rent, identification, case management, etc.) to sustain permanent housing, utilizing available housing resource lists to assist program participants to identify housing options, and using HMIS data to analyze results.

The city of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to address the housing crisis facing thousands in the city of Las Vegas includes goals to preserve the existing housing supply, increase housing opportunities and services and expand outreach to affected individuals. A major goal of the plan is to work with regional partners in expanding the number of affordable and homeless housing opportunities and supportive services. This includes developing and strengthening prevention programs to assist families with income and those at risk of becoming homeless. The city will develop and strengthen current programs to provide transitional housing opportunities for individuals released from jail, hospitals, foster care and other service institutions. The city also seeks to secure master leases to provide transitional housing opportunities with supportive services—a key initiative that began in 2019. The city of Las Vegas will also pursue partnerships with community groups to assist in after-care programs to help newly housed clients adjust to their new homes and independent living. These services will aid in preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless once more.

Family Promise of Las Vegas is helping families avoid homelessness by stopping that situation from happening in the first place by reducing the number of families that become homeless through evictions. One solution to this problem is to provide a program that will stop the eviction process and work with the family to strengthen their financial management skills, improve their employment and help them achieve a higher level of self-sufficiency.

HELP of Southern Nevada's Shannon West Homeless Youth Center provides emergency shelter, transitional housing, and studio apartments to homeless youth. With the lack of jobs that pay a livable wage, lack of affordable housing, and rising cost of existing housing, homeless youth are at a higher risk of remaining homeless for an extended period of time. Shannon West Homeless Youth Center provides youth and young people with opportunities to improve their education and employment opportunities by participating in adult education, vocational training, or secondary education. Young people are encouraged to participate in all available employment services including on-the-job training, job shadowing, employment readiness courses, training programs, etc. Through improvement in these two areas, a young person can improve their ability to achieve housing stability.

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

The Southern Nevada CoC has a created a network of outreach programs, intake and assessment options, housing opportunities, and service referrals to help low-income individual families avoid becoming homeless. This process is linked to the coordinated entry system and housing first model. Agencies and nonprofit service providers generally have a well entrenched system of referral between organizations, and many if not most of their consumers are connected with them by referral.

Providing rental assistance through subsidized payments or below market rent is a useful method to help low-income households avoid homelessness. Providing utility assistance is also a way of reducing overall household expenses.

Acquiring stable housing can help people experiencing homelessness better address their medical issues, but access to medical care during their period of homelessness is a major concern in the city of Las Vegas. To address barriers to health care, the city of Las Vegas aims to improve access to health care services and hygiene products, collaborate with stakeholders in the health, social services and emergency services departments and create programs for tailored services.

A major goal to address health concerns is increasing the number of homeless individuals connected to a medical home. This includes connecting homeless individuals to primary and behavioral health care services as part of housing assistance; increasing the number of clients with medical insurance, establishing a medical and mental health clinic at the Courtyard Homeless Resource Center and providing a medical navigator to assist homeless individuals registering for insurance, managing their health care and utilizing insurance benefits. Further, the city's Strategic Plan to End Homelessness aims to increase access to detox and mental health services, providing additional options for sheltering and serving mentally ill homeless clients instead of placing them in jails, hospitals and the streets. Including supportive services as part of their case plan after individuals are discharged from a publicly funded institution or receiving public assistance can help them achieve stability and prevent homelessness.

Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth works closely with the Clark County Department of Family Services and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's Missing Persons Unit to ensure that youth are safe and receive proper placements and services. The NPHY Case Management Team assesses youths' needs to connect clients to appropriate resources, such as family reunification services, emergency shelter, counseling, and housing. Youth receiving further services from NPHY also receive intensive strengths-based case management, including life skills training, goal-setting, and education and employment counseling, along with immediate needs resources such as food, hygiene supplies, clothing, transportation assistance, and help to secure identification documents.

NPHY has formal MOU's with HELP of Southern Nevada, WestCare, Family Promise, Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, TrueCare Treatment Centers, Nevada Health Centers, and the Clark County Department of Family Services to connect youth to housing, medical and mental health care, and other essential services. NPHY is also under contract with the Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice's juvenile assessment center, The Harbor, to provide assessments, case management, and connections to shelter and additional supportive services for homeless youth interacting with law enforcement and/or the juvenile justice system.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

The Las Vegas Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Program (LVLHCHHP) is a 36-month effort by the City to target four key zip codes (89101, 89106, 89107, and 89108) that are known to contain the oldest housing stock as well as underserved households with low income. The primary goal of the LVLHCHHP is to create lead-safe and healthy housing in Las Vegas and reduce the incidence of childhood lead poisoning. Over the next 12 months, the program is projected to evaluate 70+ units for lead-based paint hazards and complete lead hazard control and healthy homes activities in 35 homes. Several staff members and five construction workers have received Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) training. The program will continue to provide community education concerning protecting their families from lead in housing and lead-safe work practices. The City may reapply for the Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes grant to continue this meaningful service in the community.

To increase access to housing without LBP hazards, the city will leverage its federal and state HOME funds, the dollars from the Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund to construct new units of affordable housing.

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

The City may continue its education and awareness campaign through it Neighborhood Outreach division. Moreover, it is amongst the City's top priorities is close the gap of affordable housing to low, middle, and moderate-income groups which will provide newer home options. In addition, the city continues to work with the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority on projects that increase public housing stock.

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

When any pre-1978 construction is being considered for housing programs, the structure(s) being considered are tested for LBP by a certified Lead-Based Paint Professional Risk Assessor. A report is generated and forwarded to management for a decision on whether to pursue any rehabilitation on a given property(s.) If and when property(s) with known LBP hazards are chosen for rehabilitation and the total project cost exceeds $25,000, a certified EPA Abatement Official (Official) will be contracted with, through a competitive bidding process, to perform the necessary remediation activities. An Abatement Supervisor (Official) must have attended a four (4) day class in order to receive the proper certification. Any abatement workers employed by the Official must have attended a two (2) day class in order to have received the proper certification. Once the remediation process has been completed by the Official, the city of Las Vegas EPA Certified Lead-Based Paint employee will conduct testing procedures on the property(s) to ensure all LBP hazards have been removed and meet EPA clearance regulations.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

The Homelessness Strategic Plan The defined strategies aim to end homelessness by assisting homeless clients with achieving an established income, including educational and job resources, working with employers to hire homeless individuals, increasing access to transportation and more. The shortage of affordable and low-income housing in Las Vegas remains one of the major obstacles to ending homelessness in our community. To address the housing crisis facing thousands throughout Las Vegas, the City plans to preserve the existing housing supply, increase housing opportunities and build supportive services. Access to health care is a significant barrier for people experiencing homelessness. The city's plan to address the complex health issues of people experiencing homelessness include goals to collaborate with other agencies in reducing the number of frequent users at various facilities, providing increased access to health and hygienic services, after-care programs, medical respite and more.

The HOPWA Strategic plan includes several priorities to try to improve access to quality, affordable housing for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the Las Vegas-Paradise Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). The City prioritizes providing direct housing support, improving coordination; data collection and needs assessment data; improving tools for communication for client empowerment; and capacity building through technical assistance and outreach. The City will utilize any unexpended dollars from previous years for capital development projects to meet current housing needs that include short-term emergency and transitional housing programs in the EMSA along with focusing on increasing access to housing subsidies and short-term facilities.

CDBG Public Services Focus Areas include **Youth**: Promoting education enrichment opportunities to residents in their formative years. Qualified programs claiming a youth program focus on the school readiness of pre-school aged children; children reading at grade level by the third grade; students remaining on track to graduate high school and reducing racial and ethnic disparities related to disciplinary practices that result in students of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. **Seniors**: Supporting community programs that support senior citizens aging in place. **Homelessness:** Supporting program services and community partners to prevent homelessness and provide permanent housing opportunities for the community. Programs with a homelessness focus must have a program that targets families with children, homeless youth, and/or single, homeless adults. **Special Needs Populations:** Supporting programs that focus on providing services to clientele who are generally presumed by HUD to be principally low- to moderate-income persons.

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

The City's Affordable Housing Plan was developed based on the following principals to maintain personal pride and reduce the cost burden of housing: Indistinguishable means that all affordable

housing units are to look exactly like market-rate units, thus preserving the dignity of all our citizens. Integrate and distribute aims to locate affordable housing units within larger housing developments and throughout the entire city of Las Vegas, not concentrated in only a few neighborhoods. Range of sizes and rents that meet the needs of growing families and improved AMI the city of Las Vegas is developing a portfolio of affordable housing projects to serve the entire spectrum of our vulnerable citizens' family size and budgets. Partnerships are important because the city of Las Vegas does not have sufficient financial resources to meet the needs of our most vulnerable citizens. Special needs require the design of affordable housing units to consider the special needs of seniors and persons with disabilities. Workforce Development for affordable housing that is temporary. The city of Las Vegas incorporates workforce development into its affordable housing strategy to help families increase their education and skills to qualify for higher-paying jobs. Homeowner/Renter Counseling that helps owners and tenants to manage and maintain home as an important responsibility, one that requires education and counseling to perform successfully. The city of Las Vegas funds homeowner/renter counseling. Reduce transportation costs to ensure that a customer's transportation expenses do not increase by strategically locating affordable housing close to transportation, employment centers, and schools. Minimize displacement is our goal is to meet the housing needs of our most vulnerable citizens. We strive to avoid displacement as we acquire and facilitate the construction of affordable housing.

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

Monitoring is the primary tool that the Office of Community Services (OCS) uses to measure grant subrecipient compliance and the performance of program/projects assisted with federal funds. The City of Las Vegas administers and monitors the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), and the Lead Hazard Control/Healthy Homes program on a continual basis.

Regardless of the programs' complexity and regulatory compliance, monitoring allows the City of Las Vegas the opportunity to review program performance, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of resources, and community responsiveness. It also allows the City to assess the adequacy of records, verify program participants' eligibility, address financial and/or programmatic concerns, and validate benefits provided to low- and moderate-income persons.

The City of Las Vegas monitors its projects annually through a combination of desk reviews and on-site monitoring appointments. Desk reviews consist of evaluating performance and ensuring benchmarks are met throughout the funding year. Desk reviews can include a review of monthly financial documentation, such as payment requests. A review of pay requests helps ensure that requests are supported by appropriate back-up documentation and that eligibility requirements are met. Agencies struggling to meet benchmarks or goals can obtain technical assistance from City staff to help their programs improve their operations.

On-site monitoring appointments dive deeper into program/project performance. In addition to the items analyzed during desk reviews, on-site appointments review other program-specific documentation such as program files, financial records, annual audits, and operations manuals and policies. The type and depth of the on-site monitoring depend on the complexity of the programs/projects and the organization's risk factors.

In addition to grant-specific requirements, the City of Las Vegas ensures compliance with Environmental, Davis-Bacon/Prevailing Wages, HUD Section 3 Economic Opportunities, and other cross-grant requirements, as applicable. The City of Las Vegas provides agencies with monitoring checklists that include grant-specific and cross-grant requirements prior to on-site monitoring appointments. Items on the checklists are reviewed with the agencies during the on-site appointment. The City also promotes local fair housing training that is available to grant subrecipients and the public throughout the year. Furthermore, informational pamphlets about Section 3, Fair Housing, and other federal requirements are made available to the public at the Office of Community Service's lobby.

The CLV has an agreement with the State of Nevada Housing Division to conduct annual visual inspections of all the HOME and AAHTF assisted units. The inspections are to ensure that all units meet the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) as required by the HOME program. The file reviews for the program are conducted annually by CLV staff. This is to ensure all other applicable requirements are met.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

In order to receive HUD funding, the city of Las Vegas must develop and submit a Consolidated Plan every five years to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The City anticipates receiving an annual allocation of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA 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 City. Detailed information on the resources the City expects to receive and the activities to be undertaken to meet the priority needs are identified in the Annual Action Plan. The following section summarizes the major sources of funding available to carry out housing and community development activities. Additionally, the City receives HOME (State), Low-Income Housing Trust Funds (LIHTF) and Redevelopment Set Aside (RDA) funds from the Nevada State Housing Division. These funds are used to promote and support affordable housing projects, programs, and initiatives.

The City is in the process of selling its 72 Neighborhood Stabilization Programs 1 and 3 long-term rentals. Program income from the sale of these properties will be wholly utilized for the substantial redevelopment of a mixed-use, mixed-income development and housing in the Historic

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Westside (see NRSA for further details).

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	5,239,630	0	2,017,992	7,257,622	20,958,520	Community Development Block Grant Funds are issued by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development on a formula basis for housing, community development, and supportive services that meet a national objective and serve low-income groups up to 80% area median income.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	2,255,102	0	1,623,831	3,878,933	9,020,408	HOME Investment Partnership Program will be used toward the development and preservation of affordable housing for low-income individuals and families. These funds are leveraged with State of Nevada HOME and Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,929,464	0	1,111,578	3,041,042	7,550,198	Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids will be used to increase housing and service options for PLWHA, improve coordination of such services through improved provider capacity and enhance the overall system of care through effective management of the HOPWA program.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	445,898	0	0	445,898	1,783,592	Grants are awarded to non-profit providers to provide essential services and shelter to homeless families and individuals through ESG. 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.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	863,818	0	0	863,818	3,455,272	The funds from the Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund is distributed by the State of Nevada and will be used to fund low-income housing activities and to serve as a match credit for required federally funded programs. Eligible activities include downpayment assistance, homeowner rehabilitation programs, acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction of rental housing, and tenant-based rental assistance.
Other	public - state	Acquisition Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	391,278	0	0	391,278	1,565,112	Construct and preserve affordable housing and commit a minimum of $200,000 for Community Housing Development Organization activities.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - local	Admin and Planning Housing Permanent housing placement Public Services Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services	1,900,000	0	0	1,900,000	7,600,000	Redevelopment Set Aside funds are received from the City of Las Vegas Redevelopment Agency and used for housing and shelter programs.

Table 58 - 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

The City's federal funds will continue to be leveraged with General Fund dollars, State HOME, and the State Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF). Those state and local financing mechanisms, along with the City's federal dollars, will be used to support its jurisdictional and regional efforts in reducing homelessness, building and rehabilitating affordable housing, meeting the special needs of persons with HIV/AIDS, and linking with agencies that provide critical services to at-risk homeless, and low-income households.

Specifically, the City utilizes its AAHTF funds to meet the matching requirements 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 City receives approximately $1.1 million per year in State Redevelopment funds which are used to support programs for housing and homeless initiatives.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Matching requirements are required for the City's ESG and HOME programs. The City's non-profit organization partners receiving ESG Program funds will satisfy the matching requirement from private donations, other federal and state funding and volunteer time. While the HOME program enables us to leverage the State of Nevada Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF). AAHTF is used entirely for the development of Affordable Housing. One hundred percent of the AAHTF dollars are used to meet the 25% match requirement for the HOME program.

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

Discussion

The City of Las Vegas strategically addresses citywide issues such as affordable housing and homelessness with its federal, state, and general fund dollars. In addition, the City strives to partner with non-profit agencies to provide supportive community services to low-income households, youth, seniors, and the homeless. The City's initiatives are itemized in this report's Goals and Outcomes.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Prevent and End Homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness	CDBG: $1,284,647 ESG: $445,898 Redevelopment Set Aside: $1,900,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 32466 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 88 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 1026 Persons Assisted
2	Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Educational Enrichment	CDBG: $205,353	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 85 Persons Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG: $496,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 255 Persons Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Homelessness Prevention: 200 Persons Assisted
4	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	CITY LIMITS	Affordable Housing	HOME: $4,144,983 Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund: $863,818 State HOME: $391,278	Rental units constructed: 300 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 400 Household Housing Unit
5	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements	CDBG: $6,370,622	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3 Persons Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing	HOPWA: $3,041,042	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 2081 Household Housing Unit

Table 59 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Goal Description	The City of Las Vegas' initiatives to prevent and end homeless is multi-pronged. A portion of CDBG public service dollars for the 2020-2021 Action Plan year will be used to partner with four nonprofit agencies: Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth, HELP of Southern Nevada, Family Promise of Las Vegas, and The Salvation Army (see program descriptions under AP-35 Projects). In addition, in response to COVID-19, the City will implement an Emergency Rental Assistance Program for eligible households impacted by COVID-19. The 15% Public Services Cap has been lifted for the FY2020-2021 Action Plan year. ESG funds will support robust outreach to homeless citizens for which the City will partner with The Salvation Army and Westcare while Redevelopment Set Aside funds will be used to further the City's housing for the homeless through its Master Lease and Flexible Housing Programs. Also, with ESG funds, the City will implement a rent and utility assistance program for eligible households affected by COVID-19.
2	**Goal Name**	Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs
	Goal Description	Educational Enrichment and Supportive Programs are a high priority of the City of Las Vegas as the activity supports improved access to economic opportunities for low-income families and children. The City has allocated a portion of its CDBG dollars to partner with Durango Hills YMCA and TeenWorks (see AP-35 Projects for program descriptions).

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

3	**Goal Name**	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Goal Description	Community and Supportive Services are critical activities that provide food security, job training, job placement, home rehab, and referrals to wrap-around services for children and families exiting public institutions. The City will allocate a portion of its CDBG public services dollars to partner with Goodwill Industries, Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada, Clark County Public Education Foundation, Foster Kinship, and Jewish Family Services (see AP-35 Projects for program descriptions). The City may partner or initiate an in-house home rehab program. In addition, the City will utilize a portion of its CDBG 2020-2021 allocation to support an agency that can supply foods to low-income households as a result of COVID-19
4	**Goal Name**	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City of Las Vegas will continue to partner with private developers to construct and preserve existing affordable housing units for low-income families.
5	**Goal Name**	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital
	Goal Description	The City of Las Vegas will leverage its CDBG Capital Improvement dollars along with other financing tools to construct the Courtyard and Health and Wellness Center and the demolition of the former Greater New Jerusalem church. Additional Capital projects will be evaluated by the City on an annual basis.
6	**Goal Name**	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	The City of Las Vegas has partnered with the following agencies to serve persons and families affected by HIV/AIDS: Access to Healthcare Network, Horizon Ridge Wellness Clinic, Women's Development Center, Aid for AIDS Nevada, and Golden Rainbow (see AP-35 Projects for program descriptions).

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City has transitioned to a two-year grant funding cycle. 2020-2021 is the first year of the new cycle. The Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB) evaluated the agency's applications and risk assessments and held public meetings with the attended applicants. There were 33 applicants and the CDRB awarded 18 agencies: HOPWA (5), and CDBG (11). These agencies were required to present before CDRB, public meeting to discuss program and performance goals. Overall, the agencies' appearances resulted in a great deal of discussion that resulted in strengthening our partnerships. Because the City is focusing its ESG funds on an in-house Homeless Prevention program and Homeless Outreach, an RFP was issued for ESG as those funds will be used towards Homeless Street Outreach.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	2020-2021 CDBG Administration
2	2020-2021 Homeless Courtyard Bond Payment
3	2020-2021 Health & Wellness Center @ 1425 N Main Street
4	2020-2021 Wardelle Strong Start Academy
5	2020-2021 Construction / Rehabilitation
6	2020-2021 Family Promise of Las Vegas - Family Housing & Stabilization Services
7	2020-2021 The Salvation Army - Career Corner
8	2020-2021 HELP of Southern Nevada - Shannon West Homeless Youth Ctr
9	2020-2021 Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada - Meals on Wheels
10	2020-2021 Jewish Family Services - Senior Lifeline Case Management
11	2020-2021 Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth - Safe Place
12	2020-2021 Foster Kinship - Kinship Navigator Program
13	2020-2021 Clark County Public Education Foundation - Family Learning Program
14	2020-2021 Goodwill Industries of Southern Nevada - Employment Program for Battered Spouses
15	2020-2021 YMCA of Southern Nevada - Durango Hills YMCA Early Childhood Education
16	2020-2021 Grant a Gift of Autism Foundation - Autism Workforce Development Project (TeenWorks)
17	2020-2021 HESG
18	2020-2021 HOPWA Administration
19	2020-2021 Access to HealthCare Network, Inc - Ryan White
20	2020-2021 Aid for AIDS Nevada - AFAN Housing Project
21	2020-2021 Golden Rainbow - HIV Housing and Support Program

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

#	Project Name
22	2020-2021 Horizon Ridge Wellness Clinic, Inc - Destiny and Beyond Transitional Program
23	2020-2021 Women's Development Center - HOPWA Housing Opportunities
24	2020-2021 HOME Program Administration
25	2020-2021 Future HOME Affordable Housing Projects
27	2020-2021 Future HOPWA Public Services, Programming, and Resource Identification
28	2020-2021 Future CDBG Capital Improvement Projects
29	2020-2021 Greater New Jerusalem Demo
30	2020-2021 Food Program
31	2020-2021 CDBG Emergency Rental Assistance Program

Table 60 – Project Information

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

The Las Vegas City Council met February 2020 to create new priorities for the city over the next 3-5 years. The last time the council set priorities was in 2017. The council heard the results from a recent citizen survey conducted by Applied Analysis, Inc. that asked citizens what they thought the city's priorities should be and what the city should look like. City residents ranked public safety as the highest priority issue that the city should address in the next 30 years: This was followed by health care, education/youth development, housing, and community services as the top 5. The council had length discussions and settled on the following priorities: Public safety (which includes homelessness), health care, education/youth development, housing, and community services.

Now that the priorities have been established, the city will work to make sure staff and funding are aligned with the priorities. Since OCS redesigned its grant cycle from one year to every two years, the partnering agencies were selected upon the population of applicants that were best aligned with the City's and OCS' strategic priorities.

The City of Las Vegas' focus areas for Fiscal Year 2020-2021 align with City Council and community stakeholder interests and include youth, seniors, homelessness and special needs populations.

Youth – Promoting education enrichment opportunities to residents in their formative years. Qualified programs claiming a youth program focus on school readiness of pre-school aged children; children reading at grade level by the third grade; students remaining on track to graduate high school and reducing racial and ethnic disparities related to disciplinary practices that result in students of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Seniors – Supporting community programs that support senior citizens aging in place. Qualified programs will adhere to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's definition of "elderly person" (24 CFR 891.205) which defines an elderly person as 62 years of age or older.

Homelessness – Supporting program services and community partners to prevent homelessness and

provide permanent housing opportunities for the community. Programs with a homelessness focus must have a program that targets families with children, homeless youth, and/or single, homeless adults.

Special Needs Populations – Supporting programs that focus on providing services to clientele who are generally presumed by HUD to be principally low- to moderate-income persons

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

1	**Project Name**	2020-2021 CDBG Administration
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent and Affordable Housing Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $1,047,926
	Description	For the administration of the Community Development Block Grant for FY 2020/2021
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	These funds will be used to support the administration of the Community Development Block Grant program.
2	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Homeless Courtyard Bond Payment
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs Provide Community and Supportive Services Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Funding	CDBG: $1,145,500
	Description	Bond Payment for construction of The Courtyard
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	This bond payment will be used to obtain funding to support the construction of the Homeless Courtyard.
3	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Health & Wellness Center @ 1425 N Main Street
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness Provide Community and Supportive Services Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $1,133,307
	Description	Health center that will provide companion services for the residents served at The Corridor of Hope Courtyard and the neighboring community.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The funds will be used to support the pre-construction costs, as well as the construction of the Health & Wellness Center.
4	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Wardelle Strong Start Academy
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Goals Supported	Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment
	Funding	CDBG: $797,410
	Description	Child care facility with health center.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The funds will be used to support the pre-construction costs, as well as the construction of the Strong Start Academy @ Wardelle.
5	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Construction / Rehabilitation
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $150,000
	Description	This program provides home repairs free of charge to low-income homeowners
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will serve 20 low-income homeowners with repairs.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Repairs are done by licensed contractors at no cost to the homeowner. Repairs can include roofing, plumbing, HVAC, water heaters, doors, windows, plumbing, accessibility, etc. All work is performed by licensed contractors at no cost to the homeowners.
6	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Family Promise of Las Vegas - Family Housing & Stabilization Services
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Family Housing and Stabilization - seeks to prevent families with children from being evicted from their place of residence
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Family Housing & Stabilization will serve up to 50 families (must have children between the age of birth and 18 years) will homeless prevention services.
	Location Description	The location of the services will be the Family Promise of Las Vegas Navigation Center and staff will also conduct assessments at The City of Las Vegas Courtyard.
	Planned Activities	The components of service delivery include: 1. Initial assessment of the eviction crisis 2. Working with the landlord 3. Providing funding to pay the rental arrears and keep family housed 4. Weekly case management meetings and budget review 5. Presenting monthly workshops that the client families will attend 6. Working with each family to strengthen their family dynamic 7. Working with the children in the family to assess their unique needs
7	**Project Name**	2020-2021 The Salvation Army - Career Corner
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: $100,147
	Description	Career Corner - Supports the Vocational Training Program to serve homeless, at-risk homeless and low-income adults. The program provides essential employment skills, job readiness, life skills and financial management training, on-the-job training, occupational training, job search, job placement, case management and supportive services to 50 homeless, at risk of homeless and low income adults.
	Target Date	6/30/2021

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Career Corner will provide services to approximately 50 homeless, at-risk homeless and low-income adults.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Providing employment services to eligible clients, Salvation Army will assist them in accessing employment resources and opportunities to develop the skills needed to secure employment. Services aid in equipping the homeless population to secure employment that pays a living wage and permanent housing, thereby increasing their self-sufficiency.
8	**Project Name**	2020-2021 HELP of Southern Nevada - Shannon West Homeless Youth Ctr
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: $80,000
	Description	Shannon West Homeless Youth Center- Provides services to homeless and at-risk youth and young people with emergency shelter and transitional housing
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Shannon West will serve 88 homeless and at-risk youth and young people ages 16 to 24.
	Location Description	Shannon West Homeless Youth Center at capacity can house up to 158 homeless youth and young adults. The center is located on the HELP Street Campus at 1650 E. Flamingo Rd.
	Planned Activities	Safe and stable housing, Basic Need/Food, Person-Centered Case Plan/ Housing Plan, Intensive Case Management, Tenancy Support Counseling Education, Employment, Addiction and Mental Health Services, Health and Wellness, Financial Literacy, Activities of Daily Living and Supportive Services.
	Project Name	2020-2021 Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada - Meals on Wheels

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

9	**Target Area**	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Meals on Wheels - delivers seven nutritious meals, fruit and milk to homebound seniors. In addition to the weekly delivery, a wellness check is provided along with pet food if requested. This has allowed homebound seniors to remain living independently in their home.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Meals on Wheels - delivers seven nutritious meals, fruit and milk to approximately 30 homebound seniors. In addition to the weekly delivery, a wellness check is provided along with pet food if requested. This has allowed homebound seniors to remain living independently in their home.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Include but is not limited to nutritionally balanced frozen meals, fresh fruit, and milk. If a senior requires a modified textured meal or has a special dietary restriction, accommodations will be made to meet their individual needs.
10	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Jewish Family Services - Senior Lifeline Case Management
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Senior Lifeline - Provides services and assistance for low-income vulnerable seniors. The Las Vegas Senior Lifeline Program is a case management-driven, support service program for low-income seniors of all faiths and cultural traditions.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Senior Lifeline will provide services and assistance to approximately 100 low-income vulnerable seniors. The Las Vegas Senior Lifeline Program is a case management-driven, support service program for low-income seniors of all faiths and cultural traditions
	Location Description	

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Planned Activities	Assist low- and moderate-income seniors with no-cost supportive services in an effort to increase their ability to age in place. Services provided include Access to Nutritious Food, Medical Support, Homemaking Services, Case Management and Resource Referrals.
11	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth - Safe Place
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: $54,500
	Description	Safe Place: Youth Outreach & Intervention Program - An outreach, education, and referral program that provides easily accessible crisis intervention services to abused, neglected, abandoned, and other children and teens in need of immediate help and safety.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Safe Place Youth Outreach & Intervention Program will provides easily accessible crisis intervention services to abused, neglected, abandoned, and other children and teens in need of immediate help and safety. This will serve approximately 55 youth.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide mobile crisis intervention services and a crisis hotline to eligible youth in crisis with immediate support and link them to services that meet their unique needs and circumstances. Services aid in equipping youth with tools and resources to address their immediate needs, thereby increasing their safety and stability.
12	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Foster Kinship - Kinship Navigator Program
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Kinship Navigator Program - services include the kinship resource center, telephone helpline, resource locator tool, application assistance, case management, emergency resources, financial support, support groups, parenting classes, and family events.
	Target Date	6/30/2021

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Kinship Navigator Program will provide services including access to the kinship resource center, telephone helpline, resource locator tool, application assistance, case management, emergency resources, financial support, support groups, parenting classes, and family events. It will serve approximately 200 families.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide support, information and resources to eligible kinship families to improve the quality of life for children in kinship care and minimize the number of children who enter the foster care system. Services aid in equipping kinship caregivers with the tools and resources needed to provide safe, permanent and nurturing homes for children in their care, thereby increasing safety, permanency and well-being outcomes for children in out-of-home placement.
13	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Clark County Public Education Foundation - Family Learning Program
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Family Learning for Academic Success and Economic Stability - Supports children's sustained educational outcomes by teaching parents how to use home literacy and numeracy strategies, positive parenting skills, and leadership, advocacy, and employability skills to create a stable, academically supportive home and an actively engaged parent-school relationship.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will support 50 families.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The Public Education Foundation will provide parents and guardians with no-cost services, which includes the 16-week Family Learning Program. Services must be provided to the City of Las Vegas residents and parents/guardians must have a student that attends one of the four high need schools selected.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

14	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Goodwill Industries of Southern Nevada - Employment Program for Battered Spouses
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Goodwill's Mobile Career Coach Program will target the City of Las Vegas residents, age 18 and older who are victims of domestic violence and provide Career Coaching services, job training, supportive services, and job placements into livable wage jobs. They will partner with The Shade Tree and Safe Nest to provide these services at their shelters; making it as easy as possible for victims of domestic violence to seek help with their job search, training, and placement.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will provide services to approximately 15 clients.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Clients will receive intense case management through the Career Services Program. The Career Coach and Job Developer will have weekly contact with the individual, providing encouragement, and ensuring the job seeker is staying on track and does not have any barriers to completing training and being placed into employment. The Job Developer works with local employers in identifying open positions that will be a good match for the job seeker and the employer, then advocating on behalf of the job seeker with the employer.
15	**Project Name**	2020-2021 YMCA of Southern Nevada - Durango Hills YMCA Early Childhood Education
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment
	Funding	CDBG: $95,353
	Description	The YMCA provides high-quality, state-licensed, and evidence-based early childhood education programs.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will serve approximately 65 clients.
	Location Description	Durango Hills YMCA, which is located at 3521 N Durango Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89129.
	Planned Activities	The program will lay a foundation for future and ongoing achievement and success by addressing the holistic development of each child; increase the self-confidence of each child through decision-making and positive social interactions; and support and strengthen the family unit through opportunities for parent engagement in the classroom and at home.
16	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Grant a Gift of Autism Foundation - Autism Workforce Development Project (TeenWorks)
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational Enrichment Svs & Supportive Programs
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment
	Funding	CDBG: $110,000
	Description	TeenWORKS Vocational Program - Vocational/Transition program serving individuals 13-22 years of age, on the autism spectrum, that are currently enrolled in middle/high school. Along with helping young adults gain vocational work skills in multiple settings, individuals in the program have the potential to gain the social and life skills required for a successful transition into paid working positions and other areas of adulthood.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	TeenWORKS Vocational Program - Vocational/Transition program serving individuals 13-22 years of age, on the autism spectrum, that are currently enrolled in middle/high school. Along with helping young adults gain vocational work skills in multiple settings, individuals in the program have the potential to gain the social and life skills required for a successful transition into paid working positions and other areas of adulthood. This program will serve approximately 20 individuals.
	Location Description	

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Planned Activities	Teens and young adults with autism will gain the job readiness skills required for a successful transition into paid working positions and other areas of adulthood. The TeenWORKS program runs in 3-month sessions, wherein teens are assigned to a partnered community site with the support of a Job Coach. At the end of the 3-months, and based on client progress, teens will then rotate through a different community site (totaling 4 different work placements) to have exposure and master a comprehensive amount of working skills.
17	**Project Name**	2020-2021 HESG
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	ESG: $445,898
	Description	Administration: $33,442.35, Street Outreach: $235,732 and CPLC: $176,724
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	ESG will fund the following agencies for FY 2020/2021: Salvation Army – Street Outreach – 24403 clients. WestCare – Street Outreach- 7858 clients. CPLC is the Courtyard Operator - 176 clients
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Administration: $33,442 – The allowable 7.5 percent of the ESG grant will be allocated to administrative costs related to the planning and execution of ESG activities. $117,866 – Salvation Army (Street Outreach) Downtown Homeless Outreach program – This program will connect the homeless population to housing and supportive services and transport them to facilities where they can receive immediate help. $117,866 – WestCare (Street Outreach) Downtown Homeless Outreach program – This program will offer services to the homeless where they are and directly assist them with entering WestCare's s continuums of supportive services. $176,724 - CPLC for Homeless Prevention Services at the Courtyard

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

18	**Project Name**	2020-2021 HOPWA Administration
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	HOPWA: $57,884
	Description	Administrative costs related to the planning and execution of HOPWA activities.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Access to HealthCare Network, Inc. – 855 individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS Aid for AIDS Nevada – 226 individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS Golden Rainbow of Nevada, Inc. – 950 individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS Horizon Ridge Wellness Clinic, Inc. - Women's Development Center – 30 individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Administration of the City of Las Vegas HOPWA program
19	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Access to HealthCare Network, Inc - Ryan White
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	HOPWA: $340,000
	Description	Access to HealthCare Network will provide people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the EMSA with: Non-Medical Case Management (NMCM), Health Education Programming, Medical Nutrition Therapy (MNT), Cooking and Nutrition Classes, and ancillary support services in the form of food box delivery and food vouchers. All proposed services will be delivered at the agency's office and at a local HOPWA serving agency with the capability to connect PLWHA to the intended services. When appropriate, telehealth services will be provided to PLWHA, who cannot attend visits in-person.

	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will provide supportive services to approximately 855 individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	HOPWA Supportive Services
20	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Aid for AIDS Nevada - AFAN Housing Project
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	HOPWA: $160,000
	Description	Aid for AIDS of Nevada will provide financial assistance through HOPWA-funding, which enables clients to secure and maintain safe, stable, and affordable housing.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will provide housing and services to approximately 226 individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	HOPWA tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance, operating and leasing of permanent housing, permanent housing placement, and supportive services.
21	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Golden Rainbow - HIV Housing and Support Program
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	HOPWA: $50,000

	Description	Golden Rainbow will provide financial assistance in the form of one-time payments of rent to prevent eviction due to their medical condition. Additionally, the program will provide clients with permanent housing placement assistance, housing operations, and support services.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will provide housing assistance to approximately 950 individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	HOPWA operating and leasing of permanent housing facility, permanent housing placement, and supportive services.
22	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Horizon Ridge Wellness Clinic, Inc - Destiny and Beyond Transitional Program
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	HOPWA: $150,000
	Description	Horizon Ridge Wellness Clinic will provide three levels of services in the transitional housing program, rental and utility assistance, and supportive services.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	This program will provide housing and services to approximately 20 individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS.
	Planned Activities	HOPWA tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance, and supportive services.
23	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Women's Development Center - HOPWA Housing Opportunities

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	HOPWA: $500,000
	Description	Women's Development Center will provide safe, sanitary, and habitable affordable housing to low-income people in the local HIV Care Continuum. The agency will assist in preventing homelessness through housing counseling efforts, which include resolving tenancy issues, payment plans for arrearages and damages, and waiving late fees.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will provide housing and services to approximately 30 individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	HOPWA operating and leasing of permanent housing.
24	**Project Name**	2020-2021 HOME Program Administration
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $225,510
	Description	Supports the management, planning, and execution of HOME projects.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Management, planning, and execution of projects funded by HOME dollars.
	Project Name	2020-2021 Future HOME Affordable Housing Projects

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

25	**Target Area**	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $3,653,423 Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund: $863,818 State HOME: $391,278
	Description	
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
26	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Future HOPWA Public Services, Programming, and Resource Identification
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	HOPWA: $1,783,158
	Description	To be allocated to future HOPWA projects
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Housing information services, resource identification, acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, lease, and repair of facilities, and new construction.
	Project Name	2020-2021 Future CDBG Capital Improvement Projects

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

27	**Target Area**	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $397,479
	Description	Funds to be used toward capital improvement projects, construction, property and land acquisition in wards 1, 3, and 5 or as otherwise identified by the City as a part of its ongoing neighborhood revitalization efforts.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
28	**Project Name**	2020-2021 Greater New Jerusalem Demo
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh Revital
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $750,000
	Description	The vacant former Greater New Jerusalem Church will be demolished to remove blight from the Historic Westside and prepare for the construction of affordable housing. This project is part of a wider revitalization strategy in the Historic Westside.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	1100 D St, Las Vegas, NV 89106
	Planned Activities	Demolition
	Project Name	2020-2021 Food Program

29	**Target Area**	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $96,000
	Description	These funds from CDBG will be used to partner with an agency who can provide food supplies to low-income families impacted by COVID-19
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City estimate that a partnering agency will provide 60 low-income families with food for households impacted by COVID-19.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	A partnering agency that will provide food-insecure, low-income households with healthy, supplemental groceries including fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains and lean proteins. The program is found around the valley through home delivery and community meals.
30	**Project Name**	2020-2021 CDBG Emergency Rental Assistance Program
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $1,000,000
	Description	The CDBG Emergency Rental Assistance Program provides assistance to the City of Las Vegas residents who are in danger of becoming homeless due to their inability to pay their monthly rent due to a financial hardship associated with the COVID-19 health crisis. Assistance is up to three months of rent payable to the landlord.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City's Emergency Rental Assistance will help families whose households are at or below 80% AMI and impacted by COVID-19 pay for their rent for up to 3 months.
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	Determine client eligibility, carry out eligible activities, conduct outreach for the target population, and perform intake.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

City of Las Vegas funded projects are primarily located in traditional low-income census tracts and areas that document a higher percentage of low and moderate-income citizens; however, certain projects are available throughout the City. New construction HOME projects are located in areas with a diverse population and have vacant land or the ability to be converted to the proper zoning and use. The city supports the rehabilitation of existing substandard affordable housing in areas of minority concentration. HOPWA funds are used countywide while ESG funds will support the Corridor of HOPE.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CITY LIMITS	80

Table 61 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City of Las Vegas will purpose its CDBG and ESG funds for homelessness prevention and housing services, youth enrichment, and special needs services. A greater emphasis will be on Historic West Las Vegas and the Corridor of HOPE. However, homeless citizens' city-wide will have the opportunity to receive assistance and services. The City will use HOPWA funds to target the Paradise EMSA as the city is the entitlement agency for those funds in Southern Nevada.

Discussion

The city of Las Vegas' geographic priorities were established based upon the analysis of the 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. The City will continue to rely on low income census tracts and block groups in addition to other data supplied by HUD and city data to determine the areas of greatest need. Currently, funds are allocated citywide providing low income residents the opportunity to apply for much needed services.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Las Vegas is committed to provide services that foster community pride through human services, outreach and community initiatives that improve the safety, health and wellness of our citizens and sustainable neighborhoods. One of the keys to a healthy community is the ability to provide safe, quality, affordable housing to its citizens. The purpose of this plan is provide framework and allocate resources for the future development and retention of Affordable Housing units. The plan is comprised of four strategies:

- Increase Inventory of Affordable Housing
- Preserve Existing Affordable Housing Units
- Increase Housing Opportunities for the Population of People who are Homeless
- Explore Alternative Funding Sources and Collaborations

Affordable housing has a direct impact on the social, economic and environmental health of our city. Affordable housing is typically occupied by working families that may not have sufficient resources for market rate housing. Affordable housing takes on many forms and is a foundation for the community to build upon. Economically, when housing costs are high, a household has fewer resources to fulfill other needs such as food, medical care and transportation.

The City's role is to provide policy regulation, resources, and infrastructure. The City does not manage or construct affordable housing, but develops collaborations with developers to produce units and preserve existing affordable housing stock.

The City facilitates development of affordable housing units throughout the City in order to provide safe, quality, and affordable units to our residents. Providing affordable housing throughout the City promotes vibrant mixed income communities. We encourage the construction of new units as well as the rehabilitation and preservation of existing affordable units.

The availability of city funding can be the difference in making a project viable and successful. The funding provided by the City, in large part through Federal Grant Funds, can have an abundance of regulatory stipulations associated with them. Some developers see these regulations as barriers. Others see an opportunity to provide long-term affordable housing that is clean, safe, and healthy for our community.

The City strives to ensure that all income and age brackets are able to find suitable housing. The ability to provide housing to all income brackets can be challenging. Some developers may not be interested in developing housing for moderate-income households because it can be hard to make the project

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

profitable. The City tries to address this concern by subsidizing the projects to lower the cost for the developer as well as providing some incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing.

As a state, Nevada has the largest shortage of affordable housing in the country. There are 19 units available and affordable per 100 households earning 30% or less of AMI (Figure 1 (Coalition, 2019)). This is evidence of the need to add affordable units to our existing housing stock and to make every effort to maintain our existing inventory of affordable units.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	130
Total	130

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	130
The Production of New Units	300
Rehab of Existing Units	180
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	610

Table 63 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

In addition to developing 300 new units of affordable housing and preserving 150 units, the City currently has several planned projects that will be increasing the inventory of affordable units targeting individuals and families that earn less than 80% area median income with expected completion dates of Spring 2021:

- Decatur/Alta - 193 Senior Housing units
- Decatur/Meadows - Multi-Family Housing
- Desert Oasis II - Senior Housing

As discussed previously in the City's Affordable Housing Plan, the goal is to also preserve affordable housing through rehabilitation. In addition to identifying 150 units for rehabilitation, the City currently has several planned rehabilitation projects slated for completion in Summer and Winter 2020 in addition

to utilizing CDBG funds for a Rehab Program:

- Tenaya Senior Apartments - 280 units
- Ruby Duncan - 30 Senior Housing units
- Archie Grant - 125 multi-family units
- CDBG Rehab Program - 20 single family rehab annually

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) continues to utilize its Capital Fund Program (CFP) for the required capital improvements. The SNRHA CFP Funds is one of the financing tools to fund comprehensive modernization and new construction under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program and Mixed Finance Program.

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

Building to be located on a portion of the site of the former Ernie Cragin Terrace NV210/AMP305portion off) public housing development located at the corner of Wardelle and Bonanza APN Nos 139-25-410-039, 139-25-410-041, 139-25-410-040 totaling 7.73 acres. Approximately 1.5 acres fronting Bonanza Road or Harris Street will be available for future construction of the City of Las Vegas proposed Early Childhood Education Center. The City of Las Vegas has recently named this future center as the Strong Start Academy at Wardelle. The unit mix will be 24-1 bedroom units, 23 2-bedroom units and 10 3-bedroom units which includes 20 public housing, 23 project-based vouchers (9 <30%, 14 < 50%), and 14 project-based voucher/HOME units (<50%). The creation of these townhomes will help meet the need for affordable housing in the City of Las Vegas and will complement the City's proposed plan for an early childhood educational facility and the County's new East Las Vegas Branch public l library opened in April 2019 on the adjacent parcel. The proposed Wardelle Street townhomes will serve as a stimulus for other developments in the vicinity and promote a more vibrant neighborhood environment. SNRHA will self-develop this project.

A Request For Proposal was issued in February 2019 for General Contractor Construction Management Contract for the Comprehensive Modernization of a 200 Unit Senior Housing Complex at James Down Towers. Currently looking at issuing vouchers and possibly entering partnership with Nevada Hand and George Gekakis Inc to relocate residents from James Down Towers to new apartments planned for construction on the vacant lot east of James Down Towers.

The SNRHA has issued a Request For Qualifications for a Master Developer For Mixed-Income Re-Development of Marble Manor. The developer will be required to provide a master plan, entitlement and environmental assessment for the redevelopment of the Marble Manor public housing site consistent with the UNLV HUNDRED YEAR Plan for the Historic Westside Community final report dated May 2016 and the City of Las Vegas Downtown Master Plan Vision 2045. This proposed redevelopment will occur on a site over 35 acres and introduce mixed-income housing and related facilities adjacent to the downtown of the City of Las Vegas.

The SNRHA is coordinating with Clark County to request funding for the installation of six (6) manufactured homes at Dorothy Kidd and Rulon Early Mobile Home Park using NSP Funds.

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

participate in homeownership

Through September of 2019, the grant-funded Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program served over 500 voluntary participants alongside 42 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), mandatory participants. Escrow disbursements through that period totaled $510,938 to 54 graduates.

Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) partners with over 50 agencies through the Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) empowering residents to gain resources and referrals for workforce development and employment training, financial literacy, education, social services, life skills training, healthcare, and more. The purpose of the PCC is to obtain and provide resources to address the challenges faced by FSS participants. Partnerships arrive through letters of agreement and Memorandums of Understanding (MOU). SNRHA expects to expand its Community Partners program with public, private, and faith-based agencies.

Some highlights in employment skill opportunities come through resident participation in the H.U.D. program titled “Section 3”. SNRHA residents are given the opportunity to gain employable skills as they’re hired by local contractors providing services to SNRHA properties in the areas of construction and pest control. Skills obtained through this opportunity allow SNRHA residents to increase income breaking down a major barrier to homeownership.

T-Mobile partnered with SNRHA to provide internet services and tablet computers to 600 residents allowing access to work search, training, personal financial transactions, and

SNRHA utilizes two programs allowing residents to access homeownership: Housing Choice Voucher Program; and, the Public Housing Program. Each program continues to assist low-income families to reach the dream of owning a home. The Section 8 Homeownership Program allows eligible Households to use Section 8 vouchers towards a home mortgage payment. Seminars are provided on home purchasing and staff provide credit counseling.

In the future SNRHA hopes to expand promote self-sufficiency and homeownership for residents, families, and the seniors served utilizing greater support from the private sector and community. The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority partners with over 50 agencies

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

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority is not designated as troubled by HUD.

Discussion

In 2015 SNRHA submitted Espinoza Terrace (AMP 404) as part of the First Group of its RAD portfolio application. The CHAP was received in March 2017. The SNRHA submitted in May 2017 a 9% Tax Credit

Application for the Re-development of all 100 senior units. The project has received HOME Funds allocation in the amount of $1MIL from Clark County and $750K from the City of Henderson. Total tax credits in the amount of $1M were awarded by the Nevada Housing Division. The financing closed in July 2018 and the construction work completed in January 2020.

The financing closed on the Rehab construction of the Archie Grant Park project in September 2019. The City of Las Vegas awarded $1mil in HOME Funds while the Nevada Housing Division awarded $1,120,000 in LIHTC. Framing, Rough Electrical, Roofing, and Underground Plumbing is in progress at all buildings of phase I. Phase I Units approximately 45% complete.

Following the ECT Master Plan, the SNRHA submitted in May 2018 a 9% Low Income Housing Tax Credits Application and a Mixed-Finance Proposal to HUD and the NV Housing Division to develop one of the vacant lots. The Wardelle Street Townhouses Project entails the financing for the new construction of approximately (57) family units, and a Community Center/Management Office/Maintenance. The financing closed in December 2019 and construction began in early 2020.

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

Introduction

The following sections describe how the City plans to address homelessness and Other Special Needs through its ongoing participation in Regional Homeless Coordination efforts and community partnerships.

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

One of the City of Las Vegas' focus areas for Fiscal Year 2020-2021 is homelessness. CDBG is funding four homeless service agencies and the programs will focus on a youth shelter, youth outreach & case management, homeless prevention and a vocational training program. The City will award the following agencies with CDBG Public Services dollars for outreach to homeless persons: Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth' program conducts multi-pronged outreach to prevent youth homelessness, provide life-sustaining supplies to youth living on the streets, educate the community, and advocate on behalf of homeless youth. Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth Safe Place is an outreach, education, and referral program that provides easily accessible crisis intervention services to abused, neglected, abandoned, and other children and teens in need of immediate help and safety.

Family Promise of Las Vegas sends staff to the City of Las Vegas Courtyard – Homeless Resource Center, 1 day a week to conduct Coordinated Intake Assessment appointments with clients and families who may be eligible for programming.

The City utilizes its ESG funds to support agencies who provide outreach services to persons experiencing homelessness and sleeping in places not meant for human habitation in the Downtown Las Vegas area. The MORE (Multi-agency Outreach Resource Management) teams are designed to connect unsheltered homeless individuals and families staying in places not meant for human habitation, to housing and supportive services, by providing information on available resources, and transportation to facilities where homeless individuals can receive immediate help.

These services are offered on-site and work to address any immediate health and safety needs, assist in accessing benefits, services, and stable housing, and assist in coordinating housing support services. Homeless persons who indicate a desire for assistance are assessed for service needs and are connected to a variety of programs to meet their immediate needs, including but not limited to shelter, counseling, case management, mental health crisis stabilization, substance abuse treatment, housing, transportation, and employment.

The city of Las Vegas seeks to develop the resources in the community to provide services to those who

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

want help. Our objective is to ensure the efficacy of homeless services provided by the City of Las Vegas. The city utilizes the Multi-Agency Outreach and Resource Engagement (MORE) Team, which provides mobile intervention and outreach to individuals and families experiencing homelessness, including those who are living on the streets, in outlying uninhabited areas, and in the flood control tunnels. The team assesses individuals and families for service referrals, thereby connecting them with emergency shelters, housing or critical services, and providing them with urgent, non-facility based care. The teams use the Community Housing Assessment Tool to assess the extent of issues and then place individuals on the community queue for housing placement. There are currently three teams providing this outreach. The city will expand this effort to ensure MORE teams are available every day of the week to provide outreach to the unsheltered homeless population.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City has partnered with several agencies to address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons such as HELP of Southern Nevada's Shannon West Homeless Youth Center can house up to 158 homeless youth and young adults (ages 16-24) and offers interrelated services to help youth achieve housing stability, economic independence, and connection to support systems. Shannon West Homeless Youth Center is a low-barrier shelter and as such, youth and young people are not denied services due to entry requirements. Youth and young people wanting to access emergency shelter are able to "walk-in" to Shannon West and request help. Upon entry, an in-depth intake and housing assessment is completed. The results of the housing assessment are forwarded to the Coordinated Entry, Community Queue for placement on the housing waiting list.

The City utilizes its ESG funds to support agencies who provide outreach services to persons experiencing homelessness and sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. Outreach services connect homeless persons with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services and provide them with urgent, non-facility based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, house, or an appropriate health facility.

The outreach teams go to local areas where homeless and potentially homeless persons might congregate malls, food pantries, tunnels, city parks, etc. in seeking out these individuals, and we can engage them in services and connect them with the local shelters and other housing programs. An in-depth participant assessment will examine the factors that led to homelessness and determine if the participant is suitable for rapid re-housing or permanent supportive housing. As the number of homeless persons continues to rise, the CoC is challenged by a shortage of emergency shelter beds. In addition, due to a lack of subsidized and affordable housing units, many homeless remain in shelters.

Transitional housing is best suited to those in transitional life stages such as transition-age youth, families with young children, persons fleeing domestic violence, ex-offenders, etc. Rapid re-housing typically targets families and individuals who are in a crisis state of homelessness and who should be able to sustain themselves after a minimal amount of assistance. Rental assistance is typically provided for one month, along with security deposits and housing inspections. Case management is also offered

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

with linkages to other mainstream services.

The Courtyard Homeless Resource Center was established in 2017 as a safe environment for homeless individuals to access services, referrals and a safe place to sleep at night. In 2018, the Courtyard began operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Construction has begun to expand the Courtyard, which will include a day center, showers, toilets, laundry facilities and more. The city seeks to address housing gaps by expanding the services and increasing utilization of the Courtyard Homeless Resource Center, which can help homeless persons access emergency and transitional housing and working with regional partners to expand the number of affordable/homeless housing opportunities and supportive services.

In 2019, the city of Las Vegas partnered with organizations in developing a flexible housing master lease program. The city of Las Vegas Flexible Housing Program links contracted housing units to Courtyard guests and MORE Team clients to support the process of achieving individual housing, financial, and employment sustainability. Guests receive regular case management from Courtyard case managers, working on their individualized case plans to achieve self-sufficiency and permanent housing.

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

Family Promise of Las Vegas is one of the City of Las Vegas' community partners helping families avoid homelessness by stopping that situation from happening in the first place by reducing the number of families that become homeless through evictions. They provide a program that will stop the eviction process and work with the family to strengthen their financial management skills, improve their employment and help them achieve a higher level of self-sufficiency. The components of service delivery include Initial assessment of the eviction crisis, working with the landlord, providing funding to pay the rental arrears and keep family housed, weekly case management meetings and budget review, presenting monthly workshops that the client families will attend, working with each family to strengthen their family dynamic and working with the children in the family to assess their unique needs.

Another partnering agency is HELP of Southern Nevada's Shannon West Homeless Youth Center that provides emergency shelter, transitional housing, and studio apartments to homeless youth. With the lack of jobs that pay a livable wage, lack of affordable housing, and rising cost of existing housing, homeless youth are at a higher risk of remaining homeless for an extended period of time. Shannon West Homeless Youth Center provides youth and young people with opportunities to improve their education and employment opportunities by participating in adult education, vocational training, or

secondary education.

The City is an active member of the Southern Nevada Homelessness(SNH) CoC Board and is involved in the regional strategic planning efforts to reduce chronic homelessness. The SNH CoC Board has adopted the HELP HOPE HOME Plan that provides guidance for local planning efforts and reports progress toward regional establishes goals. The plan defines core strategies and details an implementation schedule to reduce homelessness.

The Southern Nevada CoC works with its partners to resolve, reduce and remove barriers homeless persons' experience during their transition to permanent housing and independent living by establishing coordinated assessment process to overcome the obstacles to program entry, implementing the housing first model, connecting program participants to resources such as income; utilities, rent, identification, case management, etc.) to sustain permanent housing, utilizing available housing resource lists to assist program participants in identifying housing options, and using HMIS data to analyze results. The agencies providing direct services make every effort to provide counseling and case management to prevent homelessness, a return to homelessness, and to shorten the period of time that a household experiences homelessness.

Many people who are homeless or at-risk, in particular, those who are suffering from a disabling condition, are in touch with one or more of the City's public institutions and systems of care, including hospitals, mental health programs, detoxification and treatment programs, foster care and the criminal justice system. As such, these institutions have an essential role to play in identifying people who need assistance to maintain their housing or who are homeless and need help regaining it. Through the comprehensive transition or "discharge" planning, these individuals, upon release, can be linked with the housing, treatment, and services they need to facilitate ongoing stability and prevent future homelessness.

The Courtyard Homeless Resource Center also assists a wide variety of homeless persons through case management, referrals to service agencies and transitioning to permanent housing and independent living.

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

The City of Las Vegas awarded Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth CDBG dollars because the work closely with the Clark County Department of Family Services and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's Missing Persons Unit to ensure that youth are safe and receive proper placements and services. The NPHY Case Management Team assesses youths' needs to connect clients to appropriate

resources, such as family reunification services, emergency shelter, counseling, and housing. Youth receiving further services from NPHY also receive intensive strengths-based case management, including life skills training, goal-setting, and education and employment counseling, along with immediate needs resources such as food, hygiene supplies, clothing, transportation assistance, and help to secure identification documents.

NPHY has formal MOU's with HELP of Southern Nevada, WestCare, Family Promise, Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, TrueCare Treatment Centers, Nevada Health Centers, and the Clark County Department of Family Services to connect youth to housing, medical and mental health care, and other essential services. NPHY is also under contract with the Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice's juvenile assessment center, The Harbor, to provide assessments, case management, and connections to shelter and additional supportive services for homeless youth interacting with law enforcement and/or the juvenile justice system. Moreover, in late 2018, NPHY also began a new partnership with Clark County Social Service and HELP of Southern Nevada to join together to create a new collaborative youth-focused street outreach team to bring more robust services to youth on the streets, including spreading the word about the Safe Place program.

The City works in conjunction with the multijurisdictional Continuum of Care team to implement a strategic and comprehensive response to the challenges of those with medical and behavioral health impairments in our community. This coalition comprises government agencies, the housing authority, Workforce Connections, law enforcement, faith-based organizations, business owners, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals, fire and rescue, and homeless advocates.

The CoC has created a network of outreach programs, intake and assessment options, housing opportunities, and service referrals to help low-income individual families avoid becoming homeless. This process is linked to the coordinated entry system and the housing first model. Agencies and nonprofit service providers generally have a well-entrenched system of referral between organizations, and many, if not most of their consumers are connected with them by reference.

Providing rental assistance through subsidized payments or below-market rent is a useful method to help low-income households avoid homelessness. Providing utility assistance is also a way of reducing overall household expenses. The City will continue to invest in public services to address the needs of low-income families and individuals.

Acquiring stable housing can help people experiencing homelessness better address their medical issues, but access to medical care during their period of homelessness is a major concern in the city of Las Vegas. To address barriers to health care, the city of Las Vegas aims to improve access to health care services and hygiene products, collaborate with stakeholders in the health, social services, and

emergency services departments and create programs for tailored services.

Discussion

The City of Las Vegas is keenly aware of the complexity of homelessness, at-risk homeless, and the limited access to services they and very low, low and moderate-income families may encounter. Hence, with the overarching mission to reduce homelessness, it is imperative that self-sufficiency, vocational training, educational development, nutritional needs, senior advocacy, and the ill are connected to community resources that stabilize their conditions. Several of the agencies the City has and will continue to partner with provide intensive case management, independent living skills, job search assistance, development of a responsibility plan for families that helps homeless families with children return to sustainable housing, financial management, job placement, utilities assistance, and much more. All of these special services feed into the mission of reducing homelessness and promoting self-sufficiency.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (l)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	57
Tenant-based rental assistance	25
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	48
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	130

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The City's housing programs seek to increase affordable housing opportunities for low-income households. This is done in part by providing gap financing to create affordable rental housing and decreasing energy costs for low-income households through weatherization and energy conservation improvements.

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

The City will continue its partnership with unincorporated Clark County, City of North Las Vegas, and the City of Henderson to conduct a planning process of the Assessment of Fair Housing. The City also provides both ESG & HOPWA funds for programs to assist low-income households with rent and homeowner rehabilitation services

The City is in partnership with unincorporated Clark County, City of North Las Vegas, and the City of Henderson to develop an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. The Analysis consisted of quantitative data such as housing and socio-economic data from the U.S. Census Bureau, employment data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Housing complaint data from HUD, and many others. Qualitative data was also collected and included the evaluation of existing fair housing data and fair housing complaints. Online surveys and community focus groups were also conducted in order to obtain public feedback on the issues that may be affecting Clark County residents in accessing housing without barriers. Therefore, it was a priority to gather information from a diverse set of community members in order to better our policies. The survey was open to the public and sought feedback from community members in various roles such as renters, homeowners, property managers, public service agencies, and stakeholders. The analysis of Impediments will outline key barriers to fair housing and outline actions to be taken to overcome the barriers identified.

The City also provides both ESG & HOPWA funds for programs to assist low-income households with rent and homeowner rehabilitation services.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City of Las Vegas actions to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs include: working with its Affordable Housing Developers to ensure that development in the underserved areas is a priority; addressing the special needs of senior residents some of which are hunger. In the state of Nevada alone, a 2017 survey reported that 29% of low-income seniors go hungry once a month. Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada's Meals on Wheels (MOW) program is to help seniors who are home-bound and/or who have low-to-moderate income achieve wellness and self-sufficiency.; ensuring seniors can age in place through the program by Jewish Family Service Agency's Senior Lifeline program. It is a case management driven, support service program for low-income seniors of all faiths and cultural traditions. The program goals are to the assist seniors to live independently in their own homes, increase the quality of their life and avoid institutional placement; addressing children exiting the welfare system via Foster Kinships Navigator Program that empowers kinship caregivers to ensure a safe home for children by providing immediate basic needs assistance. They help caregivers provide the most permanent home for children by providing legal guidance and financial stability.

Providing services to the homeless population involves engagement in the regional dialogue with the Southern Nevada Homelessness CoC, neighboring communities, and service providers to identify and address the needs of the underserved.

The Office of Community Services' also has several plans to reduce the number of Poverty-Level families, including but not limited to the Homelessness Strategic Plan and HOPWA Strategic Plan that includes short, mid, and long-term goals with specific outcomes tied to data. The strategies are: Employment, Housing, and, Health.

Employment - A stable income is the only way to guarantee permanent housing. The City of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to End Homelessness outlines goals to assist homeless clients with achieving a fixed income, including educational and job resources, working with employers to hire homeless individuals, increasing access to transportation, and more.

Housing -The shortage of affordable and low-income housing in Las Vegas remains one of the major obstacles to ending homelessness in our community. The City of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to address the housing crisis facing thousands in the city of Las Vegas includes goals to preserve the existing housing supply, increase housing opportunities, and build supportive services.

Health - Access to health care—from behavioral health, trauma assistance, and substance abuse

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

treatment to complications from more common conditions like hypertension, diabetes, and more—is a significant barrier for people experiencing homelessness. The city's plan to address the complex health issues of people experiencing homelessness include goals to collaborate with other agencies in reducing the number of frequent users at various facilities, providing increased access to health and hygienic services, after-care programs, medical respite and more.

The City is also operating The Courtyard 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and fills many major service gaps such as homeless services, housing assistance, medical and mental health, and employment and benefits assistance. The City continues providing the Ticket to Home program to reunite homeless individuals with friends and family. The city's homeless outreach program will expand to better assist the underserved population. The city's Flexible Housing Program will continue to assist guests in achieving individual housing, financial and employment sustainability.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Currently, the City is considering several future projects that will provide the rehabilitation of 170 units and the construction of 450 new units of affordable housing throughout the City. The City is working diligently to expand its pool of available Community Housing Development Organizations and is working to identify other projects that will expand and maintain the affordable housing stock in the City of Las Vegas.

A CDBG housing rehabilitation program will aim to preserve and/or stabilize the city's housing stock that is affordable to low and moderate-income persons and to provide safe, decent and sanitary housing to the residents who do not have the financial means to make repairs to their own dwellings. The city also hopes to improve the general aesthetics and attractiveness of the housing stock and to assist in the promotion and attraction of economic and community development opportunities to the area.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Las Vegas will continue to carry out its lead-based paint abatement and healthy homes activities under the Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Grant and use CDBG as matching funds to perform rehabilitation to housing units that exceed the threshold allowed under the Lead grant. The City will carry out a broader rehabilitation program citywide in low-income communities. Homes that are older than 1978 will be tested for lead and the homeowner educated about potential lead hazards.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City's community partner though CDBG Goodwill's Mobile Career Coach Program assists victims of domestic violence with providing Career Coaching services, job training, supportive services, and job placements into livable wage jobs. Goodwill collaborates with local shelters to provide a dedicated workspace where the Coach can conduct work-ready workshops and provide one-on-one appointments. The program provides direct client services but also training that leads to an industry

recognized credential, and supportive services to remove the barriers to training and employment.

Clark County Public Education partners with the City through its Family Learning Program (FLP) driven by research that demonstrates parents and caretakers have the greatest influence on the academic trajectories of their children, and that strong parent-child and parent-school relationships are catalytic to educational progress — particularly for families who are underserved and from diverse backgrounds.

The City's continuous efforts to address poverty include funding of housing opportunities, employment training, and other programs that assist low and moderate-income families in achieving economic independence and self-sufficiency. The City has allocated ESG and HOPWA funding to reduce the number of poverty-level families and anti-poverty activities, including but not limited to street outreach, supportive services, and case management to address the issues that are preventing families from moving towards independence.

The City of Las Vegas and its partners coordinate a diverse range of programs and services funded through multiple sources, including the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) to help no-and low-income families. ESG funds are targeted to outreach services to persons experiencing homelessness and sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. The outreach teams will find and engage with these individuals to work to address any immediate health and safety needs, assist in accessing benefits, services, and stable housing, and assist in coordinating housing support services. ESG funds are also targeted to homeless prevention, emergency shelter, and rapid rehousing in efforts to reduce the number of poverty-level families in the City of Las Vegas.

The City of Las Vegas utilizes HOPWA funding to support a number of programs and services to reduce the amount of poverty-level families. HOPWA funds are targeted to assist HIV/AIDS low-income individuals in the EMSA with direct housing support, short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance, permanent housing placement, and a number of supportive services.

The city of Las Vegas will assist homeless clients with achieving an established income, including providing educational and job resources, increasing access to transportation and more. The city will increase access to workforce and educational opportunities for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. The major goal is to expand workforce development initiatives and job training for individuals to achieve self-sufficiency through a living wage. The objective is to link individuals with all available mainstream programs and services to increase financial sustainability and reduce vulnerability to homelessness.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Las Vegas manages all activities within the Office of Community Services for CDBG, ESG, HOPWA, and HOME. The City has nurtured its sub-recipient partners by providing training and technical assistance to enhance their capacity to serve low- to moderate-income residents. The City continues to

partner with housing developers, homeless providers, and non-profits to maximize services.

The City also continues to fund the support of the area's HUD-mandated Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to link those in need to those who care and to connect area social service agencies that serve the homeless.

The City also continues to identify suitable organizations, landlords, and developers that can provide scattered-site housing with support services for the homeless.

The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care developed a summary of system recommendations for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure as a result of the 2017 Gaps Analysis Report:

"Primary Recommendations to Improve Marketing and Outreach

(1) Develop easy to distribute materials highlighting resources available to prevent and divert persons from homelessness with points of access (including locations, hours of operation and contact information) to those resources that will help persons navigate the system or obtain the resources;

(2) Engage providers of mainstream benefits and homeless services to enhance publicity and information dispersal and access regarding available resources.

Primary Recommendations to Better Utilize Partnerships and Tools

(1) Formalize partnerships with local law enforcement, code enforcement, and 2-1-1 with a plan to leverage resources and content to better serve persons at risk of homelessness, including possibly staging 2-1-1 as a primary access point for information on resource availability;

(2) Ensure consistent universal use of the CHAT or a prescreening tool; and

(3) Regular HMIS reporting on prevention and diversion assistance offered, accepted, rejected, and denied.

Primary Recommendations to Improve Identification and Access

Develop a prescreen tool or additional prescreen questions to incorporate into the CHAT tool to enhance the identification of eligible consumers and improve access to assistance.

Primary Recommendations to Review SNH CoC Priorities

Review SNH CoC priorities to make room for developing and enhancing prevention efforts, particularly as they relate to concerns that more broadly affect consumers in the homeless system of care, including

eligibility for benefits and data analytics and reporting.

Primary Recommendations to Improve Data Analytics and Reporting

(1) Ensure high data quality; and

(2) Encourage frequent system-level reports about prevention and diversion across the system and over time." (Gaps Analysis, 2017)

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

The City will use its CDBG funding and continue to engage in regional and local efforts to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. Through the grant selection process, the City partnered with Family Promise of Las Vegas's Family Housing and Stabilization program that seeks to prevent families from being evicted from their place of residence. Family Promise will work closely with each family, as well as the family's current landlord to provide emergency rental assistance and promote open communication to help keep the family housed during the eviction crisis.

In addition, Foster Kinship reveals that most of the private kinship families who approach Foster Kinship for housing assistance do not qualify for traditional housing support programs in Clark County, because they are not yet homeless. However, these families are very much at risk. Based on these documented needs and the clear cost-benefit of supporting families outside the foster care system, the expansion of the Navigator Services will include housing stability, which includes emergency rental payments directly to the landlord in order to keep the family housed and intact while our case management services address the systemic barriers to long term stability.

The City will continue to be an active member of the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care, whose primary responsibility is the overall planning effort for the SNH CoC on homeless issues, and the Southern Nevada Consortium Meetings. These collaborative groups bring together local government jurisdictions along with the Regional Transportation Commission, the Clark County School District, the Metropolitan Police Department, Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, and the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority, among others. Coordination with non-profit service providers and among governments takes place consistently through meetings held in the community to work together on grant applications for funding, the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, and the State of Nevada Housing Advisory Committee.

In addition to the aforementioned actions, the City will participate in various housing roundtables at

local, state, and federal levels to explore and address impediments to affordable housing.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

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.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(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.	0.00%

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

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

as follows:

The City will not use any forms of investment beyond those identified in 92.205

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:

   The City's homebuyer program activity only uses recapture provisions of 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(4)(ii). It is believed this approach is the closest to normal market approaches to financing, the easiest for borrowers to understand, enable the deed restriction requirements of the alternative option to be avoided (which we believe constitutes a barrier to private financing participation), and better enables HOME funds to be marketed in coordination with other private lendings. The recapture approach essentially results in the ongoing commitment to maintaining a homeownership program because of regulatory requirement concerning the reuse of recaptured HOME funds for homebuyer assistance activity has been the City's goal and is in keeping with the basic HOME Program Descriptions.

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:

   The City utilizes recapture revisions to recoup all or a portion of the direct HOME subsidy to ensure the unit or units remain affordable. These requirements are detailed in the City's HOME program Manual and included as conditions in HOME funding agreements.

   All guidelines and requirements that address resale or recapture, as required in 92.254 of the HOME rule, are outlined in the City of Las Vegas' HOME Program Manual.

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:

   The City of Las Vegas has no plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

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

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

   Service providers who receive HUD funding through the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care and ESG through the CLV are required to participate in the Coordinated Intake (CI) process. Homeless individuals are assessed using the Community Housing Assessment Tool (CHAT) during intake. CHAT is a standard assessment that evaluates the household's situation and identifies types of housing interventions to address the situation. Families are assigned a vulnerability score based on the CHAT and placed in the community queue of eligible households in ranked order. Community programs with housing availability retrieve households from the list in the community queue. There are two major hubs for the intake process: Clark County Social Services and the Veterans Administration Administrative Community Resource & Referral Center (CRCC) for single homeless veterans.

   Client re-assessment takes place at the participant level and at the service provider level. Clients meet with case managers throughout their participation in the program and have regular progress evaluations.

   Clients assisted with ESG funds are entered into HMIS during client intake, and the agency must maintain a minimum HMIS data quality of 90%. Agencies who solely provide emergency shelter to victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual abuse, and trafficking are exempt. In those cases, a comparable database is used that protects the identity and safety of clients.

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).

   The City utilizes a Notice for Applications (NOFA) process to aid in identifying the best organizations and projects to provide ESG services and uses ZoomGrants, an online application process for submissions, tracking and monitoring of grant awards. There are two opportunities for ESG application workshops to provide technical assistance for those interested in applying for ESG funding.

   The selection process involves the Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB) comprised of 13 members appointed by the City Council. The CDRB members represent the Annual

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Action Plan concerns and opinion of the community in advising the City on the allocation of ESG and other federal funds. Office of Community Services staff reviews the applications for eligibility and completeness prior to review by the CDRB.

Through a series of open public meetings, and with the assistance of the Office of Community Services staff, the CDRB reviews applications, applicants, and makes recommendations based upon their perception of the community's needs. The CDRB uses a review process that includes a careful evaluation of each eligible applicant proposal within the context of program design and against program criteria and current objective, both nationally and those outlined in the City's Consolidated Plan. CDRB recommendations are presented to the Las Vegas City Council, a Public Hearing is held before the Las Vegas City Council, and afterward, a final selection of projects for application submission to HUD.

The following planning activities are the same each year although the timing may vary:

1. Identification of community development issues, needs, and concerns through community meetings and citizen input;
2. Formulation of community development goals and preliminary strategies, i.e., staff and citizens;
3. Dissemination of Grant Funds information to agencies and individuals
4. Submission of Project applications; and
5. Project Selection:

i) Review of project applications by the review committee and CDRB

ii) Present recommendations of CDRB to the Las Vegas City Council

iii) Public Hearing before the Las Vegas City Council and final selection of projects for application submission to HUD

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.

The City participates in quarterly Consortium meetings where local jurisdictions confer on issues related to the Consolidated Plan and community trends and issues surrounding regional homelessness. The City is also part of the Southern Nevada Homelessness CoC, which has a process in place for regional collaboration on homeless matters that includes discussion related to ESG funding while respecting each individual political jurisdiction. The City will continue to provide a forum for citizens to contribute information, ideas, and input on service ideas and strategies on how residents can benefit from existing grant programs and services.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The City evaluates the success of ESG programs by reviewing regional performance standards established by the SNH CoC that is captured and reported in the Southern Nevada Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Agencies routinely enter homeless information in HMIS, data is recorded in real-time, and is reviewed by staff. Reports from the system assist staff in ensuring ESG compliance with regulations, local written standards, and that program goals are being met.

ESG programs are also subject to "on-site monitoring." The SNH CoC has hired an External Monitoring Group to monitor the SNH CoC programs as well as ESG programs. This group has participated in over 30 federal grant evaluation designs, evaluation projects, and implementation of evaluation plans and evaluation of federally funded agencies. The basis for monitoring is to address findings and provide recommendations for program improvements.

Appendixx - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	**Data Source Name** Southern Nevada Strong
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC)
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Southern Nevadans shared that the greatest challenges locally are a wide range of employment opportunities, quality education, health, housing, and transportation. **Southern Nevadans support a region characterized by:** • A diversified economy with a wide range of job opportunities; • High-quality educational systems for youth and the workforce; • A multi-modal, well-connected transit system; • Housing options for all preferences and budgets; • Strong social service networks and high-quality health care; • Communities that are safe, desirable and engaged.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The purpose of Southern Nevada Strong is to develop regional support for long-term economic success and stronger communities by integrating reliable transportation, quality housing for all income levels, and job opportunities throughout Southern Nevada.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The regional vision was developed through comprehensive and strategic community outreach, including efforts to engage and activate traditionally under-represented community groups. By engaging as many people as possible, we can better understand the issues, concerns and general priorities for the Southern Nevada community. Initial outreach identified the region's positive attributes, concerns and issues, and a vision for the future. Subsequent outreach further explored community priorities and helped to identify opportunity sites and preferred development types. The third phase of outreach asked specific questions about infrastructure, transit, and what the public thought the opportunity sites should look and feel like.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? The plan began in 2012 and was adopted January 2015. Information was collected on the most recent data available and identified throughout the document.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete. The regional plan and backup data can be found at www.southernnevadastrong.com.
2	**Data Source Name** 2019 Homeless Census
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Southern Nevada Homeless Continuum of Care
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Census of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people, and people threatened with homelessness.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The PIT Count is an enumeration of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, conducted annually over the course of one night during the last 10 days of January, and is required of all CoCs per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. January 2019
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. PIT Counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide to provide unduplicated counts and statistically reliable estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations in a single night.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. See above.

	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. The 2019 annual estimate for the number of homeless people in Southern Nevada is 14,114. This represents a 15.19% decrease (2,527 persons) from the 2018 annual estimate of 16,641 persons. It's important to note that the HUD-approved method for determining annual estimates factors in the length of time homeless to determine annual inflow. Due to this methodology, it's entirely possible for the annual estimate to be lower than in previous years, while sections of the PIT total may be greater. Three factors are used to determine the annual estimate: 1. A = The point-in-time enumeration of currently homeless people (found in the unsheltered and sheltered count). 2. B = The number of currently homeless people who have experienced homeless within the last 7 days. 3. C = The proportion of currently homeless people who have experienced a previous homeless episode within the past 12 months. The equation for calculating the annual estimate is: A+[(Bx51)x(1-C)] = Annual estimate See the full report at http://helphopehome.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/2019-Homeless-Census-Narratives-and-Methodology-Final-2.0.pdf
3	**Data Source Name** Regional Analysis of Impediments
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Southern Nevada Strong
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The Southern Nevada Strong Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice is the first regional analysis completed in Southern Nevada .
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? All jurisdictions who receive community development block grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development are obligated to affirmatively further fair housing. To fulfill this obligation to foster a genuinely free market in housing that is not distorted by housing discrimination, Southern Nevada Strong identified, analyzed, and devised solutions to both private and public sector barriers to fair housing choice that may exist within its borders. As is the case throughout the nation, the impediments to fair housing choice are both local and regional in nature—and the approaches to mitigate them necessarily have local and regional components.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The data coverage was regional in nature and included the city of Las Vegas, City of Boulder City, City of Henderson, and the City of North Las Vegas.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Information was collected on the most data available and identified throughout the document. The document was adopted in March 2015.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete. The full report can be found at www.southernnevadastrong.org.
4	**Data Source Name** City of Las Vegas
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. City of Las Vegas
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Cities in Nevada are required to develop a master plan to guide future decisions about their physical development. Master plans to identify current issues and needs in the community and set forth goals, policies, and actions to address issues. They also contain specific functional areas that address many different and complex aspects of urban and suburban development, including conservation, historic preservation, housing, land use, public facilities and services, recreation and open space, safety, and transportation. The city's current 2020 Master Plan, adopted in 2000 and updated periodically over the following decade, sought to address the challenges of rapid growth and transformation during the 2000s and 2010s. Since many of the goals and policies from that plan were achieved, it is now time to plan how our community will look in the future. The master plan team is made up of the city of Las Vegas, and the Smith Group and includes an executive steering committee and a citizens advisory committee.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Goals 1. Land Use: As the city grows, we plan for where will people live, work, and play while ensuring preservation 2. Open Space: Parks, recreation and open spaces are essential parts of our city. 3. Transportation & Infrastructure: Moving people and goods is essential, and future infrastructure must be accounted for. 4. Economy & Education: Ensuring our region boasts a competitive economy that is diverse and makes use of new technologies. 5. Services & Facilities: The provision of city services is the foundation for a world-class community.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? March to July of 2019
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
5	**Data Source Name** Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Agency Plan contains the FY2020 Annual Plan which provides information regarding the establishment of goals, objectives, policies, and procedures required to achieve the Authority's overall mission. The Authority plans to update the five-Year Plan at least every five years or more as deemed appropriate during the annual planning process.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The 5-Year and Annual PHA Plans provide a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA's operations, programs, and services, and informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public of the PHA's mission, goals and objectives for serving the needs of low- income, very low- income, and extremely low- income families.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Stakeholders in various aspects of the planning process, the Authority has not only received valuable input from both the residents and the community but also from representatives from the City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, Clark County, and the City of Henderson.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? The information provided was current as of May 2019.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? In Progress https://www.snvrha.org/docs/SNRHA-2020-Admin-Plan-Draft.pdf

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

6	**Data Source Name** NV Integrated HIV Prevention & Care Plan 2017-2021
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Ryan White TGA Planning Council
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The data set collects information on demographics and needs of the HIV/AIDS population in Southern Nevada.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The Nevada Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan 2017-2021, including the Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need, was developed in response to the guidance provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) in June 2015. The process was guided by the Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan Internal Workgroup, which was formed by the State Office of HIV/AIDS and the Las Vegas Transitional Grant Area (TGA) Ryan White HIV/AIDS Part A Program. The workgroup included representatives from the Las Vegas TGA Ryan White Part A Program, Ryan White Part B Program, HIV Prevention Program, Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD), and Washoe County Health District (WCHD). The School of Community Health Sciences (SCHS), University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) was contracted to conduct the needs assessment and write the plan in collaboration with the Internal Workgroup.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. Completed by March 2016 (Annual Survey)
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Data collection included: Epidemiological Profile, Assessment of Service Needs (consumer survey's and focus groups), Assessment of Unmet Need/Service Gaps (consumer survey's and focus groups), Profile of Provider Capacity and Capability (provider survey) and Resource Inventory.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Ryan White clients with HIV/AIDS

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. In 2014, 87% of persons newly diagnosed with HIV were male; and 74% of newly diagnosed males reported a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact. Among newly diagnosed females, 52% reported no identified risk/no reported risk (NIR/NRR), while 36% reported a transmission category of heterosexual contact. In 2014, 88% of newly diagnosed persons resided in Clark County (Table 1). White, non-Hispanics represented 37% of newly diagnosed persons; Hispanics comprised 31%; and black, nonHispanics represented 24%. In 2014, 34% of newly diagnosed persons were 25-34 years old; and 23% were 13-24 years old. In 2014, there were 4,689 PLWH (not HIV stage 3 (AIDS)) and 5,044 persons living with HIV stage 3 for a total of 9,733 PLWH. Of these 9,733 persons, 35% were diagnosed with HIV infection before coming to Nevada; and 84% were male. The highest proportion of PLWH (86%) resided in Clark County (Table 2). Nearly half of PLWH were white (47%), while 24% were black, non-Hispanics, and 23% were Hispanics. For males living with HIV, 76% reported male-to-male sexual contact as the transmissions category. Among 14 females living with HIV, 60% reported heterosexual contact as the transmission category. Persons between the ages of 45 and 54 years represented 24% of PLWH, while 22% were 35 to 44 years old. See the full report http://endhivnevada.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Integrated-HIV-Prevention-and-Care-Plan-Final-9-29-16.pdf
7	**Data Source Name** Courtyard Homeless Resource Center Evaluation
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Moonridge Group - Philanthropy Advisors
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Overview of the homeless population, supporting data, an overview of initiatives to combat homelessness, local ordinances that govern the homeless population and a summary of the operational model depicting the level of government involvement in daily operations.

	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Moonridge Group Philanthropy Advisors was contracted by the City of Las Vegas to determine the most practical and effective operational model for The Corridor of Hope's Courtyard Homeless Resource Center. The information and recommendation provided in this report are derived from research on comparison cities and feedback from community stakeholders. Comparison city research and stakeholder engagement sessions touched on various aspects of Las Vegas' management of its homelessness issue, stimulating constructive feedback from community members across sectors. The Strategic Guidance Report summarizes initiatives and homeless shelter operational models of comparison cities and community feedback, with the recommendation of The Courtyard Homeless Resource Center being managed by a nonprofit organization.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. September 2019
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Focus Group Preparation: A flyer to attract focus group attendees was developed and coordination with Robin McCartney occurred to reserve the Historic 5th Street School main conference room for identified focus group dates. In addition, a Google Form was created for prospective attendees to register for one of five focus group sessions and an initial invitation email was sent to 180+ attendees on Tuesday, September 17, 2019. Responses for each session will be monitored regularly. Concurrently, work on the powerpoint presentation for each focus group is underway. It was determined that each session will include the following: • Introductions/Purpose • Common Definitions • Focus on Solution Oriented Feedback • Homelessness from Various Viewpoints • Myth Busting • Input o Knowledge of The Courtyard/Awareness of Services o Met Needs o Unmet Needs o Operational & Management Ideas

	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Building the list of potential attendees began with identifying key stakeholders in each of the aforementioned sectors to seek their guidance and recommendations about additional attendees. From the core group of potential attendees, daily outreach was conducted that included the drafting of language to send to multiple organizations and businesses using their Contact tab on their websites, cold calling, and individual follow-up with recommended attendees. Although time-intensive, it was understood that the right voices needed to be invited to provide input. From the original group of 25 potential attendees, over 170 stakeholders have been identified to date (attached). This does not include the 15 Board members of the Downtown Vegas Alliance, (who were invited to attend separately) bringing the total to 185.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Attendees would include leaders in the following sectors: • Downtown Business Owners • Health & Human Services Non-Profits • Faith-Based • Governmental • Education • Law Enforcement • Philanthropists Navigators/Caseworkers at the Courtyard
8	**Data Source Name** HOPWA Strategic Plan
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. UNLV Educational Outreach Cannon Survey Center
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Respondents were first asked which HOPWA services they had utilized in the last year, as well as which they needed, but were unable to access. Over half (53.4%) used rental assistance, nearly one in four (23.3%) used utility assistance, 8.2% used emergency/transitional housing, and 1.4% used mortgage assistance. 37.0% of respondents who indicated the use of other services typically used transportation assistance/bus passes or used this category to indicate they had received none of these services (despite being identified from the client list or identifying as a HOPWA client during the survey introduction).

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To assist the City of Las Vegas with a needs assessment among HOPWA clients, UNLV's Cannon Survey Center assisted with a consumer survey, to include survey design, data collection, and compilation of survey results.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2019
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. HOPWA clients identified from program records as of June 2019 from the previous year (n = 689) were contacted by telephone with the option to receive the survey link or complete the survey by phone. Agencies providing services to HOPWA clients shared flyers including the survey link, and during the final weeks of data collection, included the inbound number for the call center. Interviewing staff and HOPWA partner agencies also collected surveys on paper from eligible clients who came in for services during the data collection period. A total of 74 surveys were submitted for a response rate of 10.7%. The results of the needs assessment survey are presented below.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. HOPWA clients identified from program records as of June 2019 from the previous year (n = 689) were contacted by telephone with the option to receive the survey link or complete the survey by phone.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. A total of 74 surveys were submitted for a response rate of 10.7%. The results of the needs assessment survey are presented below.
9	**Data Source Name** State of NV Annual Housing Progress Report
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Reports from the jurisdictions are due to the Housing Division annually by January 15.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. This report compiles information contained within the jurisdictional reports, analyzes trends to the degree possible and highlights notable efforts to establish and maintain affordable housing. In the 2017 legislative session NRS 278.235 was revised to require the Housing Division post the report on the Housing Division website on or before February 15 of each year rather than submit it to the legislature.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 278 requires jurisdictions in Clark and Washoe Counties to adopt a Housing Plan as a part of the jurisdiction's Master Plan. The plan is required to inventory housing conditions, project future needs and demands, and adopt strategies to provide for all forms of housing, including that which is affordable. Sub-section NRS 278.235 requires the adoption of measures to maintain and develop affordable housing and the jurisdictions must report how such measures were used in the prior year. The purpose of the legislation is to encourage local governments to deploy resources to increase affordable housing. It is this portion of NRS 278 which is addressed in this report. The following two counties and seven cities are subject to NRS 278.235 reporting: Clark County City of Boulder City City of Reno Washoe County City of Henderson City of Sparks City of Las Vegas City of Mesquite City of North Las Vegas
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? This report compiles information contained within the jurisdictional reports, analyzes trends to the degree possible and highlights notable efforts to establish and maintain affordable housing.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2018
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Completed https://housing.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/housingnvgov/content/programs/LIHD/AHPR%202018%20Final%2020190214.pdf